

# PEKING REVIEW

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*Nixon's "New Strategy for Peace"  
Cannot Save U.S. Imperialism  
From Doom*

# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts.

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Revisionism is one form of bourgeois ideology. The revisionists deny the differences between socialism and capitalism, between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. What they advocate is in fact not the socialist line but the capitalist line. In present circumstances, revisionism is more pernicious than dogmatism. One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism.

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The imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the Asian and African countries.

REVERSE BOOKS  
CAMDEN  
LONDON - N. 1

## China's Special Envoy Kuo Mo-jo Goes to Nepal

Kuo Mo-jo, special envoy of the People's Republic of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, left Peking on February 25 for Kathmandu to attend the wedding ceremony of Nepal's Crown Prince on invitation.

After attending the wedding ceremony, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. Kuo Mo-jo will pay a friendly visit to Nepal with a Chinese friendship delegation led by him. Members of the delegation are Pei Shih-chang, Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Hsu Heng-lu, Deputy to the

National People's Congress and member of the Revolutionary Committee of Hopei Province. They left Peking the same day.

Seeing them off at the railway station were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier, and leading members of the departments concerned including Lin Hai-yun, Han Nien-lung, Liu Hsi-yao, Hsieh Huai-teh, Kuo Lu, Yang Chieh and Ting Hsi-lin.

Also present were Niranjan Bhattarai, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Nepalese Embassy in China, and K.M. Kaiser, Pakistan Ambassador to China.

## Nepalese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Gives Banquet

Niranjan Bhattarai, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Nepalese Embassy in China, gave a banquet in Peking on the evening of February 27 in celebration of the wedding of Nepal's Crown Prince Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva and Crown Princess Aishwarya Bajyalaxmi Devi.

Attending the banquet on invitation were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and leading members of the departments concerned.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese peoples.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. Bhattarai spoke at the banquet. He said that he felt it a great honour to have the presence of Premier Chou En-lai and others at the banquet given in cele-

bration of the wedding of Crown Prince Birendra and Crown Princess Aishwarya.

Bhattarai said: Thanks to the mutual understanding, mutual accommodation and mutual respect shown by the leaders and peoples of Nepal and China, the close relations between the two countries based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence have been daily consolidated. The relations between our two countries have set an example for relations between countries of different social systems.

The Nepalese are, in accordance with the instructions of His Majesty King Mahendra, pressing ahead in the construction cause of Nepal; they are scoring tremendous successes.

The Nepalese have come to realize more clearly that they should deem it their paramount duty to defend their own country and to safeguard their national dignity. His Majesty King Mahendra laid down the policy

of non-alignment which has successfully raised Nepal's international prestige. The King and the people hold that in the course of Nepal's progress their friendship with the great neighbour, China, is highly precious. The King and the people are enthusiastic about matters concerning China's interests.

We, the Nepalese, express gratitude to the great leader of China Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people. We thank China for its economic and other selfless aids given for enhancing its friendship with Nepal and for the development of Nepal. Premier Chou En-lai has made tremendous contributions to the establishment and development of Nepal-China friendship. We express our respects to him.

His Majesty the King rejoices at the success and progress made every day by the Chinese people under the wise leadership of the great leader of China Chairman Mao Tsetung, and he wishes them further achievements. His Majesty's Government and the Nepalese people are overjoyed and satisfied with the progress and development of the Chinese people, and express their best wishes for further successes.

Premier Chou En-lai in his speech at the banquet said: Today is the happy day of the wedding of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Birendra and Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Aishwarya. On behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin, on behalf of the Chinese Government and Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and in my own name, I now express the warmest congratulations and best wishes to Their Majesties King Mahendra and the Queen and to Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess.

China and Nepal are intimate neighbours, and there exists a pro-

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# Relying on the Masses to Build Power Stations With Local Resources

— Investigation on how small hydro-electric power stations are being built in hilly areas of Yungchun County in Fukien Province

**B**Y conscientiously carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and giving full play to the superiority of the socialist collective economy and to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres of Yungchun County in Fukien Province have built numerous small hydro-electric power stations in the remote hilly areas, giving these places a new look.

Now, as one gazes from a high plane in Yungchun County, many transmission lines can be seen, stretching to the distance over the rough mountainous areas, bringing electricity to the villages and households. The booming of the machines reverberates in the woods as the small hydro-electric power stations generate electricity and the hydraulic stations process agricultural and side-occupation products. When night falls, rays of the electric lamps light up the out-of-the-way hilly villages which were formerly illuminated by the burning of pine branches and strips of bamboo. The people, men and women, young and old, are enabled to gather together under the electric lights and study Chairman Mao's works or listen to the words of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, transmitted from Peking and broadcast through loud-speakers. Elated, the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants exclaimed: "We're not only drawing closer to Chairman Mao, but are following him even more closely!"

Yungchun County has 124 small hydro-electric power stations with a total generating capacity of approximately 4,000 kw. Each of the 22 communes in the county has its own power stations and as of now 40 per cent of the commune members' homes are equipped with electric lights. All the 222 production brigades in Yungchun have their own processing plants and the processing of agricultural and side-occupation products has been initially mechanized.

## Utilizing Water Power to Generate Electricity, Save Labour and Raise Grain Output

Yungchun County is located in the upper reaches of the Tsinchiang River. Criss-crossed with brooks and rivulets, the county abounds in water resources. But before liberation, there was only one 5-kw. hydro-power station which was financed by a capitalist. The people in the hilly region had long cherished the strong

desire to exploit the water resources to serve production and improve their livelihood. The moment the agricultural co-operative movement began, they raised the gallant slogan "Utilize water power to generate electricity, save labour and raise grain output so as to change the features of the hilly area."

In 1956, the Yungchun people's first small power station, the Shukuang Power Station, came into existence. Later, during the high tide of the co-operative movement, the people throughout the county, relying on their collective strength, built five more stations, thus destroying the myth that "it's beyond the peasants' ability to build a power station." Beginning from 1958, guided by Chairman Mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," the broad masses of the people, relying on the enormous strength of the collective economy of the people's commune, constructed 26 additional power stations within three years.

In 1965, in the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hungshan Brigade of the Yutou Commune, giving play to their creativeness, built a 5-kw. hydro-electric power station on the top of a high mountain. As there was not even one stream on the spot, the generator was turned by water pooled from four small mountain springs. Their action set an example for the people who live in remote mountainous areas where conditions are fairly tough. Under the stimulus of the Hungshan Power Station, 27 "high mountain power stations" were built in a short period. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, during the momentous Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Yungchun people constructed 49 more small power stations which resulted in the acquisition by every commune in the county of its own power source.

With the appearance of a large number of small hydro-electric power stations in Yungchun County, agricultural production and local industry have witnessed a series of stirring changes:

1. An all-round development of a diversified economy has been promoted. Now 120-odd hydro-electric power stations and 130 plus hydraulic stations service some 800 machines in processing approximately 100 million *jin* of rice, wheat and other farm and side-

occupation products annually. This has relieved many peasants of tiring manual work. In the Hungshan Brigade alone, 32 women have been thus released for other work. As a result, its sown areas of grain crops have expanded by more than 100 *mu*. The brigade also organized a reclamation team which has opened up and afforested 300 *mu* of mountain land. More than 200 reclamation teams were organized by the communes and brigades of the county last year. Over 100,000 *mu* have been reclaimed; rapid growth has been registered in tea, fruit trees, rape-seed and other industrial crops.

2. Agricultural production has been stimulated. The existence of hydro-electric power stations has spurred the development of water conservancy. Just as water is used for many purposes, so a station can perform many functions. With pumps and water turbine pumps installed in many power stations, water resources are utilized comprehensively for generating electricity, running processing machinery and irrigation. The county's farmland now under irrigation by means of water conservancy works and hydro-electric facilities has increased to more than 140,000 *mu* as compared with about 40,000 *mu* shortly after liberation. With the introduction of electricity, enormous amount of manpower has been transferred to agricultural production. Field management has been strengthened, and consequently the per-*mu* yield of grain has risen. Contrasted with the early years after liberation, the county's total grain output in 1969 was more than double.

3. Local industries have been supported with a cheap motive force. The use of electricity has stimulated the development of industries in the county and the communes. Without any local industries before liberation, Yungchun County now has more than ten small industries, including coal-mining, iron smelting, chemical fertilizer, cement manufacture, machine-building, textile, printing, distillery and ceramics. Electricity is used as a motive force in all these industries.

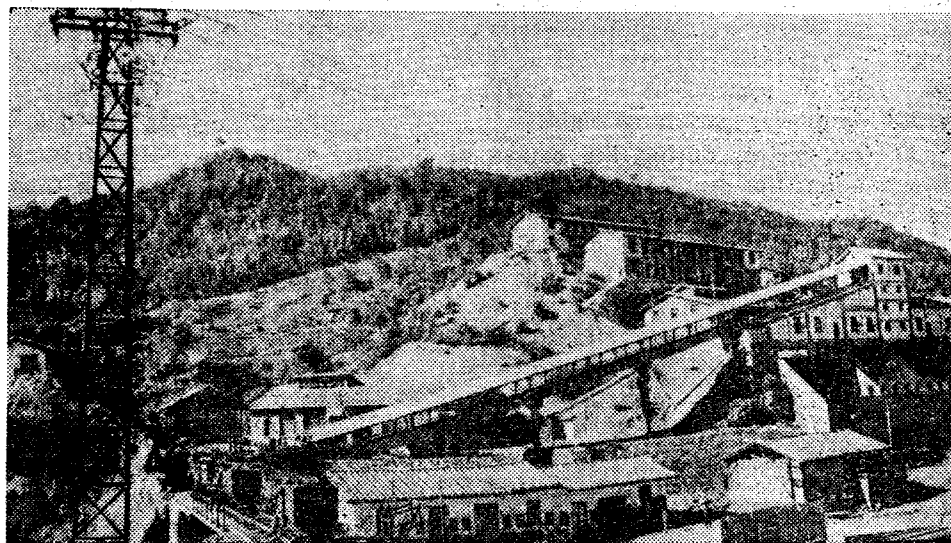
### Put Stress on Building Small Power Stations by Communes and Brigades

Chairman Mao teaches: "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." Yungchun County followed this great teaching in the course of building power stations, mobilized the masses and relied on them. It collected its own funds, produced its own equipment and trained its own technical force when all these

requirements were lacking. Its concrete methods of work were as follows:

1. Proceeding from reality and according to the need and potential, emphasis was put on small-sized power stations which the communes and brigades built themselves. Completion of the county's 124 power stations consumed an aggregate of over three million work days, all of which were contributed by the commune members. The total investment for all these power stations exceeded four million yuan, 90 per cent of which were contributed by the communes and brigades themselves. The maximum generating capacity of Yungchun's power stations is 795 kw., the minimum 2 kw., and that of the majority around ten and twenty kw. Because small-sized power stations require only a small investment, relatively little labour power, and a short period of time to construct, and give quick results, every commune and brigade can afford to build them. Moreover, the broad masses like building them.

2. Taking the local conditions into consideration, the county people used the simple facilities and indigenous methods to build power stations, perfecting them step by step. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "The principle of diligence and frugality should be observed in everything," the Yungchun people thought up simple but effective ways and means to carry on their work and fully utilized the favourable conditions, including the mountains' rich timber resources, to obtain materials in the locality and thereby accomplished more with less money. Water pipes, switchboards and many other things for the power stations were all carefully made by the masses from local timber. In the spirit of "saving one yuan for one foot of electric wire," they accumulated funds bit by bit and proceeded with the building of the power stations step by step. Basing themselves on their own strength and circumstances, many communes and brigades first built hydraulic stations and later hydro-



Growth of Yungchun County's hydro-electric power station construction has provided local industries with low cost power and given great impetus to their development. Photo shows small coal-mine which will soon be completed and put into operation.



electric power stations with funds accumulated from money obtained by processing products.

When the Wutung Brigade of the Wulichieh Commune began building power stations, it had but 2,600 yuan. Its first expenditures were for a hydraulic turbine and a rice husking machine. Afterwards the brigade erected a thatched cottage and built a hydraulic station, which processed for the commune members agricultural products and those derived from side-occupations. After several years as its funds increased, the brigade gradually purchased the generator, built the houses and converted the station into a hydro-electric power one. Now the brigade has six processing machines including a thresher, a potato mill and a fodder crusher. At the beginning, the electric power transmission line was only two kilometres long. Now it has been extended to 12 kilometres. The process by which the brigade built its power stations is a miniature of Yungchun County's building of power stations by relying on its own resources.

3. The county trained its own technical force in the course of practice. The people themselves constructed and managed the power stations and they made their own equipment. At the outset, the county had only one graduate from a secondary technical school who had specialized in electricity and water conservancy. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare," a number of poor and lower-middle peasants and educated youths were selected and trained in short-term classes and learning on the spot. The old power stations provided an example for the new, and the veteran workers taught the apprentices. Learning while doing, more than 2,000 peasant technicians were finally trained in electricity and water conservancy. These locally-trained experts, capable of prospecting and surveying, designing, constructing, installing and managing the power stations, constitute a backbone force in building power stations in Yungchun County. Apart from a small number of these experts who work full time at the power stations, the overwhelming majority are engaged in both industrial and agricultural production. They do some field work during the day and manage the power stations at night.

At one period, during the course of building a power station, the problem of obtaining a water turbine arose. The county's farm tool plant, housed in a broken-down temple, had only three workers and one manual-operated lathe, but the workers bravely undertook the task of making a water turbine. Imbued with the spirit that "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution," they adapted themselves to the simple, inadequate facilities and used indigenous methods. After repeated experiments, they succeeded in manufacturing a wooden water turbine which met the needs. The constant innovation of techniques made possible the fabrication of many types of water turbines made of iron. Today, almost all the water turbines in use in the county's power stations were produced in and supplied by this plant.

Now the plant has become a general machine-building factory with more than 200 workers and cadres, one which annually turns out water turbines with a capacity exceeding 6,000 kw. It also produces a large quantity of processing machines and farm tools, such as threshers, rice huskers, fodder crushers and iron ploughs. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, this plant also succeeded in trial-producing small 55-kw. generators. While supplying the rural areas with a substantial amount of equipment for hydro-power stations, this general machine-building plant has also organized agricultural support teams which go to the countryside to help install and repair such equipment.

### Advancing in the Fierce Struggle Between The Two Lines

Throughout the process of developing hydro-electric power stations, the Yungchun people have experienced sharp struggle between the two classes and the two lines. Adhering to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the county's revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres waged resolute struggles against the obstructions placed in their way and the sabotage committed by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents, and have achieved victory after victory.

From the time when the masses of Yungchun County started building power stations, the capitalist roaders spread the nonsense that "building power stations is mysterious," and that "it is beyond the peasants' ability to do that" in an attempt to suppress the masses' enthusiasm in undertaking construction. In 1958 when the Yungchun people set off an upsurge in building power stations, a capitalist roader in Fukien Province came to Yungchun under the pretext of "inspection." Stirring up an evil wind and pouring cold water on their enthusiasm, he slandered that the power stations built by the masses were "primitive mills" and that "they are useless." The poor and lower-middle peasants retorted: "The small power stations suit our needs. They are fine indeed!" Seeing that the broad masses had achieved some success in building power stations, and that their efforts could not be repressed, the capitalist roader played the trick of "supporting" the masses in their endeavour while actually sabotaging it. He issued a blind directive, ordering the people of the county to build 1,000 power stations with a total of 10,000 hp. within two months. He vainly attempted to lead the mass movement astray. Disregarding the scheming of the capitalist roader, the Yungchun people, proceeding from the actual conditions, persisted conscientiously in the work of building power stations.

The struggle, however, continued. Between 1959 and 1961 when China met with temporary difficulties in its national economy, Liu Shao-chi stirred up an evil wind, a plot to restore capitalism, which spread to Yungchun County. The handful of capitalist

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One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to  
unfold criticism of revisionism.

— MAO TSETUNG  
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## Revolutionary Mass Criticism

# Who Transforms Whom?

— A comment on Kairov's "Pedagogy"

by the Shanghai Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group

**D**RAWN up under Chairman Mao's personal guidance, the *Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution* pointed out: "In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution a most important task is to transform the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching." At present, we must press ahead with redoubled efforts to accomplish what Chairman Mao pointed out as "a most important task."

An important experience gained in the course of the proletarian educational revolution is that we must persist in using Mao Tsetung Thought to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and eliminate the poisonous influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education.

The "theoretical" basis of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education is *Pedagogy*,<sup>1</sup> edited by the Soviet revisionist "authority" on education Kairov. As explained in the first chapter of the 1956 edition, *Pedagogy* entirely serves the purpose of fulfilling "the new tasks in education put forward by the 20th Congress" of the Soviet revisionist party, that is, the "tasks" of restoring capitalism.

Shortly after the socialist revolution began in China, Liu Shao-chi and his agents on the cultural and educational front—Lu Ting-yi and his bunch—brought in Kairov's *Pedagogy* and designated it as teaching material for teachers' colleges throughout the country. They did this to oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education. In 1957, they let Kairov visit Peking, Shanghai and many other places where he spread his poisonous influence. Liu Shao-chi personally received him and had a warm "hearty talk" with him. When the revolutionary teachers and students, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, launched a high tide in educational revolution in 1958 and severely censured Kairov's *Pedagogy*, Lu Ting-yi tried to snuff out the vigorous

educational revolution, rushing forth in defence and howling that Kairov's *Pedagogy* "is socialist."

In expounding the law of class struggle in the socialist period, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled." Who transforms whom? Should we use Chairman Mao's proletarian thinking on education to transform the old bourgeois schools, or should we let Kairov's *Pedagogy* carry the day in our schools? This is a serious struggle on the educational front between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In order to deepen the educational revolution, it is therefore necessary to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to analyse and criticize Kairov's *Pedagogy*.

## Two Diametrically Opposed Views on Education

What is education?

In reply to this question, the first chapter of Kairov's *Pedagogy* says: "Education is purely a human phenomenon."<sup>2</sup> This definition completely denies a most fundamental fact: In class society, education is a phenomenon of class struggle. It is by no means true that "a man should receive a proper education in order to be a man."<sup>3</sup> Every class wants education to be given because it wants to maintain its rule. Education develops out of the need of class struggle, not of an abstract "human" need. Every class educates and transforms the younger generation in accordance with its own world outlook and political line, training its own successors and thereby achieving the purpose of consolidating its own rule. After seizing political power, the proletariat must turn education, which is an instrument for bourgeois rule, into an instrument for demolishing this rule and for completely eliminating the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. The proletariat must make education an important position where "the proletariat must exercise all-round dictator-

ship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the super-structure, including the various spheres of culture." For the dictatorship of the proletariat to be consolidated and the socialist revolution and socialist construction carried through to the end, proletarian education must train working people with socialist consciousness and culture from among the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and fighters in the People's Liberation Army. We will never allow anyone to deny this clear-cut class character of proletarian education on any pretext whatsoever.

But Kairov, lauded to the skies by Lu Ting-yi as a "socialist" educator, gave this definition when he spoke of the essence of education. Education, he said, is the "passing on of experience and knowledge to a new generation" by the "older generation";<sup>4</sup> in a socialist school, therefore, "the primary task is to give the students profound, accurate and common knowledge on the development of nature, society and human thought."<sup>5</sup>

Taking this as his cue, Lu Ting-yi parroted: "This thing called education is quite clear; it means passing on knowledge to others and learning knowledge from others. That is what education means."

Is that really "what education means"?

Knowledge and the passing on of knowledge are not supra-class or supra-politics; nor is it true that "all children are equal"<sup>6</sup> in this respect, as Kairov claimed.

Knowledge and culture are a reflection of social being. Chairman Mao has taught us: "Ever since class society came into being the world has had only two kinds of knowledge, knowledge of the struggle for production and knowledge of the class struggle." Since education is an instrument of class struggle and class dictatorship, all the knowledge that comes from it is bound to be thoroughly permeated with a class character. In the schools the slave-owners set up for their own children, the students were taught to use living slaves as "targets" for practice in shooting and killing. This is passing on one kind of "knowledge," that is, the slave-owners' "knowledge." Hitler growled that "we will train" fascists "before whom the world will tremble." This is also passing on one kind of "knowledge," that is, fascist "knowledge." Social-imperialism has recently snarled that it will train a type of "young cadre" who can "make quick decisions equal to the occasion" and carry out tasks of aggression "without any reservation." This is also passing on one kind of "knowledge," that is, social-imperialist "knowledge." Replete with lengthy descriptions of tsarist Russia's "explorers and travellers," Kairov's *Pedagogy* "fascinatingly" "encourages the development of the spirit of adventure among the students."<sup>7</sup> Is it not clear what kind of "knowledge" Kairov was passing on? As Lenin had pointed out: "It was the declared aim of the old type of school to produce men with an all-round education, to teach the sciences in general. We know that this was utterly false." "Every word [the

old schools gave] was falsified in the interests of the bourgeoisie." (Lenin, *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 31, p. 252.)

As regards the "passing on of knowledge," is it possible that "all children are equal"? This Lassallean opportunist view of "a national education with everybody enjoying equality" was thoroughly criticized by Marx long ago. Since the beginning of classes, all exploiting classes in a ruling position have held a tight grip on the monopoly of knowledge, making it absolutely impossible for the powerless exploited classes to receive an education. In ancient India, a country in the East under the slave system, a law stipulated an immediate death sentence for anyone allowing the Shudra class, which was considered to be lowly, to obtain any knowledge. Confucius, who represented the interests of ancient China's declining slave-owners and aristocracy, did his utmost to advocate the policy of keeping the people in complete ignorance. He said that "the people can be made to follow a course, but they cannot be made to understand it." Such a policy was later followed by the feudal landlord class for more than 2,000 years. Bourgeois education which emerged with the capitalist relations of production is entirely subordinate to the law of profit which reflects the bourgeoisie's reactionary nature. The so-called "double-track system" of education which the bourgeoisie pushes is completely pervaded with its class character of enslavement and exploitation. All those who are children of the bourgeoisie will be given the "knowledge" of exploiting and oppressing the working people, and be trained to be the future rulers. But all those who are children of the working people will be kept out of the schools or, as Lenin said, be trained into "useful servants of the bourgeoisie" able to "create profits for it without disturbing its peace and leisure." (Lenin, *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 31, p. 252.)

It is therefore quite clear that any talk denying the class character of education is nothing but sheer political deception. Saturated with the class character of the bourgeoisie, Kairov's *Pedagogy* is in fact an attack by the bourgeoisie on the proletariat. It was this same Kairov who, while boasting of the "guiding principle" of his *Pedagogy* in 1957, said: "The schools now have two tasks: to train students who will study in institutes of higher learning and to train students who will participate in labour and production."<sup>8</sup> The "two tasks" Kairov mentioned are the "two kinds of educational systems" advocated by Liu Shao-chi; they are also identical with the so-called competition in climbing the "pyramid," as initiated by Lu Ting-yi: a few will get to the top and become new bourgeois elements, while the majority will be kept at the bottom, that is to say, they will have to engage in "labour and production" when capitalism is restored. Thus we have quite a variety of terminology — from Kairov's "equality in education" to his "two tasks" of education, and from Liu Shao-chi's "two kinds of educational systems" to Lu Ting-yi's competition in climbing the



“pyramid.” Though they go by different names, their essence is the same, namely, to achieve the counter-revolutionary purpose of transforming the proletariat according to the bourgeoisie’s world outlook and restoring capitalism.

Kairov openly declared: The educational thoughts of the 17th century Czechoslovak bourgeois educator Comenius and the 19th century Russian bourgeois educator Ushinsky all were “opposed to the ruling principles of the social systems” of their time and, therefore, they constituted “the most valuable experience in education”<sup>9</sup> which we must now inherit in their entirety.

Hence bourgeois educational thoughts, which have grown from the economic base of capitalism, are not only “opposed” to the capitalist social system but are flaunted as “the most valuable experience in education” for the socialist educational system! This fully shows that Kairov’s stock in trade was, in essence, the same as the traditional bourgeois education. What such education “opposes” is not the capitalist system, but the socialist system. **“There is no construction without destruction, no flowing without damming and no motion without rest.”** From Kairov, a teacher by negative example, we have learnt that the proletariat must thoroughly criticize the bourgeoisie’s educational system and educational theories and thoughts in order to establish its own educational system. **“Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour.”** **“Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture.”** On these fundamental questions, proletarian education must unequivocally draw a clear line of demarcation with respect to the educational thoughts of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes.

## Two Diametrically Opposed Theories of Knowledge

On the basis of his already mentioned reactionary concept of education, Kairov, without exception, collected Comenius’ teaching principles, Ushinsky’s theory on moral education and even the “four-division teaching method” of the German reactionary educator Herbart. After some tinkering, he patched together his huge teaching “system,” which included “five teaching principles,” “six links in the classroom,” “a five-grade marking system” as well as a host of “principles,” “structures,” “outlines,” “regulations,” “means” and “methods.” It was so typical of scholasticism that Lu Ting-yi and his gang greeted it with accolades, talked about how “scientific” it was, and ordered that teachers all over the country must carry it out most precisely.

Is it really so “scientific”? Certainly not. Actually, it is an anti-scientific and bogus science.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **“All work in the schools is for transforming the ideology of the students.”**

The process of teaching is one of knowing, and all of man’s knowledge is stamped with the brand of a class. Therefore, this process is one in which two ideologies struggle with each other, proletarian ideology overcomes non-proletarian ideology, and the students’ proletarian world outlook is gradually fostered in the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and in the three great revolutionary practices—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

The correct realization of the teaching process must be guided by a correct theory of knowledge. The proletariat has the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge and the bourgeoisie has the idealist metaphysical theory of knowledge. From what theory of knowledge did Kairov proceed to arrive at his mass of “principles” and “methods”?

After quoting a passage of Lenin’s instruction on the theory of knowledge, Kairov openly stated that “teaching is not and cannot be a process identical with the scientific process of knowledge.”<sup>10</sup> This is like saying: The Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge is null and void in the teaching process.

Having negated the Marxist theory of knowledge in one stroke, Kairov advanced his own “theory of knowledge”: As long as the students “comprehend the already known,”<sup>11</sup> and the “available knowledge”<sup>13</sup> that “man has accumulated over the centuries,”<sup>12</sup> everything will be all right, because all this knowledge “belongs to scientifically solid and reliable wealth”<sup>14</sup> and is absolute truth which can never be changed to the slightest degree.

In talking about “accumulated” and “available,” plus “solid and reliable,” Kairov really can be said to be a “knowledge capitalist”! However, this “knowledge capitalist” doesn’t know a thing about the historical-materialist knowledge on class struggle.

The reactionary world outlook of the exploiting classes determines that the “knowledge” they have “accumulated” is full of mistakes which distort objective reality. Take history for example. As written by the exploiting classes, history has been turned upside down: The peasants in the uprisings which pushed history forward in feudal society were slandered as “brigands” and “bandits”; on the other hand, emperors, kings, generals and ministers were described as the masters of history and their “policy of concessions” was said to have promoted the advance of history. Unless this reactionary point of view is criticized, it is impossible to get any “available” and scientific knowledge of history. How can we regard all of these reactionary and fallacious things the landlord class and the bourgeoisie have talked about “over the centuries” as “available” and “solid and reliable wealth” we can accept? Isn’t this an open plea for students to submissively “accept” all kinds of spiritual poison? Isn’t this training bourgeois slaves who resist

all revolutionary truths? Isn't this a typical theory for staging a cultural restoration?

Chairman Mao has taught us: "In the absolute and general process of development of the universe, the development of each particular process is relative, and that hence, in the endless flow of absolute truth, man's knowledge of a particular process at any given stage of development is only relative truth. The sum total of innumerable relative truths constitutes absolute truth." Even those parts of the "knowledge" that contain certain amounts of relative truth must also be examined, remoulded and developed in the light of today's revolutionary practice of the proletariat and should not be regarded as something for ever unchangeable. To more rapidly master the latest knowledge in the field of natural science, that is, the newly discovered relative truth at a new stage of development, it is sometimes unnecessary to go back to its development "over the centuries." From the start, we can talk about the latest discoveries and latest creations by the working class. It should be pointed out that Kairov's "solid and reliable wealth" poison was one of the reasons for the repetition and unnecessary complexity of textbooks in the past.

Kairov solidified knowledge not merely out of ignorance, but because of his reactionary bourgeois nature. Since the bourgeoisie have long been "sinking fast, like the sun setting beyond the western hills," they dare not in the least face the fiery struggle of the proletariat and other revolutionary people and look at the revolutionary situation in which class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment advance at a fast rate. They can only turn their backs on the present and face the past, calling all the reactionary and rotten traditional ideologies of the slaveowner class, landlord class and bourgeoisie "solid and reliable knowledge." They won't allow people to wage revolution against this knowledge, criticize it and develop it. In doing so they have tried in vain to hold back the rapid spread of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought all over the globe. Didn't Lu Ting-yi shout that "many universities are engaged in transforming education, and my attitude is to wait and see"? Their real purpose in "solidifying" knowledge is to "consolidate" the bourgeoisie's ruling position, "consolidate" their right to carry out unlimited exploitation of the working people so they can live on the latter's sweat and blood, and, in other words, "consolidate" their "wealth."

The law of the Marxist theory of knowledge is: "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge" and "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." But Kairov declared that he had found a "short cut," that is, from the books of the teachers to those of the students. In his own words, what "decides the quality of the students' knowledge" is "classroom teaching"<sup>15</sup> and "the sources of knowledge are concrete things themselves as well as the descrip-

tion of matter, phenomenon, processes and events, printed matter (first and foremost textbooks) and the teachers' language."<sup>16</sup>

The small quantity of "printed matter" in the classes was limited to Kairov's tiny orbit of "five principles" and "six links." The maximum it could do was to cram into the students' minds all the "classical" textbooks and teaching materials that had been compiled by the bourgeoisie. Let's look at the textbooks and teaching materials which Lu Ting-yi and his gang turned out in accordance with the requirements of Kairov's *Pedagogy*. Anti-Marxist in their world outlook and their political content serving the needs of the bourgeoisie, they were completely cut off from the needs of the prevailing socialist revolution and construction. Their arrangements for teaching were filled with metaphysics. Courses were tremendously complicated and isolated from each other, and the lively objective world was cut to pieces. Enclosed all-year-round in the Kairov-designed classroom, which was like a hermetic can, the students were forced to gulp down, without digestion, stuff of the 18th or 19th century. For 16 or 17 years, they were unable to see rice, sorghum, and other kinds of grain, or how the workers work, how the peasants farm and how commodities are exchanged. Didn't this deliberately turn them into imbeciles?

It must be pointed out that we do not exclude students getting indirect knowledge in the classroom and from books. Teaching consists partly of imparting indirect knowledge. Precisely as Chairman Mao pointed out: "All genuine knowledge originates in direct experience. But one cannot have direct experience of everything; as a matter of fact, most of our knowledge comes from indirect experience, for example, all knowledge from past times and foreign lands." For students to really grasp it, indirect knowledge must also be combined with revolutionary practice. Only thus can it be transformed into "genuine knowledge." In "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new," the key is in the latter and serving today's revolutionary needs. Chairman Mao has taught us: "There are many things which cannot be learned from books alone; one must learn from those engaged in production, from the workers, from the peasants." This means students should get out of the school into the midst of actual struggle and make the workers, peasants and soldiers their teachers. "While their main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. They also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie." Colleges of science and engineering should set up factories, while colleges of arts should consider the whole society their factory.

People may ask: Should children also learn according to this law? Don't they learn to distinguish between

"good people" and "bad people" from picture books? Children also first learn to know individual and concrete things and then form a concept about a certain thing. Cattle are a broad concept, while the ox and the buffalo are narrow concepts. The ox a child sees is a concrete thing. Children below school age make society their school and imitate grown-ups in working and fighting. In this way they get a real-life education. But their perception was obstructed under the control of the revisionist line in education and this must also be reformed.

Kairov's anti-Marxist theory of knowledge directly upheld the domination of schools by the handful of bourgeois reactionary educational "authorities" and bourgeois intellectuals. To facilitate a capitalist restoration, it also tried to turn the younger generation into bourgeois elements who fear revolution and the masses and resist new socialist things. Because of this, he went one step further in arbitrarily declaring:

"Every sentence and every instruction of the teacher" has "the nature of law",<sup>17</sup> "all scientifically disputable and unconfirmed things should be excluded from courses."<sup>18</sup>

Whose "law" is this? If this "law" is adhered to, all students become slaves of bourgeois education and their minds have only one function — endless memorization and recitation. Revolutionary students must unite with the revolutionary teachers in overthrowing this kind of "teachers' dignity" advocated by the landlords and the bourgeoisie and in opposing dealing with students by methods used in dealing with the enemy. Both should also completely discredit the so-called "education of love" and must not let any one poison students with the bourgeois theory of human nature.

Revolutionary educational work is glorious and so is the labour of the revolutionary teachers. The view that "it's tough luck to be a teacher" is wrong. Promoted by the proletarian revolution in education, completely new relations between teachers and students are taking shape in many of our schools. They are revolutionary comrades and comrades-in-arms and their relations are not those between the rulers and the ruled. The teachers should love the students, help them, use Mao Tsetung Thought to raise their political consciousness, bring their initiative, enthusiasm and creativeness into full play, and train them to have the ability to analyse and solve problems. The students should respect the teachers, firmly abide by revolutionary discipline and revolutionary order, study hard for the revolution in a lively way and be filled with proletarian revolutionary spirit.

Truth has a class character. There have never been truths commonly regarded as "indisputable" by all classes in the field of social science. "The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system." Can this objective truth which is regarded by the proletariat and the revolutionary people as indisputable be accepted

likewise by the bourgeoisie? Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought develops in the course of struggle and can be learnt only in struggle. To oppose the revolutionary "contention" in the schools is to oppose the proletarian revolutionary spirit and to oppose using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to criticize and occupy those positions controlled by the bourgeoisie. Therefore, Kairov's real aim is solely to allow the unchecked spread of bourgeois poisonous weeds, but not tolerate the existence of the proletarian truth. "It is one of our basic tasks to contrapose our own truth to bourgeois 'truth', and win its recognition." (Lenin, *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 31, p. 330.) All revolutionary students and teachers should use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to occupy all positions, and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and realize the great proletarian truth of "the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man over the whole globe, upon which all mankind will be emancipated"!

### Bourgeois "Self" Is the Nucleus

Wasn't it Liu Shao-chi who concocted the notorious theory of "merging private and public interests"? This is the same as Kairov's contraption, the theory of the "transformation of the public interest into private" which alleges: "The public interest when it is correctly understood is also my personal interest."<sup>19</sup> The wording is different, but the aim is the same: To "transform" the public interest into private, to "transform" socialism into capitalism. The entire set of theory and practice in Kairov's *Pedagogy* proceeds from this theory of the "transformation of the public interest into private." While peddling Kairov's *Pedagogy*, Lu Ting-yi and company also used this crooked thesis as their bait.

Kairov stated in particular that among the entire mass of principles he concocted there was one main principle which "can be instituted in every stage and every link of the teaching process," that is, "the principle of the students' consciousness and initiative."<sup>20</sup> What kind of "consciousness and initiative" is this? How to stimulate this kind of student "consciousness and initiative"? Kairov's answer: "Getting marks in school is the impulsive factor in the students' life" and "a stimulus in learning."<sup>21</sup> How can such "impulsion" and "stimulus" be consolidated? Only when "famous people in the scientific and art fields or outstanding historical personages" "become the students' ideal" will students "find their intellectual support in these images."<sup>22</sup>

Here lies the real aim. The so-called "consciousness and initiative" is nothing but a bait to make students strive in line with the "style" of the representatives of the bourgeoisie and the landlord class!

Of course it is necessary for the proletariat to master scientific knowledge. Lenin stated: "The working people are thirsting for knowledge because they need it to win." (Lenin, *Collected Works*, Chinese ed.,

Vol. 28, p.70.) The proletariat knows that the victory Lenin meant, which includes becoming the real masters of knowledge, relies on the powerful dictatorship of the proletariat above all. Therefore, just as Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Youth should attach primary importance to a firm and correct political orientation."** We study for the sake of the revolution, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In feverishly advocating that the students should regard their knowledge as their "wealth," Kairov wanted to turn knowledge into personal capital for gaining fame and fortune. He wanted those with knowledge to be arrogant and sell their knowledge at a good price. How many young people have been poisoned by the feudal class trash that says: "I learn every craft in order to sell them to the imperial and royal families," or the bourgeois trash that says: "When I have learnt mathematics, physics and chemistry, I wouldn't have to worry about holding down a job anywhere in the world!"

In this process of converting knowledge into private property, can the students form "sublime"<sup>23</sup> "world outlook and morality"<sup>24</sup> as described by Kairov? It is sheer nonsense! Socrates, the Greek slave-owners' educator, advocated the fallacy "knowledge is morality" 2,300 years before Kairov. Later on bourgeois philosophers advocated that "knowledge is strength." But there is no "world outlook and morality" or "strength" in the world which stands above classes. What class' "world outlook and morality" did Kairov want the students to form? What class' reserve "strength" did he want to build up? Let us look at the process of formation he designed, the so-called "straight line" system of education: As soon as a student has entered school, his aim is to make his way up. By finishing primary school he looks forward to be admitted to middle school, by finishing middle school to be admitted to college, and by finishing college to get an associate doctorate or doctorate degree by studying in a research institute. While a few people gain the laurels of an associate doctor or doctor and are thus qualified to enter the "paradise" of the bourgeois privileged stratum, most people finish their primary or middle school education and become workers or peasants only to be exploited and oppressed by the bourgeoisie. Look at the highest criterion he set, the so-called "internal cultivation" — "external cultivation" — "all-round development."<sup>25</sup> That is, from "internal cultivation" fostered to gain "social status"<sup>26</sup> and "personal fulfilment"<sup>27</sup> to "external cultivation" of "clothing," "hair style" and "proper manners,"<sup>28</sup> the students are expected to "develop in an all-round way" into the so-called "strength" imbued with bourgeois "morality" and into hypocrites, politicians and spiritual aristocrats of the bourgeoisie. Aren't these "all-round developed" capitalist roaders in the social-imperialist country, who have both "internal cultivation" and "external cultivation," still riding roughshod over the labouring people? What kind of a "straight line" is this? This is a

"line" which creates class differentiation for the restoration of capitalism! What kind of "all-round development" is this? This is an out-and-out "all-round evolution" of capitalism! The proletariat's revolution in education is to cut down this counter-revolutionary line in education and smash the "peaceful evolution" of the bourgeoisie. We should act according to Chairman Mao's instruction and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant to cultivate workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, to train them to be like the great communist fighter Lei Feng or into someone like the communist new man Chin Hsun-hua who is a model for revolutionary youth.

Didn't Kairov repeat and repeat that choosing some kind of "stimulus" to "stimulate" both teachers and students is "necessary in studying many questions in education"?<sup>29</sup> The "stimulus" he had in mind for students was using past "famous" or "outstanding" representatives of the exploiting classes as their "stimulus" in pursuing fame and fortune and in climbing to the high position of spiritual aristocrats of the bourgeoisie. For teachers, he used the saying that "teachers are the personification of all things beautiful and examples to be followed"<sup>30</sup> to "stimulate" their initiative to train bourgeois aristocrats, to bind them tightly to the house of the dead that is the bourgeois system of education and to make them reject ideological remoulding. Liu Shao-chi, Lu Ting-yi and their gang used this "art of stimulating" to the full. They recruited bourgeois reactionary "authorities" on education and bourgeois intellectuals to corrupt a number of young teachers and students to provide organizational guarantee for pushing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and their political line. The magnificent victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution proclaimed the complete bankruptcy of this "art" of Kairov's in the eyes of the mass of revolutionary intellectuals.

In the current movement of the proletariat's revolution in education, revolutionary teachers and revolutionary students must repudiate this exploiting classes' reactionary "art of stimulating." They should **"fight self, criticize revisionism."** In accordance with the outlook of the working class, they should remould themselves into fighters who **"fear neither hardship nor death,"** fighters in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, fighters who battle all their lives for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the prevention of the restoration of capitalism.

### Historical Experience That Merits Attention

Kairov's trump card was: I am an opponent of the bourgeois school of "modern education." Indeed, as a self-styled inheritor of the bourgeois school of "traditional education," Kairov certainly superficially "opposed" Dewey, a representative of the bourgeois school of "modern education" and a scholar serving the interests of the U.S. imperialists. However, whether it

is "giving knowledge" as emphasized by the "traditional education" school, or "training skill" as emphasized by the "modern education" school, it all reflected the dispute within the ranks of the bourgeoisie. In the final analysis, both serve training successors to the bourgeoisie, preserving capitalism and restoring capitalism. In fact, following the spread of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the world, all reactionary schools of education to be found among the bourgeoisie are joining hands to cope with the proletariat. After a careful look at them, people can see that there is no real difference between Kairov's so-called thesis of seeds of knowledge in children<sup>31</sup> and his thesis that education means "organizing children's life"<sup>32</sup> and Dewey's pragmatic education involving the doctrine of the children being the centre and education is life. Lu Ting-yi let the cat out of the bag by declaring: The "merits" of Kairov's *Pedagogy* "lie in the fact that it replaces Dewey's." It is just because of this that the handful of Dewey's disciples in China, under the cloak of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, all became so-called "experts" on Kairov's *Pedagogy* overnight. Some of them occupied leading positions in the departments of education, while others were scattered all over the country to do their dirty work and swindle people. What a thought-provoking phenomenon of class struggle is this! What is worth particular attention is that since Dewey's pragmatic education had long lost its function of deceiving progressive American youth, Kennedy, chief-tain of U.S. imperialism at the time, rushed in with the outstanding criterion of seeking knowledge in the early 60s, officially seeking help from "traditional education." Under the cover of the so-called "strengthening the link between school and life," Kairov and his kind in this same period went a step further towards Dewey's pragmatic education. No wonder Western bourgeois papers said that these two schools "are intermingling" and "are marching along the same track." Revisionism is sure to form a reactionary alliance, politically as well as ideologically and culturally, with imperialism in the end.

Kairov's so-called "system" is absurd, but the problem we see from viewing this "system" is serious: After the proletariat has gained political power, how the bourgeoisie stages a counter-seizure of power from the proletariat through the fields of education and culture in order to suppress and rule over the proletariat again. This historical experience of the struggle between the bourgeoisie who fights for restoration and the proletariat who fights against restoration merits our serious attention.

Through the magnificent Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in the last three years, led by the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, we used Mao Tsetung Thought the powerful weapon to overthrow the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the field of education. In the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation during

the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao put forward the timely programmatic instruction: "It is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." Inspired by this brilliant instruction of Chairman Mao's, an upsurge in the proletariat's revolution in education has taken shape all over China. An educational system which serves proletarian politics and is closely linked with practice in the three great revolutionary struggles, and a teachers' contingent determined to bring about the proletariat's revolution in education are gradually being formed. However, class struggle on the educational front still goes on, and the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie to win over the youth goes on. We have to be soberly aware that there is still a lot of work to be done concerning undertaking revolutionary mass criticism on the educational front. Only by deeply criticizing the bourgeois world outlook can we make a thoroughgoing transformation of the old educational system, teaching principles and teaching methods, and solidly set up a new educational system of the proletariat on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought. Let us hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher and welcome the coming of a new high tide in the proletariat's revolution in education!

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#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> There are two Chinese editions of Kairov's *Pedagogy*—one translated from the 1948 Moscow Russian edition, the other from the 1956 Moscow Russian edition. In the following they are referred to simply as the old edition and the new edition.

<sup>2,3</sup> Old edition, p. 18.

<sup>4,5</sup> New edition, p. 1 and p. 23.

<sup>6,7</sup> Old edition, p. 11 and p. 103.

<sup>8</sup> "Academician Kairov on the Guiding Principle of the Newly Compiled *Pedagogy* and the Problem of All-Round Development."

<sup>9</sup> Old edition, p. 21.

<sup>10,11,12</sup> Old edition, p. 60 and p. 96.

<sup>13,14</sup> New edition, p. 131 and p. 132.

<sup>15,16</sup> Old edition, p. 131 and p. 61.

<sup>17</sup> New edition, p. 150-51.

<sup>18</sup> Old edition, p. 99.

<sup>19</sup> Kairov's report to All-Russian Congress of Teachers (July 1960).

<sup>20</sup> New edition, p. 148.

<sup>21,22</sup> Old edition, p. 209 and p. 248.

<sup>23</sup> Old edition, p. 56.

<sup>24</sup> New edition, p. 224.

<sup>25</sup> New edition, p. 314 and p. 21.

<sup>26</sup> Old edition, p. 302.

<sup>27,28</sup> New edition, p. 223 and p. 315.

<sup>29</sup> New edition, p. 308 and p. 16.

<sup>30</sup> New edition, p. 47.

<sup>31</sup> Old edition, p. 16.

<sup>32</sup> Kairov: "On the Problem of Improving and Raising the Quality of Education in Common Schools in the Soviet Union."



# Salvage of Stump and Proximal and Distal Segments of a Traumatically Amputated Limb

## By P.L.A. Medical Workers

**G**UIDED by invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, revolutionary medical workers have created still another wonder. Medical workers in the People's Liberation Army succeeded in salvaging the stump and proximal and distal segments of a worker's dismembered right arm.

The successful operation was performed by personnel of the surgical department of the No. 230 Hospital—an advanced collective of a P.L.A. unit under the Shenyang Command which had been cited for its achievements in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. This department had no special equipment, nor did the doctors and nurses have any experience in operations to rejoin severed limbs. But, arming themselves with Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles," filled with zeal to "serve the people wholeheartedly" and imbued with profound proletarian feelings—a "boundless sense of responsibility in his [Comrade Bethune's] work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people"—they surmounted all difficulties and created a wonder in medical history.

### (1)

It was February 1967. While working one day at a farm implement factory in Tungkou County, Liaoning Province, a young worker named Li Shu-fang suddenly caught sight of a screw beneath a machine belt. Fully aware that production would be held up if the screw should by accident get into the machine, he bent down to pick it up. But as he did so, the fast revolving belt caught his right sleeve and pulled his arm along, severing it at the brachium. The dismembered limb went a full circuit with the belt and was further severed into two. Li Shu-fang was rushed immediately to the No. 230 Hospital.

Rejoining severed limbs has always been considered a "most advanced" branch in surgery. Medical literature to date, however, has not recorded any successful treatment of a case like Li's. A difficult problem faced the surgeons of the hospital: Should they accept the patient?

The hospital's surgical department had been cited for many years running as a "four-good" unit (i.e., good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in specialized work and in arranging everyday life). Li's serious condition at once reminded the surgeons of Chairman Mao's teachings on serving the people "wholly" and "entirely" and on emulating the "boundless sense of responsibility in his [Comrade Bethune's] work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people." Without hesitation they said resolutely: "We'll take him in and salvage this worker comrade's dismembered limb so that he will work in a still better way for the people in grasping revolution and promoting production!"

### (2)

The operation to salvage the dismembered limb had begun.

Cleansing and debriding the devitalized tissues is an important part in the operation to rejoin severed limbs. If it is not done thoroughly, it will increase the chances of infection and affect the successful restoration of the dismembered limb. On the other hand, cleansing and debriding a larger area than necessary and excising the good tissues by mistake will shorten the length of the restored limb. If this should happen, it will make the anastomosis of the blood vessels extremely difficult and impair the function of the limb.

The operator Liang Chi-peng, deputy director of the surgical department, was filled with emotion as he stood before the operating-table. He was a Communist Party member who had matured in the P.L.A., which is a great school of Mao Tsetung Thought, and he cherished deep proletarian feelings for the workers. With a boundless sense of responsibility to the patient and the revolution, he proposed that two debridements be made. This solved the problem of cleansing and debriding the devitalized tissues, and the proximal segment was successfully rejoined to the stump.

Under normal conditions, as recorded in the medical books, limbs severed for more than six hours

cannot be revitalized even when they are rejoined. By the time the young worker's proximal segment was rejoined to the stump, more than eight hours had elapsed since the distal segment came off. Would it be worthwhile for them to proceed with the operation? At this crucial moment, the Party branch again encouraged the medical personnel to scale new heights by displaying the spirit which Chairman Mao has always advocated: a "boundless sense of responsibility" in work and "boundless warm-heartedness" towards all comrades and the people. With determination the revolutionary medical workers declared: "We will resolutely follow Chairman Mao's teachings and add a new chapter to the history of rejoining severed limbs!"

Blood vessels in the forearm are as slender as matches. Suturing these vessels is an arduous task demanding meticulous care. To ensure success in the operation, care should be taken not to damage the intima. Since the hospital did not have any special blood-vessel fixation appliance needed for the anastomosis, two attending army doctors held the vessels with their hands. The nurses applied aseptic liquid paraffin on the silk bit by bit to increase its smoothness and ensure the suture of the vessels without a hitch. Though Liang Chi-peng and the other comrades had by this time worked for 17 hours without stop, they drew immense strength from Chairman Mao's teaching on serving the people "wholly" and "entirely." Working in close co-ordination and with care and precision, they finally sutured the blood vessels and rejoined the distal segment.

### (3)

Painstaking treatment and nursing care by the revolutionary medical workers, who displayed the spirit of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely," enabled Li Shu-fang to recover gradually.

Then suddenly late at night on the third day after the operation, something unexpected happened: the temperature of the traumatized limb was lower by 6 to 9 degrees C. than that of its healthy counterpart. According to medical documents, it is normal if the temperature of the traumatized limb is higher by 1 or 2 degrees, but if the temperature is lower by 5 degrees, it means obstruction in blood circulation, and a second operation is necessary.

A consultation among the surgeons followed. Some of them believed that the vessels might be occluded by clots, and proposed an immediate incision for further examination. Others contended that if the vessels were not occluded, an incision would give added pain to the patient; besides, there would be danger of infec-



With profound proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao, Li Shu-fang writes with his restored hand the radiant words: "For ever loyal to Chairman Mao."

tion. But if the low temperature was really due to occlusion and an incision was not made in good time, it might spell disaster for the restored limb.

To make an incision or not? This was the question posed to the surgeons. Chairman Mao's teaching "Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people" rang in their ears. They said in a firm voice: "Perfunctory diagnosis is a crime to the revolution. Every decision we take must conform to Chairman Mao's teaching of having a 'boundless sense of responsibility' in work and 'boundless warm-heartedness' towards all comrades and the people." Carefully and patiently, they recapitulated every detail of the operation, made a conscientious analysis, and finally succeeded in finding the cause of the problem. Effective measures were taken accordingly, and the pale arm became pink and warm.

Four days later, the patient suddenly had a high fever, his temperature rising to 40.5 degrees C. This was obviously due to infection. White blood cells rapidly increased in number, and the doctors feared that this might lead to septicaemia. A suggestion was put forward to remove the rejoined parts at once so as to save the patient's life. At this juncture, a fierce battle was going on in the mind of the operator Liang Chi-peng. He thought: "There's no question that the safety of the patient's life should be considered above everything else. But to remove the rejoined segments means that this worker will be disabled for life!" Filled with anxiety, he examined his work in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching of having a "boundless sense of responsibility" in work and "boundless warm-heartedness" towards all comrades and the people. The more he examined, the more he felt that he had not quite meas-

ured up to these requirements. How could the re-joined segments be removed without first finding the cause of the high fever? It seemed at that moment that guaranteeing the safety of the patient's life was in contradiction with retaining the re-joined segments. But this contradiction certainly could be transformed, provided that the doctors and nurses brought into play the lofty thought to serve the people whole-heartedly and the spirit of having a "boundless sense of responsibility" in work and "boundless warm-heartedness" towards all comrades and the people. Following Liang Chi-peng's example, the other doctors and nurses also examined their work in the light of Chairman Mao's teachings. They carefully inspected every part of the traumatized limb and found a little swelling at an inconspicuous section of the brachium near the arm-pit. After making an analysis from various aspects, they came to the conclusion that inflammation of this part was the cause of the high fever. Proper treatment was then given to the patient whose temperature soon dropped to normal.

The traumatized limb, which rapidly regained its functions, was thus salvaged.

#### (4)

Invincible Mao Tsetung Thought is the source of wisdom; profound proletarian feelings generate

strength. Every success gained by these P.L.A. medical workers glitters with the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought and embodies the revolutionary spirit of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely."

Changing the dressings is mere routine in nursing. But in the case of restored limbs, this requires much greater pains and efforts than ordinary cases call for. In order not to damage the new granulation tissues while changing the dressing, the nurses used their own hands, instead of a fixation appliance, to carefully prop up the restored limb. This entailed such great strain that they often sweated profusely and their hands went numb. But each time they persisted to the end without a flinch, murmuring to themselves: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." To prevent infection, the nurses constantly disinfected the ward with ultraviolet rays, in spite of the fact that these rays gave them great discomfort and made their eyes water.

After more than five months of careful treatment and nursing, Li Shu-fang could freely move his right arm and went back to his job beside the machine. But before he left the hospital, with great emotion he wrote with the hand the P.L.A. men had restored for him these radiant words: "For ever loyal to Chairman Mao!"

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(Continued from p. 6.)

roaders in Fukien Province, under the pretext of "readjustment," did their utmost to whip up the evil wind of "dismount." This meant that they drastically reduced the number of small power stations. They jabbered that "too many hydro-electric power stations have been built" and "they are all in a mess." They forced the broad masses to halt the building of the power stations which were already under construction. Moreover, the capitalist roaders put certain power stations under the management of a few persons in exchange for a fixed return, and rented the machines and equipment of other power stations to some individuals. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "Only socialism can save China," the Yungchun people waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the sabotage committed by Liu Shao-chi and his agents. They said: "The hydro-electric power stations are built by the collective, they are fruits of socialism. We'll never allow these power stations to be taken over by any individuals because that would mean the practice of capitalism."

Our great leader Chairman Mao issued the call "Never forget class struggle" at the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. This enabled the revolutionary masses to see things more clearly, to have a clearer and firmer socialist orientation. So they not only smashed the capitalist adverse current but built a number of power sta-

tions after overcoming many difficulties. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Yungchun people valiantly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his agents on the building of hydro-electric power stations. The outcome was the completion of many power stations, the construction of which had been obstructed and sabotaged by the capitalist roaders. At the same time, they built many new ones. The total generating capacity of these power stations amounts to 2,038 kw., which is equivalent to the total of those built in the ten years preceding the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This has won them splendid victories.

The Yungchun people's experience in building power stations embodies the spirit of the general line for socialist construction formulated by our great leader Chairman Mao himself. Yungchun County is an example of relying on the masses to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing hydro-electric power stations on hilly areas.

Two-thirds of the land in south China are hilly areas. To vigorously build small water conservancy works and small hydro-electric power stations in mountainous areas is an important measure for achieving the goals of building extensive water conservancy works for the farmland, mechanization and electrification of agriculture and using chemical fertilizers and other farm chemicals on a large scale, and for developing agricultural production.

# Nixon's "New Strategy for Peace" Cannot Save U.S. Imperialism From Doom

ON February 18 U.S. imperialist chieftain Richard Nixon submitted to the U.S. Congress a foreign policy report entitled "United States Foreign Policy for the 1970's— a New Strategy for Peace." This report is a record of the overall defeat of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and a self-revelation of the weakness, the waning and the drastic decline of U.S. imperialism; it is another helpless confession of the U.S. imperialists that, in an impasse, they are trying futilely to press ahead with their counter-revolutionary two-faced tactics.

Nixon packed his lengthy report with high-falutin terms such as "peace," "new approach" and so on to dress up ferocious and brutal U.S. imperialism as a peacock, in an effort to cover up its aggressive and expansionist nature and the awful straits in which U.S. imperialism has found itself.

## "Three Principles" Wrapped Up in a Shabby Banner

Flaunting a shabby banner for his "new strategy for peace," Nixon put forth in his report three "principles," namely, "partnership," "strength" and "negotiation," the essence of which is to proceed from the position of "strength" to carry forward the policy of aggression and war and step up U.S. imperialist collusion and contention with social-imperialism; to control the U.S. "allies" through a so-called "partnership" and press them to "share in the responsibility" of military aggression by U.S. imperialism and to serve as its cat's-paw; and to use "negotiation" to camouflage its schemes of aggression and expansion. These three "principles" are wrapped with a tattered "peace" banner. What has been brazenly lauded by Nixon as the so-called "Nixon doctrine" is in fact his prescription for moribund U.S. imperialism which is in the grip of overall political, economic and military crises, a prescription that is foredoomed to failure.

Nixon's prescription fully reflects the weakness of U.S. imperialism as a paper tiger and the predicament in which it finds itself — U.S. power falling far short of its ambition to push its counter-revolutionary global strategy. Indulging in reminiscences of the heyday of U.S. imperialism in the early post-war years and ruminating over its present come-down, Nixon was seized with mournful nostalgia in his report. He recalled "American predominance" in the past when "the United States had a monopoly . . . of nuclear weapons" and had "taken such pride" in its "leadership" of the

"free world" and "talked to our allies instead of *with* them." But he had to admit that now "the world has dramatically changed," that "American energies were absorbed in coping with a cycle of recurrent crises" for more than 20 years and that "we will exhaust our resources, both physical and moral, in a futile effort to dominate our friends and forever isolate our enemies." Meanwhile, he added, both Japan and the West European allies of the United States "have recovered their economic strength" and the struggle to control and the struggle to resist control between U.S. imperialism and these countries have been intensified; a great number of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have won independence and become "a growing strength of independence"; and the nuclear monopoly of U.S. imperialism has also gone bankrupt.

## "Golden Age" Gone For Ever

"The golden age" of U.S. imperialism which Nixon looks back nostalgically was but a fleeting phenomenon. Since the fiasco in its war of aggression against Korea in the early 1950s, U.S. imperialism has fallen from the "pinnacle" of its power in no time. In the 1960s, it has been badly battered again in its war of aggression against Viet Nam and the crises besetting it at home and abroad have been greatly aggravated. The vigorously developing revolutionary armed struggle and anti-imperialist struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American people and the surging revolutionary movement of the people in Western Europe, North America and Oceania make U.S. imperialism sit on thorns, for they are more than what U.S. imperialism can cope with. Its baton has become less and less effective towards its "allies" and it finds itself in unprecedented isolation, opposed by the people and deserted by its followers. In the country, the financial and monetary crisis is daily deepening and the inflation is developing viciously, the position of the dollar is tottering and the economic crisis is getting out of hand, the social system is riddled with a thousand gaping wounds and the class contradictions have sharpened to an unprecedented extent. Nixon admitted himself that "the greatest increase in inflation and the greatest social unrest" had taken place "in America in 100 years." U.S. imperialism is in what Nixon described as "the most difficult time in history" and its financial and economic strength cannot provide "unlimited means" for it to carry out

all its plans of aggression. In a word, U.S. imperialism has declined drastically; the paper tiger has been punctured all over. Nixon lamented that to continue "the preponderant American influence . . . would be self-defeating." Therefore, he has to resort to political deception more and more to cover up the ambition of U.S. imperialism for military aggression and expansion. This is the very essence of Nixon's "new strategy for peace."

Nixon's report shows that though U.S. imperialism is going downhill, it will never give up its aggressive designs in the world and will make some last kicks on its deathbed. U.S. imperialism is clearly a paper tiger badly battered by the people of the world, yet Nixon has the cheek to play the braggart. The United States, he said, "occupies a special place in the world" and will continue to play "a major role" "because of its strength." He shouted himself hoarse that U.S. imperialism has "no intention of withdrawing from the world," and that it will "maintain current U.S. troop levels in Europe," "remain involved in Asia" and intensify the war of aggression against Viet Nam by means of a "Vietnamization program." Moreover, it will step up its intervention in the Middle East and its penetration into Africa, further enslave Latin America and keep all its "treaty commitments" of aggression.

### Counter-Revolutionary Two-Faced Tactics In New Situation

As U.S. imperialism is weak and on the decline with its strength unequal to its ambition, Nixon indicated in his report that in Europe U.S. imperialism would use the West German revanchists as its hatchmen in the struggle for supremacy in Western Europe and as its instrument for subversive activities in Eastern Europe. In Asia, it would use Japanese militarism and give Japan "a unique and essential role to play." Nixon said: "Japan's partnership with us will be a key to the success of the Nixon doctrine in Asia." This means that U.S. imperialism wants to revive Japanese militarism energetically so that it will collaborate with U.S. imperialism in suppressing the Asian people's national-liberation struggle, exploiting the independent countries in Asia and launching aggression against them, and carrying out counter-revolutionary criminal activities against China, against communism, and against the people. This should alert the people in the Asian countries to be highly vigilant.

In face of the aggression and expansion of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in various parts of the world, Nixon indicated in the report that U.S. imperialism would intensify its contention and collusion with Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. He said that since he came to power, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism have "made a good beginning" in their collaboration with each other. However, he stressed that the U.S. "overall relationship with the U.S.S.R. remains far from satisfactory." He added that on the

Middle East question Soviet revisionism wanted to seize a position in that area "which would make great power rivalry more likely" and intensify its contention with U.S. imperialism. In Eastern Europe, Nixon demanded that Soviet revisionism "improve the situation regarding Berlin" and "normalize its own relations with Eastern Europe." In his report, Nixon made no effort to hide the U.S. imperialist ambition to penetrate into Eastern Europe and to contend with Soviet revisionism for control over Eastern Europe. Nixon openly declared that U.S. imperialism will maintain "a level of involvement sufficient to balance the powerful military position of the U.S.S.R. in Eastern Europe" and that it will engage in a still more frenzied nuclear arms race with Soviet revisionist social-imperialism so as to avoid losing U.S. imperialism's "leading" position in the nuclear field.

In his report, Nixon was obliged to recognize the fact that China's strength is growing and that its influence in the world is tremendous. He also expressed apprehensions over the fact that "China has acquired thermonuclear weapons" and has thus broken the U.S. and Soviet nuclear monopoly. While talking hypocritically about his desire to improve "relations" with China, Nixon asserted blatantly that he wanted to "maintain" the "treaty commitment" with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang in Taiwan. This has further exposed the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism in its plot to occupy China's sacred territory Taiwan permanently, revealed its criminal scheme to create "two Chinas" and bared its feeble nature as a paper tiger.

Juggling right and left with the word "peace," Nixon said in his report that few terms have been "so often or so loosely invoked as that of 'peace.'" However, it is precisely U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism which have loosely invoked the word "peace." To put it bluntly, the word "peace" as Nixon mouthed it is "peace" for U.S. imperialism to dominate and occupy the world, to suppress the people's revolutionary struggle in all countries and to plunder and slaughter the people of various countries at will. It is "peace" for U.S. imperialism to go on pushing its "allies" around. It is "peace" to go on enslaving its satellites. It is "peace" for U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism to collaborate and contend with each other for world domination and to redivide the world between themselves.

### Inevitable Outcome — Complete Defeat

What is both ridiculous and pitiable is that Nixon himself had to come out to glorify his own report. He smugly asserted that his report had taken "a full year in preparation," that "the report is the first of its kind ever made by a president," that it is "historic" and "marks a watershed in American foreign policy" and so on and so forth. He sounded as if he had really found a panacea for U.S. imperialism, which is sick to the core. But contrary to his self-glorification, even



the Western press has reacted coldly, saying scornfully and sarcastically that "with its ordinary absence of substance, given its length," the report is empty and "relates nothing that is new and little that is specific" and that it has "raised more questions than it answered." Comments in the Western press also pointed out that the report "left American foreign policy broadly unchanged," a policy that "essentially remains to be 'diplomacy from the position of strength.'" The only significant point in the report is that it has "proclaimed an end to the era of post-war American domination." Indeed, the "dominant position" of U.S. imperialism, which rots with every passing day, is gone for ever.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable in-

ternal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom." The emergence of the "Nixon doctrine" precisely reflects the deep gloom of the U.S. imperialists who, declining drastically, are at the end of their rope. The "Nixon doctrine" is nothing but a variation of the "Truman doctrine," the "Eisenhower doctrine" and various other aggressive doctrines of U.S. imperialism in new circumstances and in a new situation. It is more clear now than ever that the White House master is faring worse and worse from president to president. Ours is an era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world-wide victory. No matter what kind of "doctrine" is dished up and what new labels are put on, none can save U.S. imperialism from complete destruction.

## Patriotic Laotian Armed Forces and People Win Great Victories

**W**ITH guns firmly in their hands, persevering in people's war and displaying the indomitable revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and to win, the patriotic armed forces and people of Xieng Khoang Province in Laos, under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front, mounted a series of fierce offensives against the enemy in the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region. They wiped out large numbers of enemy troops and won tremendous victories.

Egged on by U.S. imperialism and with the help of more than 5,000 Thai accomplice troops, the reac-

tionary Vientiane authorities and bandit chieftain Vang Pao have used massive troops since mid August 1969 to undertake a wild military adventure and launch a large-scale "nibbling" attack against the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region. They carried out the brutal fascist policy of "burn all, kill all and destroy all" wherever they went, leaving the invaded territory in ruins. Large numbers of innocent people were massacred, thousands thrown into concentration camps and hundreds of temples and schools and hospitals destroyed. U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are trying to stamp out the raging flames of the Laotian people's revolution by massacre. However, as our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "All reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacres, the weaker the revolution. But contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer their doom. This is an inexorable law." "Their [the reactionaries'] persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale."



Pursuing the enemy, Laotian People's Liberation Army fighters cross river to wipe them out.

The monstrous crimes of U.S. imperialism and its stooges have aroused the unbounded indignation of the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos, parti-

cularly those in Xieng Khoang Province. Instead of being intimidated, the heroic patriotic armed forces and people of Laos have become more united and showed firmer confidence in the victory of their revolution. Closing their ranks, acting in close co-ordination with one another and using every means to surmount all difficulties and obstacles, the liberation armed forces, the patriotic neutralist armed forces and the people of various nationalities in Xieng Khoang Province launched an attack on Long town, a command centre of the special forces of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and an important base, and many other enemy positions in the Plain of Jars region from the night of February 17 to early morning on February 18, wiping out several hundred enemy soldiers and destroying 12 enemy planes. Desperate in the face of the crushing defeat of its flunkies, U.S. imperialism took the field itself and openly sent B-52 strategic bombers to wantonly bomb areas between Ban Sang and Khang Khay and between Ban Sang and Xieng Khoang in the province. This was a serious and adventurous act by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to intensify the war.

To smash the enemy's reckless action, collect the blood debt it owed and give it a firm and crushing blow, the patriotic armed forces and people in the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region launched powerful offensives in quick succession against the enemy. Up to the battle ending February 24, they killed, wounded and captured more than 1,000 enemy troops, badly battered five enemy battalions and recovered the entire Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region and the Muong Soui-Phou Khout Hill area. In the fighting, they also destroyed a number of enemy tanks and artillery pieces, shot down or destroyed 28 enemy aircraft and captured several hundred pieces of arms of various kinds. They also attacked many enemy sentry posts,

command posts, airfields and other important strongholds, inflicting serious losses on his main forces and compelling remnant enemy troops to flee.

At present, the patriotic armed forces and people of Xieng Khoang Province are continuing to victoriously pursue the remnant enemy troops. According to incomplete statistics, from the end of August 1969 to now, the armed forces and people of Xieng Khoang Province wiped out more than 6,000 enemy troops, including several hundred U.S. "advisers" and Thai accomplice troops. They have also recovered many important positions, and captured or destroyed several hundred tons of weapons and other military equipment. Of the more than 1,200 U.S. planes shot down or destroyed by the Laotian armed forces and people from May 17, 1964, to February 15, 1970, 300 were downed or destroyed by the armed forces and people of Xieng Khoang Province. This latter figure included 123 shot down by rifles. Xieng Khoang Province was bombed by U.S. aircraft most wantonly, more U.S. planes were shot down and destroyed in this province than any other. This victory completely unmasks so-called U.S. imperialist "air superiority," and all the victories won fully testify to the great truth: "The U.S. imperialists and reactionaries of all countries are paper tigers."

The Supreme Command of the Laotian People's Liberation Army sent a message to the armed forces and people of Xieng Khoang Province on February 20, warmly praising the great victories they have won. The message called on the armed forces and people of the province and of the whole country to clearly understand the situation, raise their vigilance and multiply their achievements, completely defeat the special war of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and seize greater victories so as to win genuine independence and freedom for Laos.

## Laotian Patriotic Front Central Committee Issues Statement on the Recapture of the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang Region

THE Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front issued a statement on February 28, acclaiming the great victory won by the armed forces and people of Xieng Khoang Province in recapturing the entire Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region. The statement also called on the Laotian people of all nationalities to make all possible efforts to defeat the new military adventures of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and defend the liberated areas and their national rights.

Since Nixon assumed office, the statement said, he has been carrying on with Johnson's policy of aggression and intensifying the war of aggression against Laos to a serious extent. While wantonly bombing and spreading toxic chemicals on Laotian territory, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have launched many campaigns of "nibbling" attacks against the liberated areas under the control of various patriotic forces of Laos. In the large-scale "nibbling" attack of last August, U.S.

imperialism and its lackeys mustered nearly 50 battalions of troops and thousands of Thai accomplice troops to take part in the attack under the massive support of the U.S. air force. They made a desperate attempt to occupy the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region and turn it into a spring-board for "nibbling" up the whole of Upper Laos, further intensifying the war of aggression against Laos and threatening the peace and security of the countries of Indo-China and Southeast Asia.

The statement said: The attacks of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys were met with the resolute and courageous counter-attacks of self-defence by the Laotian armed forces and people who, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles, resisted the enemy and defended the country and the liberated areas. Fighting continuously, the people of Xieng Khoang Province together with the Laotian People's Liberation Army and the patriotic neutralist forces have won a great victory.

The statement pointed out that the victory in the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region signified the growth and development of the various patriotic armed forces of Laos and demonstrated the might of the people's war in defence of the liberated areas and the country. It marked the serious defeat of the Nixon government's policy of making "Asians fight Asians" and the failure

of the U.S. imperialist plot to intensify the war of aggression in Laos.

In order to cover up their serious defeat, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, while wantonly bombing the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region with B-52s of the U.S. imperialists, continued to play the fake "peace" trick and shouted for a "reconvening of the Geneva conference," the statement said. However, these sinister tactics can only further expose the bellicose and aggressive features of U.S. imperialism.

The statement said that U.S. imperialist aggression is the root cause of tension in Laos. The Laotian Patriotic Front reiterates: If U.S. imperialism continues the aggression, if Phouma and the Vientiane ruling clique continue to serve as running dogs of U.S. imperialism, and if intensification of the war of aggression against Laos and "nibbling" attacks against the liberated areas of the various patriotic forces are continued, the Laotian people and various patriotic forces of Laos are determined to punish them wherever they commit crimes and will never allow them to occupy the land of the liberated areas or trample upon the sacred sovereignty of the Laotian people.

The just struggle being waged by the Laotian people for a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified, strong and prosperous Laos will be victorious, the statement declared.

## **U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries Step Up "Taiwan Independence Movement" Plot**

**T**ODAY, U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Sato government of Japan are ganging up to push their scheme for a so-called "Taiwan independence movement" in a vain effort to permanently occupy and annex China's sacred territory Taiwan.

Merely a variation of the "two Chinas" plot long carried out by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the so-called "Taiwan independence movement" is nothing new. Its aim is to sever China's sacred territory Taiwan from the great People's Republic of China and turn it into a colony of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Always dreaming of getting their hands again on China's sacred territory Taiwan, the Japanese reactionaries are conspiring and collaborating with U.S. imperialism in this scheme and acting as its front man.

The criminal activities of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in plotting the "Taiwan independence

movement" have become even more rampant since the November talks of last year between the U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon and the head of the reactionary Japanese Government Eisaku Sato. It was disclosed early this year that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries smuggled their running dog, Peng Ming-min, one of the so-called "Taiwan independence movement" chieftains, out of Taiwan and let him engage in extensive activities. American reporters lost no time in arranging an "interview" with him. The American magazine *Newsweek* disclosed that the "Taiwan independence movement" was being pushed by Peng Ming-min at the instigation of U.S. imperialism. A henchman of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries declared in Tokyo on January 15 that they have rigged up a so-called world-wide organization, the "Taiwan independence league" with "headquarters" in New York. On January 22, an organization under the signboard of the so-called

"United Formosans in America for Independence" publicly distributed reactionary leaflets in New York, raising a clamour that Taiwan should be made what it called a "nation." U.S. imperialism's propaganda organs also made lots of noise at the same time in peddling so-called "Taiwan autonomy." Former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Edwin O. Reischauer who had been trumpeting "Taiwan independence" also cried out for "a change of Taiwan's status" with the United States pulling the strings and Japan playing an on-stage role. Following the instructions of U.S. imperialism and harbouring their own ulterior motives, the Japanese reactionaries have retained a number of so-called "Taiwan independents" since the war, allowing them to use Japan as a stamping ground for their activities and giving them big support in the way of man-power and facilities. It has been reported that the Japanese reactionaries are the string-pullers and the backstage managers of the recently concocted "Taiwan independence league." Not very long ago, they instigated and encouraged the so-called "Taiwan independents" to publish reactionary books and journals in Japan in a frantic bid for so-called "Taiwan independence." The Japanese bourgeois newspapers have also stirred up an evil gust "supporting the independence of Taiwan." A number of scheming Japanese politicians posing as religionists have travelled between Tokyo and Hong-kong and flagrantly conducted sinister activities on behalf of "Taiwan independence." One report said the reactionary Japanese authorities' request to their U.S. masters to let Japan play its role in "changing the status of Taiwan" had received wide circulation in Washington recently.

Put together long ago by U.S. imperialism, the "Taiwan independence movement" is inseparable from its consistent plot of creating "two Chinas." From Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson to Nixon, every master of the White House has persisted in being hostile to the Chinese people, occupying Taiwan and pushing the "two Chinas" plot. At a time when U.S. imperialism is riddled with worsening crises at home and abroad and is at the end of its tether, the Nixon government is using counter-revolutionary dual tactics more cunningly and resorting to various sinister tricks on the creation of "two Chinas." To carry out his so-called "new Asian policy" after taking office, an anxious Nixon wanted the Japanese reactionaries to share important "responsibility" and play "a key role" in U.S. aggression in Asia. To encourage the Japanese reactionaries to serve its policy of aggression in Asia, U.S. imperialism has allowed the Japanese reactionaries to get a foothold in Taiwan and other places under U.S. occupation in return for their service.

The Japanese reactionaries have a tacit understanding with U.S. imperialism on this scheme. Consistently following U.S. imperialism in creating "two Chinas," they have long cherished the ambition to grab

China's sacred territory Taiwan once again. The Japanese militarist forces have never been reconciled to their expulsion from Taiwan and its return to China. From Yoshida and Kishi to Sato, there has been incessant clamouring that the so-called "territorial right over Taiwan is unsettled." Sato went to Taiwan himself on a sinister mission in 1967. On many occasions he has sent Japanese militarist elements and "survey missions" of all description to get into Taiwan for unbridled counter-revolutionary activities and for collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang to antagonize the Chinese people. The counter-revolutionary arrogance of the Japanese reactionaries has become even more rabid recently as a result of the instigation of their U.S. masters. In Washington, Sato shouted himself hoarse asserting that China's territory Taiwan is a "most important factor for the security of Japan." Not long ago, Japanese Foreign Minister Aichi also openly declared that the Japanese Government "must always bear in mind the Taiwan question." Having ulterior motives, he even described China's territory Taiwan as a "unique nation." It is as clear as daylight that the Japanese reactionaries are again dreaming their fond dream of seizing China's territory Taiwan.

Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has played an extremely despicable role in connection with the criminal activities of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in engineering "two Chinas" and cooking up the "Taiwan independence movement." A short time ago, TASS, mouthpiece of the Soviet revisionists, took U.S. Vice-President Agnew's visit to Asia as an opportunity to label China's sacred territory Taiwan as a "country," so as to act in co-ordination once again with the U.S.-Japanese scheme to create "two Chinas." The Soviet revisionists last year "invited" a U.S.-Chiang special agent Liu Chieh (who used the name Sydney Liu) to the Soviet Union for two weeks of sinister activities on the suggestion of bandit Chiang Ching-kuo. Earlier, the Soviet revisionists had sent a Soviet citizen under the pseudonym of Victor Louis to Taiwan to carry out clandestine activities as a "journalist." From these facts alone, it can be clearly seen that Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has been collaborating more and more closely with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, the political mummy discarded long ago by the Chinese people!

Taiwan has been China's sacred territory ever since ancient times. The Chinese people will definitely never allow U.S. imperialism to perpetuate its occupation of Taiwan or Japanese militarism to lay hands on Taiwan again. No matter how the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang looks upon the enemy as its father, no matter what intrigues or tricks the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and Soviet revisionist social-imperialists cook up, all their attempts to sever Taiwan from China only amount to wishful thinking. The Chinese people's iron will to liberate Taiwan will never waver! We will definitely liberate Taiwan!

# A Gangster Waving the Banner of "Partnership"

by Kuo Ping

**W**ILLIAM ROGERS, U.S. Secretary of State, went to ten African countries from February 7 to 23 to engage in conspiratorial activities. The U.S. propaganda machine has made a big fanfare about Rogers' trip, saying that it was "without precedent" and describing how "humble" Rogers behaved there. As to Rogers himself, he repeatedly professed that the United States wanted to establish "friendship" and "partnership" with Africa, and so forth. Suddenly the ravenous U.S. imperialist wolf has become an "angel" of friendship. This ominous change can only arouse the African people to be highly vigilant.

In refuting the U.S. State Department's White Paper on Sino-American relations, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out more than 20 years ago: The U.S. imperialist "is telling a bare-faced lie when he describes aggression as 'friendship'." This is exactly the case with Rogers.

The enormous crimes of the U.S. imperialists in Africa have been recorded in blood-stained facts. Manipulated by the U.S. imperialists, the "United Nations force" massacred the people of the Congo (Kinshasa) and strangled its national independence. U.S. imperialism has been supporting the Portuguese and other old-line colonialists in suppressing the national-liberation movement in Africa. It is engaged in subversion and disruptive activities against the independent African countries. It has invested over 2,600 million dollars in this part of the world, raking in fabulous profits and plundering Africa's rich resources, especially its strategic minerals.

Subversion and aggression against sovereign states and bloody massacre and ruthless exploitation of the people — this is the so-called "friendship" U.S. imperialism has for Africa.

The kind of "partnership" Rogers tried to sell in Africa is one of the main contents of the so-called Nixon doctrine preached by U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon himself. He declared that he was going to extend to Africa and Latin America the "partnership" that U.S. imperialism has been pushing in Asia. That is to say, U.S. imperialism plans to do the same in Africa as it has been doing in Asia — to suppress the revolutionary struggle of the African people and maintain its colonial rule by supplying the money and guns to the local puppets: it has fostered. Actually this is a replica in

Africa of the vicious scheme of making "Asians fight Asians"; it is out-and-out neo-colonialism!

In fact, there is nothing new in this Nixon administration junk; it is old hat for U.S. imperialism in Africa. U.S. imperialism has set up its brutal neo-colonialist rule in the Congo (K) by fostering the Mobutu puppet regime there. The Congo (K) today is a living example of Nixon's so-called "partnership" in Africa. In peddling "partnership" in Africa, Rogers' essential aim is to bring the African countries one by one into the U.S. imperialist sphere of influence, turning all of them into new U.S. colonies like the Congo (K).

The fact that Rogers made such strenuous efforts to hawk this sinister "partnership" in Africa also reflects the plight of U.S. imperialism which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad and is putting up a last-ditch struggle. In recent years, the African people have become increasingly awakened and their revolutionary struggle has been developing from day to day, dealing heavy blows at imperialism and colonialism and tearing apart imperialism's colonial system. U.S. imperialism finds its strength unequal to its ambition to carry out naked aggression and intervention. In these circumstances, with a view to masking its gangster features and hoodwinking the African people, it has been compelled to change its tune and wave the banner of "partnership" in order to intensify its aggression and expansion in Africa.

U.S.-led imperialism and social-imperialism are both now confronted by daily deepening political and economic crises. Under the hammer blows of the revolutionary struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American people against imperialism and colonialism, the colonies of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have been dwindling steadily. Overt and covert struggle between them for raw materials, markets and spheres of influence there has become sharper and sharper. With its rich resources and strategic minerals, the African continent is the scene of their bitter strife. The British, French and other old-line imperialists are striving desperately to preserve their colonial interests in Africa, West German militarism is trying for a comeback there and the Japanese reactionaries are stepping up their penetration of the continent. Social-imperialism has also stretched its tentacles there. It was to step up U.S. efforts in contending for colonial spheres of influence in Africa with social-imperialism and other



old and new colonialists that Rogers went to Africa to engage in conspiratorial activities. While clamouring that Africa is "of growing importance to the United States" during his stay in Africa, Rogers alleged that the United States did not want to see a major power struggle in Africa. This has fully revealed the wild ambitions of U.S. imperialism to carry out aggression against and occupy Africa.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The tide of opposing imperialism and colonialism is sweeping across Africa. All countries, whether they have attained or have still to attain independence, will win complete and thorough independence and liberation some day or other." Today's Africa is no longer a dormant continent. Day by day, the African people are awakening. In their struggle against U.S. imperialist intervention, subversion and aggression, the

people of various African countries have seen the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism more clearly and have come to realize that it is their most ferocious enemy. They held protesting demonstrations in the short space of a fortnight or so when Rogers came to Africa for sinister purposes. Roars of "U.S. imperialism get out of the Arab world!" "Nixon, the assassin!" and "Rogers go home!" resounded throughout the continent. This is a tangible expression of the strong determination of the African peoples against U.S. imperialist aggression.

The African people want independence and freedom. They resolutely oppose old and new colonialist and social-imperialist plunder and domination of Africa. Africa belongs to the African people. The day is not far off when imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism will be thrown out of Africa.

## "Foreign Aid" No Remedy for Suharto Regime's Economic Crisis

**T**HE Indonesian economy is going from bad to worse under the tyrannical rule of the Suharto military regime. Forced to admit recently that his country "faced many difficulties," Foreign Minister Adam Malik of this fascist regime once again pleaded with foreign monopoly groups for badly needed "assistance from foreign governments and private capitalists."

Ruthlessly exploiting the masses of the working people, the reactionary Indonesian regime has been trying in vain to pull itself out of its economic plight by relying on "aid" from foreign monopoly capital. With a view to making up the huge financial deficits, the fiscal 1970-71 budget announced by Suharto not long ago listed "aid" from foreign monopoly capital, which is to be obtained by selling out the national interests, as "external revenue." More than one-third of the total budgetary revenue for the entire fiscal year consists of "external revenue." Little wonder that Malik's appeal for "foreign aid" has become more and more urgent recently.

However, neither intensified exploitation of the people at home nor begging for "foreign aid" from the imperialists can get the Suharto fascist military regime out of its appalling economic troubles. Instead, it has gone more and more heavily into debt and is having a tougher time. Up to now, Indonesia's foreign debts

amount to 4,000-5,000 million U.S. dollars. To tighten its control on Indonesia, U.S. imperialism has rapidly increased its economic "aid" to the reactionary Suharto regime in recent years and is now a big creditor of Indonesia. Its "aid" to Indonesia in 1969 alone amounted to more than 258 million dollars, 11 times as much as that in 1966.

Moreover, it has invested heavily there to frantically plunder the country's rich resources. U.S. investment in Indonesia ranks first among all imperialist investments which total more than 1,000 million dollars during the over three years ending with 1969. The U.S. imperialist-controlled International Monetary Fund has stretched its tentacles into Indonesia. The Indonesian paper *Merdeka* revealed that the reactionary Indonesian regime had to "consult" the I.M.F. beforehand in formulating financial and economic plans and even as regards repaying foreign debts and recruiting idle capital and so on. The country's economy is totally under the thumb of U.S. imperialism.

Encouraged by the traitorous policy of the Suharto regime, the imperialist countries, with the United States in the lead, are feverishly plundering Indonesia's resources — surface, subterranean and seabed. Suharto recently confessed that 175 engineering projects have been put into operation by foreign investors since the

reactionary regime adopted at the end of 1966 a series of traitorous "decrees" inviting the influx of foreign monopoly capital into the country. Foreign investments in Indonesia's rich mineral and forest resources, the main targets of rivalry among foreign monopoly capitalists, totalled 785 million dollars in the past three years. U.S.-led foreign monopoly capital controls 90 per cent of Indonesia's oil resources. Having carved out more than 30 areas with oil deposits stretching from North Sumatra in the west to West Irian in the east, foreign monopoly capitalist groups are grabbing Indonesia's seabed oil resources. The reactionary Indonesian regime has signed more than 20 "contracts" that sell off Indonesia's seabed oil deposits to foreign monopoly capital. The "contract" for exploiting oil deposits off the coast of south Sulawesi alone covers an area of 100,000 square kilometres. In the past two years, the Suharto regime sold more than 9.6 million hectares of Indonesia's forests to foreign monopoly capital for its exploitation at a low price, and Indonesia's vast forest areas have been turned into "concessions" of foreign monopoly capitalists.

Suharto's traitorous policy of inviting imperialist wolves into the country has wreaked havoc on Indonesia's national economy, which is now gripped by an industrial depression, inflation and soaring prices. This has thrown the masses of working people into the depths of misery. The Indonesian press has disclosed that the number of unemployed and semi-employed

jumped from 7 per cent of the country's labour force in 1967 to 20 per cent in 1969.

Currency in circulation rose from more than 110,000 million rupiahs in 1968 to 200,000 million rupiahs at the end of 1969, an increase of 75 per cent. Inflation has sent prices zooming. On January 5 this year, closely on the heels of Suharto boasting about "economic stability," the reactionary Indonesian authorities announced a 100 per cent increase in the price of kerosene and a 50 per cent price hike in petrol. The latter was followed by increases in communications and transport charges and in prices of some other commodities.

Indonesian agriculture is faring even worse, and the food crisis is becoming more abysmal. One chieftain of the reactionary Indonesian authorities recently owned up that Indonesia had to import more than 800,000 tons of rice in 1969 to deal with the food shortage. Nevertheless, vast sections of the labouring people are still struggling on the verge of starvation, while some have starved to death in the streets.

Once a rich island country, Indonesia has become a living hell for the masses of working people. The Suharto regime has tried to hoodwink the people by rigging up a "special committee" to "investigate corruption." The awakening Indonesian people, however, will not be taken in. The raging flames of revolution will burn Suharto and his gang, a handful of national scum, to ashes.

## Serving the World's People

# Sincere Friendship, Profound Confidence

### — Anecdotes about Chinese medical team in Somalia

WHEN news that some of the Chinese doctors would soon leave Somalia for home reached the Martino Hospital in Mogadishu, the capital, Somali doctors, nurses, workers and patients in the hospital quickly passed the word around. Many of them, with tears in their eyes, said goodbye to their Chinese friends while others performed folk dances for them. Many people warmly shook hands with the Chinese doctors, requesting them again and again to convey the Somali people's warm friendship for the Chinese people and their kind regards to the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao.

During the past two years or so, the Somali people's profound confidence in the Chinese medical team and their warm and sincere love for the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao have always been a source of encouragement to the Chinese doctors. The following is a few of many moving anecdotes.

#### "My Whole Family Will Never Forget Chairman Mao!"

Medina's little daughter Asha was ready to leave the hospital after a kidney tumour had been successfully removed by the Chinese doctors. That day,

Medina was especially happy and told this correspondent about her family.

Medina is the widowed mother of two girls and a boy. A few years ago, when her son, the eldest of the children, fell seriously ill, she sold her only small plot of land and took him to a foreign doctor for treatment. Soon the money was gone but her son was not cured. Several months ago, her 14-month-old daughter Asha started vomiting and her belly grew bigger and bigger until she was unable to lie on her back. Medina was deeply worried. She was afraid that Asha would not live because she was too poor to take her to see a doctor.

When she heard that there were Chinese doctors working in the Martino Hospital, she took Asha there, cherishing profound confidence in the Chinese doctors.

After a careful examination, the Chinese doctors detected a big tumour in the child's abdomen. The pressure of the tumour in the abdominal cavity made breathing difficult and caused constipation. Asha's condition, complicated by pneumonia, was critical. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching to **serve the people "wholly" and "entirely,"** the Chinese doctors decided to save the child by removing the tumour surgically.

The operation proceeded smoothly. Despite the adhesions binding the tumour to the intestines and the spleen, the Chinese doctors resolutely and carefully removed the 2.7-kilogramme tumour from the abdomen of the child who weighed only 9.6 kilogrammes. Asha was finally brought out of danger.

Witnessing how the Chinese doctors have saved and cared for her daughter, Medina was deeply moved. She said: "I can't sleep at night whenever I recall how the Chinese doctors sent by Chairman Mao have brought happiness to my whole family. Oh, Chairman Mao! You work untiringly not only for the Chinese people but also for the poverty-stricken people throughout the world!" She said: "I have carefully kept a photo of Chairman Mao. When my little daughter grows up, I will tell her that it is the Chinese doctors sent by Chairman Mao who saved her life. My whole family will never forget Chairman Mao!"

### "The Hearts of the Chinese Doctors Are Linked With Ours"

"... The injury paralysed me for eight months. At that time I lost all

hope. But there was no reason to abandon myself to despair for there are Chinese doctors in this vast world." This was said in a letter from Somali friend Hassan to the Chinese medical personnel armed with Mao Tsetung Thought.

A young man of 24, Hassan was seriously injured in a motor accident and has a ruptured urethra. A foreign doctor operated on him carelessly. Failing to connect the urethra, he performed a cystostomy instead (draining of the urine with a catheter inserted into the bladder through an incision in the abdomen). As a result, Hassan was bed-ridden for eight whole months, unable to walk or sit. When he was taken to the Martino Hospital, he was skin and bones and had developed uremia. His condition was very critical.

The Chinese doctors were greatly concerned about the suffering of the Somali people. Confronted with the serious consequence of the irresponsibility of a foreign doctor, they studied once again Chairman Mao's great teaching: **"Heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism."** Chairman Mao's teaching was like a clarion call to battle. The Chinese doctors immediately took action to cure the patient.

After a month's treatment and good nursing care by the Chinese doctors, the uremia disappeared. The urethra was rejoined and Hassan recovered his physical strength.

Hassan saw with his own eyes how the Chinese doctors studied and applied Chairman Mao's instructions. He copied down the quotation from Chairman Mao, **"Heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise**

*(Continued on p. 28.)*



Chinese medical worker in Martino Hospital with Somali children

# ROUND THE WORLD

## BURMESE PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES

### Victory News Keeps Pouring In

Recently the Burmese People's Armed Forces led by the Communist Party of Burma and the people's armed forces of various nationalities in Burma initiated attacks on vast areas, dealing heavy blows at the Burmese reactionaries.

In Pegu, Kayah State, Magwe, Irrawaddy and Tenasserim areas, the people's armed forces have fought many impressive battles.

On December 12, 1969, they ambushed a group of enemy officials, troops and police near Minbya, Akyab District, inflicting a number of casualties on them.

On December 16, they battered an enemy battalion in Kawhmu area, killing and wounding a number of the enemy.

On December 17, they attacked an enemy platoon near a town of Hanthawaddy District.

On December 19, they launched a surprise attack on a police post near Mindon town of Thayetmyo District, killing one inspector and 5 policemen and wounding 6 policemen. They also burnt down the police post, a government office and a police vehicle.

Since the beginning of this year, the people's armed forces, displaying the revolutionary spirit of fighting courageously and fearing no sacrifice, have initiated frequent attacks on the enemy and scored new successes.

On January 4, they attacked an enemy unit patrolling the railway line in Pegu District, annihilating a number of enemy soldiers.

On January 6, in Loikaw of Kayah State they ambushed an enemy patrol company, killing 3 enemy officers and 8 soldiers and wounding many others.

On January 10, they attacked an enemy police post near Mogok, Shwebo District, killing 2 and wounding another.

On January 20, the people's armed forces in Maubin District attacked a group of reactionary troops, police and "civil guards," killing or wounding 6.

Since the latter part of last year, large detachments of reactionary troops, police and "civil guards" have been dispatched repeatedly to the Irrawaddy Delta to carry out frantic "encirclement and suppression" operations. However, the people's armed forces were very active in the Bassein, Myaungmya, Maubin Districts of this area. They fought bravely and dealt hammer blows at the enemy. On December 30, the people's armed forces ambushed a highway patrol unit in Myaungmya District, annihilating an enemy "security officer" and a policeman. On January 21, the people's armed forces in Maubin District launched a surprise attack on the reactionary troops, police and "civil guards," wiping out 7 enemy soldiers.

The people's armed forces waged successive surprise attacks and destroyed the enemy's communication lines, striking fear into the enemy's heart. From early last December to January this year, the people's armed forces launched repeated surprise attacks on heavily guarded enemy trains, killing a number of enemy troops and police on the trains and capturing large quantities of supplies and munitions. In Kyaik-

kami, Akyab, Henzada and other areas, the people's armed forces blew up a number of enemy highway bridges, and intercepted a number of enemy motor vehicles and boats, capturing large quantities of materials.

## SARAWAK PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES

### Attack on Enemy Naval Base

The Sarawak people's armed forces bravely attacked a naval base of the Rahman-Razak puppet clique with explosives in the third division of Sarawak on the evening of February 20.

A Singapore paper reported that the attack was launched when a frigate of the puppet navy of "Malaysia" was making a "routine call" at the base.

The puppet clique was panic-stricken by this courageous attack and it hurriedly launched a so-called "mopping-up" operation near the base.

Undaunted by the Rahman-Razak puppet clique's recently enforced long curfew and frenzied suppression in many areas of Sarawak, the Sarawak people's armed forces which are steadily growing have initiated frequent assaults on the enemy. They launched surprise attacks on the reactionary patrols of "Malaysia" on three occasions in January this year and won new victories.

## COLOMBIAN P.L.A.

### Badly Battering the Enemy

Recently the Colombian People's Liberation Army waging a heroic guerrilla war in the northwestern part of Colombia has achieved brilliant results in their battles.

On January 13, the Colombian People's Liberation Army attacked a

police post at Mutata Village in Medellin, Antioquia Province. They killed a police chief, occupied the village and captured radio equipment and other military materiel as well as documents from the enemy. The P.L.A. also conducted political propaganda in the village, calling on the people to boycott the deceptive elections due in April this year. After this battle, a unit of the P.L.A. shot down a government U.S.-made military helicopter and killed the four reactionary military personnel on board.

*El Ejercito Popular de Liberacion*, organ of the Colombian People's Liberation Army, recently reported the fruits of battle reaped by the P.L.A.

during its fight against the reactionary government troops in July and August last year. According to incomplete statistics, the P.L.A. in these two months killed or wounded 36 enemy troops and captured a quantity of weapons, radio equipment and other materiel. The guerrilla fighters also distributed to the poor people material which was stored in enemy depots. They led the peasants in capturing the town of Sitio Nuevo, recapturing the El Perro landed estate and seizing 35,000 pesos' worth of war spoils.

The P.L.A. headquarters in a statement last October denounced the reactionary Colombian Government for dispatching last August joint

U.S.-trained army, navy and air force units equipped with the latest weapons to launch "encirclement and suppression" campaigns against the rural regions of Sinu, San Jorge and Cauca. The statement said that people knew that only by people's war could they resist the war against the people unleashed by the oligarchical forces and U.S. imperialism. Therefore, new people's uprisings have taken place and new guerrilla detachments have joined the battle. In conclusion, the statement called on the Colombian workers, peasants and people of other strata to unite closely to hit back at the enemy resolutely, courageously and with redoubled efforts.

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(Continued from p. 26.)

revolutionary humanitarianism," in his notebook which he put under his pillow. He said: "The hearts of the Chinese doctors are linked with ours. They take us as their own brothers and sisters. This is really revolutionary humanitarianism."

Through his experience with two completely different kinds of doctors, Hassan has come to understand that every surgeon uses a scalpel, but how the scalpel is handled is determined by the thinking of the surgeon. The most important weapon of the Chinese doctors in healing the wounded and rescuing the dying is Mao Tsetung Thought, not the scalpel. The Chinese doctors are able to really practise revolutionary humanitarianism because they are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought.

#### Chinese Doctors Act According to the "Three Constantly Read Articles"

In Hargeisa, an electrical worker called Abdi was seriously injured in an accident at work. He could not move his right arm and could not lie on his right side. He has consulted many foreign doctors in Hargeisa who all asserted that his trouble was "incurable." It is unthinkable for a worker to have an immovable right arm!

Abdi had read the "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*) by Chairman Mao. He was deeply touched by the lofty spirit of Chang Szu-teh and Norman Bethune. He

thought to himself how fine it would be to be able to meet such people as praised by Chairman Mao. Later, he was very excited when he learnt from the radio that Chinese doctors had arrived in Mogadishu. He believed that Chinese doctors armed with Chairman Mao's teaching to serve the people whole-heartedly would be sure to be able to cure him. He made up his mind to seek treatment by the Chinese doctors.

Abdi travelled 1,300 kilometres by car for seven days and arrived in Mogadishu. He finally found the Chinese doctors. After a careful examination, the Chinese doctors decided to combine medicine with massage and acupuncture. With the careful treatment by the Chinese doctors for two months or so, Abdi's right arm recovered complete movement. When he was discharged from the hospital, he could carry a bucket of water with his right arm.

While he was under treatment, Abdi actively helped the Chinese doctors in receiving patients and making cotton swabs. He said to the Chinese doctors: "You act according to the 'three constantly read articles' by Chairman Mao, so should I!" Before he left the hospital, he said with emotion: "Seeing is believing. Chinese doctors have a boundless sense of responsibility to their work and are boundlessly warmhearted towards the people. They are truly fine doctors acting in accordance with the 'three constantly read articles' by Chairman Mao!" He raised his recovered right arm and shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

(Hsinhua Correspondent)





## SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

### Following Chairman Mao Closely and Transforming The Hsikou Brigade From Poor to Rich

**F**OLLOWING our great leader Chairman Mao's great teachings "The only way for the majority of the peasants to shake off poverty, improve their livelihood and fight natural calamities is to unite and go forward along the high road of socialism" and "Only socialism can save China," the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hsikou Production Brigade in Pingshun County, Shansi Province, firmly took the road of collectivization. Battling hard for more than 20 years, they have changed the poor Hsikou into the rich Hsikou with an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-line occupations.

As early as 1943, responding to Chairman Mao's great call "Get organized," the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hsikou Brigade first set up a mutual-aid team. In 1952, on the basis of the mutual-aid team, they established a farming, forestry and livestock breeding co-operative. Relying on their collective strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, they launched a large-scale movement to harness the mountains and build water conservancy works.

In 1955 our great leader Chairman Mao wrote an introductory note to "Run the Co-ops Diligently and Economically, Develop the Mountain Regions," an article about the Chihhsing Farming, Forestry and Livestock Breeding Co-operative in Hsikou, published in *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*. Inspired by Chairman Mao's note, the Hsikou Brigade in 1956 met the grain target set by the National Programme for Agricultural Development ahead of schedule.

Chairman Mao's great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" has very much inspired the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hsikou Brigade. They conscientiously launched a campaign of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." Taking Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants as their examples, they studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and further displayed the revolutionary spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains. Fighting hard against nature, they greatly promoted the development of the productive forces.

Before liberation, the per-*mu* yield of grain was only dozens of *jin* or about 100 *jin*. In the early stage of the co-op days, it reached 230 *jin*, and since they began learning from Tachai, the yield has rapidly increased to more than 600 *jin*. Though the brigade met with serious natural disasters last year, it won a bumper harvest and its grain yield exceeded 800 *jin* per *mu*. The total output of grain rose to more than 1,225,000 *jin*. Public accumulation has increased from 130 yuan in the early days of the co-op to 380,000 yuan. The brigade developed forestry from scratch and achieved marked rises in the number of livestock. The numbers of sheep, cattle and horses, and pigs increased twofold, threefold and fivefold respectively as compared with the early co-op days.

Before 1954, the brigade members had to rely on the state for part of their food grain. But during the past few years, they have sold more than 100,000 *jin* of grain to the state annually. Last year, the brigade sold the state 85,000 *jin* of surplus grain over and above the target and had 420,000 *jin* of grain in the collective reserve.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is sheer fantasy to

imagine that the cause of socialism is all plain sailing and easy success, without difficulties and setbacks or the exertion of tremendous efforts." The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hsikou Brigade have met with various kinds of difficulties and obstacles as they advanced victoriously along the road indicated by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. By following Chairman Mao's teachings and displaying the revolutionary spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, they overcame difficulties one by one and achieved one great victory after another.

From 1953 on, they have planted trees on the stony mountains. Now more than 10,000 *mu* of formerly bare stony mountain slopes are green with forests of pine trees. More than one million trees have been planted alongside houses, villages, roads and border of water to provide timber. Fruit trees have increased to more than 100,000. On a per-household basis, there is an average of 30 *mu* of forest, 3,000 trees and 300-odd fruit trees. In addition to providing adequate timber for construction, the brigade can supply the cities with more than 100,000 *jin* of fruit yearly.

As they planted trees and expanded the forest area, the brigade members also did a lot of work on the gullies in the revolutionary spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains. Altogether, they built 7,000 metres of big dams and more than 500 small dams on the gullies, and terraced more than 400 *mu* of land. They also constructed a reservoir with a storage capacity of 1,700,000 cubic metres and sank 236 wells. As a result, the backward state of the poor Hsikou has been thoroughly changed.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hsikou Brigade are resolved to still more conscientiously study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and arm themselves with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have pledged to continuously deepen the revolutionary mass criticism, eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of Liu Shao-

chi's counter-revolutionary revisionism, thoroughly criticize the capitalist tendencies in the countryside and consolidate the socialist position. Taking Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people**" as their guide, they are determined to deepen the movement of "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai,**" vigorously engaged in the capital construction of building water conservancy works for the farmland, strive to raise the per-*mu* grain yield to 900-1,000 *jin* and realize the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery, so as to make still greater contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

### **Advanced Cotton-Planting Method**

**T**HE poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the Hsichuang Production Team of the Chaichuang Brigade in the Chen-chuang Commune, Miyang County, Honan Province, have succeeded in introducing an advanced method of cotton planting, namely, nursing cotton seedlings in mud-clumps on a heated bed. In making this achievement, they acted on our great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching of **doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind and displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act.** The team used this advanced method to plant cotton on a trial basis and obtained over 300 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu* for four consecutive years. In 1969, of the 20 *mu* so planted the per-*mu* yield of ginned cotton averaged 341 *jin*.

Prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Hsichuang Production Team had adopted the method of direct sowing in cotton planting and yields remained low. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the team's poor and lower-middle peasants made up their minds to change their low cotton yields. A "three-in-one" scientific research

group for cotton planting was formed, embracing the revolutionary cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and technicians. The group made a comprehensive summing-up of the team's experience in cotton planting and conscientiously studied the scientific experience of certain advanced cotton-growing areas in the nation. On this basis they proposed adoption of the method of nursing cotton seedlings in mud-clumps on a heated bed.

Cherishing the profound proletarian feeling of boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao, the team's poor and lower-middle peasants simultaneously made experiments, summed up experience and raised it to a higher level in the course of experimenting with this method. Braving low temperatures, frost, wind and rain, they stayed beside the beds day and night, carefully observed the law of changes in weather temperature and continuously improved the beds and their heating and management skills. Their experiment was finally crowned with success.

With this advanced method, the sowing on the bed can take place about one month earlier than direct sowing. This provides the cotton plants a longer growing period and enables them to bear more bolls at an earlier date, before the hot summer days set in. Generally speaking, the bolls formed on such plants before the heat of summer are seven times as numerous as those on plants which grow from seeds sown directly. This creates conditions for getting high yields. Transplanting the seedlings in their mud-clumps promotes a high rate of survival, and ensures rational close planting. The transplanted seedlings are resistant to cold weather. Under this method most of the work of nursing the seedlings can be done in the slack farming periods in winter and spring, promoting a rational scheduling of labour power.

### **New Successes in Scientific Research on Glaciers, Frozen Soil and Desert**

**T**HE revolutionary scientists and technicians of the Institute of

Glaciology, Cryopedology and Deserts under the Chinese Academy of Sciences made deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism and eliminated the effects of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line which the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi pushed in scientific research. This brought about a vigorous new situation in the institute's scientific research. They have scored big achievements in all the 16 major subjects of scientific research in 1969. Some are up to advanced Chinese or world standards.

After shattering foreign conventions and making experiments and studies, the scientists and technicians who are engaged in studying the problems of frozen soil encountered by railways in a certain area put forward a new programme for building the foundations of culverts. Their proposal is of great significance in speeding the progress of engineering projects and saving expenditures in areas of frozen soil. In studying how to wipe out the damages caused by sand in building railways across deserts, the desert group worked out a series of measures whereby natural forces are used to conquer natural calamities, and thus opened a new road for China in sand control.

The revolutionary scientists and technicians have given full play to the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in their research work. Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, members of the ground stereophotogrammetry group risked their lives and endured the paucity of oxygen on high mountains, inclement weather and severe mountain sickness to fulfil the tasks set for 1969 a month ahead of schedule. The area they surveyed and mapped was more than three times as extensive as that covered during the previous ten years. The group broke away from the old convention that maps of a large area could not be made by stereophotogrammetry and set a new record in the history of photogrammetry in China.

(Continued from p. 3.)

found traditional friendship between the two peoples. Since he personally assumed control of state affairs, His Majesty King Mahendra has firmly adhered to a policy of friendship with China and has made important contributions to the development of Sino-Nepalese friendship and the relations of friendly co-operation between the two countries. In their relations, China and Nepal have always shown mutual respect and mutual understanding and treated each other as equals, thus setting a fine example for the development of

friendly relations between countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The friendship between China and Nepal is in accord with the interests of our two peoples and conducive to the defence of peace in Asia and the world. We are deeply convinced that with the joint efforts of both sides our friendship will further develop and grow stronger.

The Nepalese people have a glorious tradition of resisting foreign aggression. Under the leadership of His Majesty King Mahendra, the Nepalese Government and people

have firmly upheld their national dignity and state sovereignty and firmly adhered to a foreign policy of independence and are making endeavours to carry out national construction. The international prestige of the Kingdom of Nepal is daily rising. We express deep admiration for all this. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Nepalese Government and people in their just struggle against foreign interference and for the defence of national independence. We sincerely wish the Kingdom of Nepal continued new successes in their national construction and in international affairs.

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