

When speaking to Chinese comrades after the performance, one of the seamen castigated the Tito renegade clique for its monstrous crimes. Greatly indignant, he said: "Germany, Italy and the United States committed aggression against us in the past. Now these aggressors have become Yugoslavia's friends. We won the rebirth of our fatherland at the cost of our lives and blood but now our people are in the abyss of suffering. Many are compelled to leave their homes and hunt for jobs abroad." He paused for a while, his throat choked with anger. He then told about the understanding he had acquired after studying Chairman Mao's teaching that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." He said, "We Yugoslav people know that Mao Tse-tung is the real leader and teacher of us Yugoslav revolutionary people and that only Mao Tse-tung's thought can save our country. I am very happy

that I have been able to come to China to see with my own eyes the happy life you lead and an army and people so good as yours. When I return home, I'll tell my people about China and encourage them to get united and take the path of Mao Tse-tung." He then eagerly asked the Chinese comrades for some more copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and Chairman Mao badges. He spoke of the urgent desire of the Yugoslav people to acquire the treasured red book. He said, "I'll take Chairman Mao's works to the shores of the Adriatic and spread Mao Tse-tung's thought among the Yugoslav people."

He added, "We Yugoslavs love Chairman Mao from the bottom of our hearts. I sincerely cheer: Long live the Chinese people! Long live the Communist Party of China! Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung, a long, long life to him!"

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Directs Us in Battle

— How We Removed a 45-Kg. Tumour

by the Party Branch of a Health Section Belonging To a P.L.A. Unit Under the Peking Command

IN MARCH this year, our health section successfully removed a 45-kg. tumour from the abdomen of Chang Chiu-chu, a woman member of a rural people's commune. (See *Peking Review*, No. 24, 1968, p. 27.) This is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Wholeheartedly Serving the Broad Masses Of the People

In February, a railwayman, Tsui Ping-wu, brought his ailing wife Chang Chiu-chu in a pushcart to our health section. As soon as he caught sight of us, he came up, and tightly grasping our hands as though we were his closest kin, said: "P.L.A. comrades, I have brought you a patient who is waiting to die!" Then we saw that Chang Chiu-chu was kneeling in the cart painfully supporting herself with her two arms. Her abdomen was swollen to a frightful size. She couldn't reach her navel with her hands, and she breathed with difficulty.

Seeing such distress in a sister of the labouring people, our deep proletarian sentiments were stirred. We examined her immediately and discovered that a huge tumour filled her abdomen and half her chest. Although she was thin, she weighed as much as 96 kg. We had never seen, or even heard of, such a patient

before. What should we do if we agreed to take her in?

The railwayman went on to tell us something of their quest for treatment. "We discovered the trouble in 1964," he said, "and immediately took her to several big hospitals for treatment. But some bourgeois 'specialists' there diagnosed it as an 'incurable disease' and practically shoved her out of the hospital. So she got worse and worse, and her tumour, which was then only the size of a rice bowl, grew gradually to the size you now see it. She can't sit, stand or lie down, and day and night she kneels on the bed, completely unable to look after herself. Our whole family is broken-hearted. I know you are not a big hospital, and you have no 'specialists' or 'authorities.' I have come to find P.L.A. comrades who are loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Please take her in!"

His words were a scathing denunciation of the counter-revolutionary crimes of China's Khrushchov. They were a big education to us. We felt that what we confronted was not an ordinary case of treating a disease, but a sharp struggle between the two lines.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle."

In medical and health work, China's Khrushchov pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of

erving a handful of people in the cities. On the other hand, Chairman Mao has always called on us to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, to serve the broad masses of the people. Therefore, to take Chang Chiu-chu in or not was a matter of whether or not we were loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

When we reported the matter to the Party committee of our unit, it promptly gave us a clear-cut directive: "Small as are the doors of your health section, they must be thrown wide open to the poor and lower-middle peasants!" The Party branch in our section decided: We must not only take Chang Chiu-chu in, but we must do our best to cure her, our class sister!

Raising Our Level of Consciousness in the Struggle Between the Two Lines

The bourgeois reactionary line in medical and health work had passed the death sentence on Chang Chiu-chu for as long as four years. The patient had lost all hope, and resigned herself to wait for death. How could we help her build up confidence that her disease could be cured and have her co-operate with us in our treatment?

Discussing the matter, we came to the conclusion that only Mao Tse-tung's thought could help her gain this confidence. So we assigned medical orderly Li Wei-chao to study Chairman Mao's works with her.

The light of Mao Tse-tung's thought soon enlightened Chang Chiu-chu's mind. She realized she was a victim of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of China's Khrushchov. She hung up a portrait of Chairman Mao above her bed and often said: "Chairman Mao! With your wise leadership, I am going to be saved!"

With her class consciousness and consciousness in the struggle between the two lines thus enhanced, she was not only confident of being cured, but also developed a revolutionary outlook on the question of life and death. She told her husband: "If by any chance I should die during the operation, you should still ask the P.L.A. comrades to take the tumour out and find ways to cure such things, so that they can do no more harm to us poor and lower-middle peasants." Thus she shed all fear about the operation. This was an important condition for it to proceed smoothly.

When we started to diagnose her disease, the first question that arose was: What sort of a tumour was it; was it possible to cure it completely?

Chairman Mao says: "You can't solve a problem? Well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history!" We formed an "investigation group." This went the rounds of the hospitals which had previously examined Chang Chiu-chu or given her treatment. It brought back their original diagnosis that what she suffered from was a "retroperitoneal fibrosarcoma of low degree malignancy."



With the profound proletarian class feelings of boundless love for Chairman Mao, Chang Chiu-chu, after her recovery, devotes herself even more diligently to the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

On hearing this, some of the comrades lost heart. The Party branch of the section realized that this reflected the poisonous effects of the revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov for a long time past in the medical and health field. So we opened a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class where, using Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon, we first of all criticized and repudiated the concept of "incurable diseases."

Many comrades pointed out that Chairman Mao teaches us: "Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. Ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." The idea of "incurable diseases" is contrary to Mao Tse-tung's thought. There are diseases which, for the time being, we are unable to cure. This is not because they are incurable, but because our knowledge lags behind practice. Sooner or later, their cures will be found.

Chairman Mao also enjoins us to "heal the sick and wounded and practise revolutionary humanitarianism." The "authorities" and "specialists" who carried out the bourgeois reactionary line simply used "incurable diseases" as their excuse to wash their hands of the masses of the people. We revolutionary fighters who are loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line are filled with deep proletarian sentiments towards the

masses of the people; we will try to save every life and attend to all the wounded.

In the study class, we went on to criticize the idea of being afraid to take risks, which was actually a sign of standing on the bourgeois reactionary line and putting considerations of one's own interests, reputation or gain above everything else.

Through these studies, our level of consciousness in the struggle between the two lines was heightened, and our courage and determination grew. We made more than thirty different tests or check-ups on Chang Chiu-chu. Finally we boldly overthrew the original diagnosis and drew our own conclusion that hers was a benign tumour, not a malignant one. Later facts proved that this was precisely the case.

Trust and Rely on the Masses

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," and "We have always maintained that the revolution must rely on the masses of the people, on everybody's taking a hand, and have opposed relying merely on a few persons issuing orders."

China's Khrushchov and his agents have always advocated that it is necessary to rely on "technique" in the treatment of diseases and to follow the line of relying on "specialists." Chairman Mao's revolutionary line demands that we put politics in command of technique, resolutely trust and closely rely on the masses.

In the Mao Tse-tung's thought study class, we thoroughly criticized and repudiated China's Khrushchov's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and pledged to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line effectively.

All the comrades in our section — doctors, medical orderlies, members of the mess squad, the wounded and the sick in the hospital — threw themselves into this

Chang Chiu-chu was a victim of China's Khrushchov's bourgeois line in medical work. Originally only the size of a rice bowl, her tumour grew to an enormous size in the past few years. She couldn't sit or stand, but knelt on the bed day and night. Her knees were covered with calluses.



Medical personnel, fighters and members of the mess squad joined in working out an ideal incision to remove the tumour. The comrades discuss the matter around a model they made.

battle. Everywhere people discussed ways to cure Chang Chiu-chu's disease. Many suggestions and measures were advanced which were finally summed up in ten points of how to deal with the case and in more than 120 concrete measures to be taken.

Our way was beset with all sorts of difficulties, but no difficulty can intimidate people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Take the question of anaesthesia. We didn't have an anaesthetist. Dr. Kao Chia-cheng had once taken lessons in administering anaesthetic, but for only three months. Now we assigned the task of giving Chang Chiu-chu anaesthetic to a group of three led by him. They repeatedly studied "the three constantly read articles" — Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* — and considered the problems that might arise. They prepared three sets of anaesthetic apparatus, yet they still did not feel completely easy in their minds, so they prepared a locally improvised anaesthetic device before the operation started. It was through such united efforts and wisdom that in the end they worked out a fairly good plan for anaesthesia.

To remove such a big tumour, what kind of incision should be made so that the whole tumour could be removed with minimum damage to the surrounding normal tissue and a quick recovery assured to the patient? To solve this problem, medical orderly Feng Hsueh-ming spent three nights without sleep to draw eight incisions and revised them over thirty times. Finally, through the concerted efforts of all the members of our section, a satisfactory incision was worked out.

Like those in the health section, the cadres, the fighters, workers and staff, and family dependents in our barracks all went resolutely into action. We just had to say what we needed, and we immediately received enthusiastic support from all quarters. Backed by the united efforts of the masses, we successfully devised a satisfactory plan for the operation and prepared all the materials needed.

Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Direct The Battle

On the morning of March 23, the battle to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was due to begin. The Party committee of our unit decided to send its deputy secretary and other leading comrades to personally direct our battle with Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon.

At 7:40 a.m., the eight fighting groups, including those charged with political guidance and the performance of the operation itself, took up their respective combat stations. The patient Chang Chiu-chu was brought into the operation room. On leaving her ward, she and medical orderly Li together recited several times this quotation from Chairman Mao: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** Without any misgiving, she lay composedly on the operating table.

Five minutes had hardly elapsed after the administering of anaesthetic than signs of danger appeared. Chang Chiu-chu breathed with great difficulty; her blood pressure dropped and her heart beat faster and

faster. She broke into a cold sweat and her face turned blue. She seemed on the point of ceasing to breathe. At this crucial moment, the deputy secretary of the Party committee exhorted all present to follow Chairman Mao's teaching: **"What we need is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work."** Inspired by the mighty force of Chairman Mao's words, the comrades gave the patient a calm and careful examination and traced down the cause of the trouble. Doctor Kao Chia-cheng boldly decided to replace the original anaesthetic apparatus with the locally improvised device. This proved effective, and the smooth performance of the operation was ensured.

When the actual surgery began, we came up against new difficulties. The tumour was covered by a membrane and we could not make out whether this was the membrane of the tumour or actually the peritoneum. If it was the latter, then we should protect it; otherwise, the viscera might be contaminated and our class sister's future health would be affected. The question of whether the operation should be carried out through the peritoneal cavity or retroperitoneally was also a struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line. According to bourgeois and revisionist medical ideas, the operation would be regarded as successful so long as the tumour was removed and the patient did not die during the operation. Chairman Mao, however, has always taught us: **"Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people. Every word, every act and every policy must conform to the people's interests."** So we must not only enable this class sister to live on in good health, but also to continue to work for socialism. Working thus conscientiously, the surgeons finally succeeded in avoiding entering the peritoneal cavity by smoothly carrying out the whole operation retroperitoneally.

But how to remove the huge tumour itself? We applied to our work Chairman Mao's military thinking: **"Attack dispersed, isolated enemy forces first; attack concentrated, strong enemy forces later"** and **"encircle the enemy forces completely, strive to wipe them out thoroughly."** All agreed that the tumour bed would not be exposed until the tumour had been dissected.

In separating the tumour from the surrounding structures, the doctors found that it was covered with numerous blood vessels in the form of spider webs. In order not to injure the neighbouring tissues and to avoid profuse bleeding, they used small gauze rolls held in clamps to separate the adhesions bit by bit. Ligation of the blood vessels was carried out step by step as the dissection proceeded so as to avoid, as far as possible, massive haemorrhage. Even so, there was still a considerable loss of blood due to the large surface of the tumour and the great number of blood vessels. The patient's blood pressure dropped several times and her heart beat abnormally. The 5,000 c.c. of blood made ready for transfusion soon ran out. Hearing that more blood was needed, comrades waiting outside the operating theatre vied with each other to donate their blood.



Comrades of the health section of a P.L.A. unit under the Peking Command, as a result of creative study and application of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, successfully remove a 45-kg. tumour from Chang Chiu-chu's abdomen.

Carrying portraits of Chairman Mao and written pledges, and beating gongs and drums, more than 100 fighters of a guard company hurried to the scene to donate their blood. Chou Pei-hua, leader of the mess squad, went straight to the blood donors' bed, ready for a blood transfusion. Seeing that there was a tiny scar on his arm which indicated that he had already donated blood, the doctor advised him not to give any more. But Chou Pei-hua said: "In the old society, my parents were forced to sell me because we could not make a living. It is Chairman Mao who emancipated my whole family and reunited us. Now that Chairman Mao asks us to save the life of a class sister, how can I not donate my blood?" In this way, 38 cadres and fighters transfused into Chang Chiu-chu's body 7,520 c.c. of their blood.

After more than a dozen hours of arduous work, the fighters boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line finally succeeded in wholly removing the 45-kg. tumour from Chang Chiu-chu's body.

After she regained consciousness, Chang Chiu-chu was extremely excited when she felt her abdomen. The very first few words she uttered were: "Long live Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao has saved me!" Mao Tse-tung's thought gave her boundless strength and vitality. This was a major operation she had undergone, but she recovered quickly. On the sixth day, the stitches on the 95cm.-long incision were removed, and on the eighth day she could walk around. Now fit as a fiddle, she can do household work and farm labour.

This successful operation has been a deep education to all the comrades of our section. We realize even more clearly that only by upholding Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and firmly relying on the broad masses can we go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing in the course of struggle. In the days ahead, we must hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, make a greater success of creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and wholeheartedly serve the broad masses of the fighters and the people.

How the Big Surface Grinding Machine Was Born

— Revolutionary Workers and Staff of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant
Defeat the Bourgeois "Experts" and "Authorities" and Successfully
Trial Produced a Big Surface Grinding Machine Which Is Up to
Advanced International Standards

HOLDING high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and developing the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, speak and act, the revolutionary workers and revolutionary technical personnel of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in May this year successfully trial produced a big surface grinding machine which is up to advanced international standards. They produced this grinder by resolutely breaking away from the line of depending on the experts, firmly adhering to the revolutionary mass line, and carrying out "three-in-one" co-operation among revolutionary workers, revolutionary technical personnel and revolutionary leading cadres.

This big grinding machine, born in a sharp struggle between the two lines, is a brilliant victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

In 1954 certain "experts" in this plant produced a surface grinding machine after two full years spent slavishly copying foreign blueprints. It was complicated in structure; its performance was most unsatisfactory

and frequent stoppages made continuous operation impossible. However, this type of grinder was urgently needed by China's rapidly developing industry. The plants using it and the workers who made it had long ago demanded that its design be improved, but for a decade no improvements were made on it and it continued to be listed as a product that was not up to the required standards.

In 1966 the state decided that its production be suspended for a year so that measures could be taken to improve its quality. Two diametrically opposed views emerged in the plant regarding this decision. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching that "the Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future," the revolutionary workers and revolutionary technical personnel stood resolutely for breaking with foreign stereotypes and blazing China's own road. Kowtowing to what is foreign and heedless of the needs of the state, the plant's capitalist roaders and a group of bour-