

PEKING REVIEW

8

February 23, 1973

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報

**Chairman Mao Meets
Dr. Kissinger**

**Enlivening Studies and Accentuating
Student Initiative**

— On the education reform in Tsinghua University

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CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Chairman Mao Meets Dr. Kissinger	
Peking Welcomes Begum Bhutto	
Communique	
Twelfth Anniversary	
Cotton Production	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
At the Banquet Welcoming Begum Bhutto:	
Premier Chou En-lai's Speech	6
Begum Bhutto's Speech	6
Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos Formally Signed in Vientiane	7
Saigon Authorities Must Seriously Implement Paris Agreement — "Renmin Ribao" Commentator	8
Press Communique on Foreign Minister Ho Dam's Visit to China	9
Education Reform — Enlivening Studies and Accentuating Student Initiative — the Tsinghua University Revolutionary Committee	10
A General Turned Peasant	14
Congratulations on Signing of Paris Agreement	16
ROUND THE WORLD	19
Korea: Pak Clique Violates North-South Joint Statement	
Syria & Egypt: Israeli Intrusions Repulsed	
Japan: Strong Demand for Return of Northern Territories	
Latin America: Venezuela Joins Andean Pact Group	
Inter-American Economic and Social Council: Opposing Trans-National Companies	
Cuban-U.S. Relations: Hijacking Agreement	
U.S.A.: After the Dollar Devaluation	
ON THE HOME FRONT	22
Postal Service Improved	
Postman in the Mountains	
Winter Vacation Activities	

Chairman Mao Meets Dr. Kissinger

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung met Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs, on the night of February 17 at Chungnanhai in Peking. They had a frank and wide-ranging conversation in an unconstrained atmosphere. At the end of the conversation, Chairman Mao asked Dr. Kissinger to convey his regards to President Nixon.

Present at the meeting were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Wang Hai-jung, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, and interpreters Tang Wen-sheng and Shen Jo-yun.

Dr. Kissinger was accompanied by Winston Lord, a member of his staff.



Peking Welcomes Begum Bhutto

Premier Chou En-lai on the evening of February 18 met with Begum Nusrat Bhutto, wife of the Pakistan President, then on an official visit to China. While warmly welcoming Begum Bhutto, the Chinese Premier asked her to give his best regards to President Bhutto.

Earlier in the day, Madame Teng Ying-chao called on Begum Bhutto at the Guest House where they lunched together.

On the evening of February 19, Premier Chou gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People warmly welcoming Begum Bhutto and her party. Both the Premier and the begum spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere marking the friendship between the people of the two countries (see p. 6).

The Pakistan President's wife arrived in Peking on the afternoon of February 17 in a Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) plane which had taken off at Islamabad at 08:30 hours Peking time. Going via Rawalpindi, the plane touched down at 17:00 hours at Peking Airport which flew the national flags of the two countries. The airliner glided on to the tarmac amid cheers of: "Warm welcome to Begum Nusrat Bhutto!" "Hail the PIA inaugural flight to Peking!"

Coming off the plane in high spirits, Begum Bhutto exchanged warm handshakes with Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and his wife and others there to greet her. A bouquet was presented to the begum. Accompanied by their Chinese hosts, the Pakistan guests walked around to meet the well-wishers who waved flowers and coloured streamers in greeting.

Arriving in the capital on the same plane with Begum Bhutto were over 60 guests from Pakistan, Iran, Egypt, Kenya, France, Italy, Britain and the United States—guests of the Pakistan airline coming to attend the celebrations of its flight to Peking and for a visit. Among them were M.P.s, local officials, judges, lawyers, celebrities, newspaper edi-

COMMUNIQUE

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs, visited the People's Republic of China from February 15 to February 19, 1973. He was accompanied by Herbert G. Klein, Alfred Le S. Jenkins, Richard T. Kennedy, John H. Holdridge, Winston Lord, Jonathan T. Howe, Richard Solomon, and Peter W. Rodman.

Chairman Mao Tsetung received Dr. Kissinger. Dr. Kissinger and members of his party held wide-ranging conversations with Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, and other Chinese officials. Mr. Jenkins held parallel talks on technical subjects with Assistant Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chin. All these talks were conducted in an unconstrained atmosphere and were earnest, frank and constructive.

The two sides reviewed the development of relations between the two countries in the year that has passed since President Nixon's visit to the People's Republic of China and other issues of mutual concern. They reaffirmed the principles of the Joint Communi-

que issued at Shanghai in February 1972 and their joint commitment to bring about a normalization of relations. They held that the progress that has been made during this period is beneficial to the people of their two countries.

The two sides agreed that the time was appropriate for accelerating the normalization of relations. To this end, they undertook to broaden their contacts in all fields. They agreed on a concrete program of expanding trade as well as scientific, cultural and other exchanges.

To facilitate this process and to improve communications it was agreed that in the near future each side will establish a liaison office in the capital of the other. Details will be worked out through existing channels.

The two sides agreed that normalization of relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China will contribute to the relaxation of tension in Asia and in the world.

Dr. Kissinger and his party expressed their deep appreciation for the warm hospitality extended to them.

February 22, 1973

tors, columnists, reporters and photographers.

Air service between Pakistan and China, linking Karachi with Shanghai, was formally opened as early as April 1964. The new route (Karachi-Rawalpindi-Peking-Shanghai) opened January 20 this year.

The opening of this new air service was celebrated at a reception given by Kuang Jen-nung, Director-General of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, on the evening of February 17. It was attended by Begum Bhutto and other distinguished Pakistan guests.

In a speech welcoming his guests, Kuang Jen-nung said that the opening of the PIA flight to Peking marked a further development in the friendly relations between China and

Pakistan. He said that this airline of friendship was bound to make contributions to strengthening the amity between the Chinese and Pakistan people and among the people all over the world.

On behalf of Begum Bhutto, the Pakistan and the foreign guests who had come on the PIA inaugural flight, Miraj Khalid, Chief Minister of Punjab, expressed thanks to the Chinese side for its warm hospitality. Khalid, who was accompanying the begum on her visit, said that in Pakistan the PIA inaugural flight was considered to be an important link in the chain of friendship and co-operation between the two countries. He added that air communications between Pakistan and China

would not only serve the two countries but other countries as well.

Begum Bhutto and her party toured Shanghai and Hangchow and on February 22 returned to Peking to board the PIA aircraft for home.

Twelfth Anniversary

As they celebrated the great victory won in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the Vietnamese people in the north and the south ushered in another red-letter day—the 12th anniversary of the unification of the people's liberation armed forces of south Viet Nam. "With a sense of joy and profound militant friendship, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, alongside the whole Chinese population," said an editorial in *Jiefangjun Bao*, "warmly congratulates the heroic people in south Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces, and sends them revolutionary salutations!"

The Chinese Ministry of National Defence sponsored a celebration meeting on February 14 at which Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang of the Republic of South Viet Nam was invited to give a report on the fight of the south Vietnamese people in the past 12 years.

In the evening, Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang gave a reception which was attended by Chinese officials, including Li Teh-sheng, Director of the P.L.A. General Political Department, Vice-Minister of National Defence Wang Shu-sheng and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Li Ta. The R.S.V.N. Ambassador spoke at the reception.

The Ambassador said: "The Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam has ushered in a new historical period favourable to us. However, the people of south Viet Nam will still encounter many difficulties and complicated situations in their struggle to maintain peace and have the agreement implemented. Some warlord and fascist forces, tools of neo-colonialism, which hatch many criminal schemes and attempt to sabotage peace and oppose independence, democracy and national concord, are plotting to ob-



Premier Chou En-lai shakes hands with Begum Bhutto.

struct the implementation of the agreement. For this, the U.S. Government and the Saigon regime must bear full responsibility in the face of public opinion at home and abroad."

Speaking at the occasion, Director Li Teh-sheng praised the great friendship between the peoples and armies of China and Viet Nam, a friendship born in protracted revolutionary struggle. He reaffirmed that "the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will, as always, in the future revolutionary struggle continue to support the Vietnamese people's just cause till complete victory."

Cotton Production Conference

Peking was the site of the National Conference on Cotton Production called recently by the State Council to sum up and exchange experience in increasing cotton output.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and other government leaders received all the conference delegates, commended the advanced areas and units with both high grain and cotton yields and gave important instructions on cotton production.

Despite serious natural disasters, China had a good harvest in 1972. The situation in cotton production was also good. Total output in Shanghai, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, Chekiang, Kansu and other

places was higher than the year before, while that of Honan, Hupeh and other provinces was the same or nearly the same as in 1971.

A number of counties and communes in suburban Shanghai south of the Yangtze River, that part of Honan Province north of the Yellow River, northwest China's Shensi Province and other places had high cotton yields or high yields in both cotton and grain. Representatives of advanced units from these places spoke at the conference on their experience.

Particularly noteworthy is the Hohengcheng Production Brigade of the Shangcheng People's Commune in Hopei Province which had record cotton and grain harvests last year, exploding the fallacy that such a thing could not be achieved in north China. It obtained an average of 170 jin of ginned cotton on 1,200 mu of cotton fields and per-mu yield of grain reached 1,740 jin on 800 mu of cropland. Conference participants attached great importance to this success and spoke highly of its experience.

The conference discussed the 1973 national cotton production plan and worked out measures to increase output in the light of the needs of developing the national economy. The conference pledged to go all out and aim high to produce more and better cotton this year.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(Excerpts)

PAKISTAN is a great country. The people of Pakistan are an industrious and valiant people with a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. Under the leadership of President Bhutto, the Government and people of Pakistan, upholding principle, have carried on an unremitting struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty, and won extensive sympathy and support from the peoples of the world. In international affairs, the Government of Pakistan has taken a series of positive measures and made valuable contributions to the advancement of the Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. The Chinese Government and people heartily rejoice at every success you have achieved and wish you continuous new victories along your road of advance.

The present situation in the south Asian subcontinent is not satisfactory. The relevant resolutions of the U.N. Security Council have not been fully implemented to this day. The more than 90,000 interned war prisoners and civilians of Pakistan have not yet

been repatriated. Recently, certain foreign forces, in an attempt to achieve their expansionist ambitions, have been stepping up subversive activities in this region, which threaten the security of Pakistan and peace in the south Asian subcontinent. The Government and people of China firmly support the Government and people of Pakistan in their just struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty against foreign aggression and subversion.

China and Pakistan are friendly neighbours. There exists a profound traditional friendship between the two peoples, who have always sympathized with and supported each other in their struggles against imperialism and expansionism. Our friendship is one that has stood tests. In recent years, the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Pakistan have developed satisfactorily. We are convinced that Begum Bhutto's current visit to China will certainly make a new contribution to the further enhancement of China-Pakistan friendship. We wish Begum Bhutto complete success in her visit.

Begum Bhutto's Speech

(Excerpts)

YOUR Excellency and other Chinese leaders have repeatedly emphasized to us that China's relations with Pakistan are based on mutuality of benefit and that they are founded on principles and not expediency. We admire the consistency with which these tenets have been followed in China's relations with Pakistan. I recall that in the infancy of our statehood when we had not fully comprehended the importance of developments which had taken place in this great country, we approached it with a certain reserve. However, even during those days when friendship between our two countries was beyond the horizon of human vision, China did not seek to gain advantage at the cost of her principles. Subsequently, when we did come to learn of the validity of the principles of peaceful co-existence and particularly when we came to appreciate of the sincerity of the views of your great leaders, some of our friends reacted sharply against our desire to put our relations with you on the basis of friendship in accordance with the Five Principles. It is a matter of immense pride for us that in the past decade and more,

our relations have withstood the strains arising out of policies of self-interest of nations from whom we expected greater understanding.

As you are aware, we continue to be put under pressure which can only be directed at our independence as a sovereign country. We are still in the process of recovery from the traumatic events of December 1971 when by use of naked force, efforts were made to destroy the very existence of our state. In that process, we were dismembered. We were aware of efforts to permanently alienate us from our brothers in the east, but we are determined that our relationship with them shall be based only on those principles which in our experience, we have found to have withstood the test of time. These are that no third country shall become an arbiter of the relations between us and that these relations must accord with the aspirations of our people.

The people of Pakistan are sustained in their hopes of emerging from their recent ordeal and trauma — the like of which has seldom befallen any nation — renewed,

and united to defend their independence and sovereignty against the forces of subversion and hegemony. The dark night through which we have been passing must give way to the light of dawn. Our prisoners of war — over 90,000 of them — must be repatriated without further delay. Their right to be returned to their homes immediately after cessation of hostilities is unconditional — for this is the law for all nations, enacted under the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The ceasefire came into force in December 1971 and the Simla Agreement ushering peace between India and Pakistan was signed in July 1972. Yet 14 months after the ceasefire in the subcontinent, over 90,000 men, women and children continue to be held in captivity under inhuman conditions — separated from their wives and children, their kith and kin. Within days of the Viet Nam ceasefire, the repatriation of prisoners of war is about to be completed. How much longer is the agony of the Pakistani captives to endure? Does the world have nothing to say about their being held as hostages to extract political concessions, contrary to the rules of international law and principles of justice? The just stand of the People's Republic of China in favour of the prompt and unconditional repatriation of the Pakistani prisoners of war is unassailable in law and morality and has earned

for it the respect and admiration of all fair-minded people in the world.

Pakistan is still faced with the threat to its independence and state sovereignty by subversive forces aided and abetted from outside. But we are vigilant. We shall not relax. We are determined to foil every attack on our independence, sovereignty and national unity. Above all we are confident that our people are determined to safeguard their independence and right to sovereign equality.

I acknowledge with satisfaction that, following in the footsteps of the great leader of the Chinese people, Chairman Mao Tsetung, and under Your Excellency's guidance, China has emerged as a powerful voice on behalf of the third world countries which are engaged in the struggle to protect their independence, sovereignty and national identity. China's own example has inspired countries of the third world in their struggle against all forms of colonialism, imperialism and expansionism. We believe that although the path of struggle against these evil forces is beset with difficulties and dangers, the peoples of small countries who constitute the majority of the world, will finally triumph and be able to live in freedom and security.

Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos Formally Signed in Vientiane

THE Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos was formally signed in Vientiane on February 21.

The signing ceremony began at 11:00 hours (Vientiane time) at the residence of Prince Souvanna Phouma. The agreement was signed by Phoumi Vongvichit, Plenipotentiary Special Representative of the Lao Patriotic Forces, and Pheng Phongsavan, Plenipotentiary Special Representative of the Vientiane Government, on behalf of the respective sides.

Prince Souvanna Phouma was present at the ceremony.

Present on the side of the Delegation of the Lao Patriotic Forces were the Head of the Delegation Phoun Sipaseuth, Deputy Heads Souk Vongsak, Mahakou Souvannamethi and Soth Phetrasi and other members of the delegation.

Present on the side of the Delegation of the Vientiane Government were Ngon Sananikone, Head, Sop Saisana and Sisoumang Sisaleumsak, Deputy Heads, and other members, of the delegation.

Present also at the ceremony were Kuo Ying, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Laos, Nguyen Giap, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and diplomatic envoys of some other countries to Laos, the Indian, Polish and Canadian representatives of the International Supervisory and Control Commission in Laos and the representatives of the Soviet Union and Britain — the Co-Chairmen of the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laos.

After the signing by the plenipotentiary representatives of the two sides, all the representatives present toasted the signing of the agreement.

The signing ceremony ended at 11:30 local time.

Lao Patriotic Forces Delegation Issues Communiqué

Phoumi Vongvichit, special plenipotentiary envoy of Prince Souphanouvong and Special Adviser to the Lao Patriotic Forces Delegation, held a press conference in Vientiane on the afternoon of February 21

with regard to the signing of the Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos. At the press conference, Phoumi Vongvichit read a communique of the Delegation of the Lao Patriotic Forces dated February 21.

The communique said, "From 12:00 hours (Vientiane time) of February 22, 1973, a total and simultaneous ceasefire on the spot shall enter into effect throughout the entire Lao territory, including the cessation of bombing and strafing on the part of the U.S. Air Force."

The communique said: "The two sides will continue their negotiations with a view to reaching agreement in detail on military and political questions so that the agreement just signed would be implemented in full."

The communique pointed out: "The agreement already signed is in conformity with the supreme interests and true aspirations of the people of various

nationalities of Laos. It constitutes a contribution to the realization and maintenance of a lasting peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia."

It said: "The Delegation of the Lao Patriotic Forces hopes that the negotiations between the two sides on detailed points of the questions stipulated in the above-mentioned agreement will come off successfully as desired, and this is in the interest of peace and national concord."

"The agreement just signed by the two sides will be made public simultaneously on February 21, 1973," the communique said.

According to Radio of the Pathet Lao, ceasefire orders were issued separately on February 21 by the Supreme Command of the Lao People's Liberation Army and the Command of the Lao Patriotic Neutralist Armed Forces.

Saigon Authorities Must Seriously Implement Paris Agreement

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

MORE than two weeks have gone by since the signing of the armistice agreement on Viet Nam. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have strictly observed and seriously implemented the provisions of the Paris agreement and resolutely upheld peace in Viet Nam, while the Saigon authorities have resorted to all kinds of despicable means to deliberately violate and sabotage the agreement. The Foreign Ministry of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have issued separate statements condemning the Saigon authorities for grave violations of the Paris agreement. The Chinese people resolutely support the solemn and just stand of the Vietnamese people.

Article 3 of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam signed by the four parties to the Paris conference stipulates in explicit terms that "the parties undertake to maintain the ceasefire" and "stop all offensive activities against each other," and that "all hostile acts, terrorism and reprisals by both sides" will be banned in south Viet Nam. But the Saigon authorities have disregarded their commitment from the outset and repeatedly violated relevant provisions in the agreement. Their violations of the agreement numbered more than 2,000 in the past half month.

They have continuously attacked and conducted nibbling operations against areas controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. They have procrastinated and created all sorts of impediments on the question of releasing captured military and civil personnel, stepped up repression and persecution of detained south Vietnamese patriots, and made new wholesale arrests. They have raised successive obstacles to the functioning of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission and even committed acts of violence and provocation in Ban Me Thuot against officers and other military personnel dispatched by the D.R.V.N. Government. All these actions are a threat to the restoration and stabilization of peace in Viet Nam and run diametrically counter to the Vietnamese people's aspirations and interests and the common desire of the people of all countries in the world.

World public opinion is watching the situation in post-armistice Viet Nam with deep concern. For the armistice agreement on Viet Nam to be implemented to the letter and peace in Viet Nam firmly upheld, the Saigon authorities must stop all acts violating or sabotaging the agreement. As a signatory to the agreement, the U.S. Government also has the responsibility of enjoining the Saigon authorities to observe and implement the agreement seriously.

(February 15)

Press Communique On Foreign Minister Ho Dam's Visit to China

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The Press Communique on the Visit of the Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of China, which was released in Peking on February 14, reads as follows:

HO DAM, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from February 9 to 14, 1973 at the invitation of Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China met with Foreign Minister Ho Dam and his party and had very cordial and friendly conversations with them.

During his stay in China, Foreign Minister Ho Dam and his party visited Peking, Shaoshan, Changsha and Shanghai, where they were accorded a warm welcome by the Chinese people.

During the visit, the Foreign Ministers of the two countries held talks in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship on further strengthening and developing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Korea and on important international issues of mutual interest, and identical views were recorded.

Both sides point out that at present the international situation is developing in a direction ever more favourable to the revolutionary struggles of all peoples. The just struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in defence of national independence and state sovereignty are developing in depth. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this is a trend of historical development which no one can alter.

The two sides welcome the signing of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam and warmly congratulate the Vietnamese people on the great victory of their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They hope that all the provisions of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam will be strictly observed and implemented, so that the Vietnamese people may obtain

a genuine peace and a contribution may be made to easing the tension in Asia.

The two sides point out that the United States is still carrying on its war of aggression against Laos and Cambodia. They hold that the United States must stop all its acts of aggression against Laos and Cambodia. They express their steadfast support for the Lao and Cambodian peoples in their just struggles to defend the independence and sovereignty of their motherlands till complete victory is won.

The two sides express their firm support for the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world in their struggles to oppose imperialism, win national liberation, safeguard the independence and sovereignty of their countries and achieve social progress.

The two sides note with satisfaction that the current friendly visit of Comrade Foreign Minister Ho Dam of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of China has made an important contribution towards further strengthening and developing the militant friendship and the fraternal friendly relations and co-operation between the two peoples.

The Chinese side pays high tribute to the Korean people who, under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung, have achieved brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist economic construction and in strengthening national defence by implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence. It wishes the Korean people new and still greater victories in their struggle to carry out the programmatic tasks set by Comrade President Kim Il Sung in his speech at the first session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly and in his New Year Message and fulfil ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

The Chinese side reaffirms that the Chinese Government and people resolutely support the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and firmly hold that the Korean question

(Continued on p. 18.)

Enlivening Studies and Accentuating Student Initiative

by the Tsinghua University Revolutionary Committee

Editor's Note: Since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, profound changes have taken place in Tsinghua University under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The Communist Party has led in reforming the old educational system, teaching principles and methods. A new scholastic pattern synthesizing teaching, research and productive labour has emerged. Besides running various kinds of factories of its own, the university has lined up a number outside, making it possible for schooling to be closely integrated with productive labour and social practice and for intellectuals to integrate themselves with the worker and peasant masses, thereby changing the situation in the old schools in which education was divorced from proletarian politics, the masses and productive labour. These reforms have effectively guaranteed the implementation of the educational policy laid down by Chairman Mao that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour."

In the last few years, the overwhelming majority of the more than 2,000 faculty members in Tsinghua, responding to Chairman Mao's call for intellectuals to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, have gone to factories, farms and villages for six to twelve months of tempering through physical labour. Their eagerness to be re-educated by workers, peasants and soldiers and remould their world outlook in the course of the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment — has enabled them to raise their con-

sciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and develop their abilities. A good number have made contributions in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Since 1969, 150 faculty members have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. As a result of the university Party committee's implementation of the Party's policy of uniting with, educating and remoulding intellectuals, a number of activists who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end have come to the fore.

Tsinghua has enrolled 4,917 students from the ranks of workers, peasants and People's Liberation Army men in the last three years. They have made constant progress by devoting themselves to the study of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and remoulding their world outlook. Of the students enrolled the first year, 267 have been admitted into the Communist Party. Many persist in integrating theory with practice, study with great diligence and show an aptitude for solving practical technical problems by applying the theoretical knowledge they have learnt. Besides these regular students, the school has also trained 649 students in various workers' short-term courses. After returning to their production posts, they have become mainstays, both politically and in work.

Following is an article written by the Revolutionary Committee of Tsinghua University. An interview by our correspondents with students there will appear in the following issue.

WITH workers, peasants and soldiers enrolled in our university, one of our major concerns in reforming teaching methods is how to enliven studies and draw out the initiative of the students. Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," we began with giving them education in line and unfolding revolutionary criticism of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in order to raise the students' consciousness of the need to study hard for the revolution. We took measures to ensure that they could rationally divide

their time between political activities and scholastic studies. Simultaneously, with respect to the reform in teaching, we took some questions in hand. These are set forth below.

Stressing the Study of Theory on the Basis of Practice

In the course of the revolution in education, we criticized idealist apriorism which separates theory from practice and synthesized teaching, research and production. We co-ordinated our teaching with production of

industrial products typical of the different specialties and with relevant research items. Practice has proved this to be a new and viable thing.

The one-year class on programme-controlled computers in the industrial automation department, for instance, organized students to take part in assembling and adjusting different parts of a relatively simple computer to co-ordinate with courses that gave them basic grounding. To complement the major theoretical course in "Transistor Circuits," the students were then asked to assemble and adjust a more complicated computer. When they had thus gained the necessary perceptual knowledge of their specialty through practice together with the study of the theories concerned, they were given the assignment of designing a new programme-controlled computer on their own.

This way of teaching has brought some gratifying results. One milling machine operator turned student who took part in adjusting a computer was able to analyse independently from a theoretical point of view faults arising from imperfect logical design and to overcome them. Upon concluding their studies, the majority in this class had learnt basic theory, gained designing ability and mastered skills in adjusting.

Some classes, however, had less success in teaching in co-ordination with the production of industrial products.

Students in one class were asked to design a big and complete housing plan soon after their studies began. As they possessed only partial perceptual knowledge of this topic and had not yet grasped the basic theories of mathematics and mechanics, they could only stumble along by asking at every step, which throttled their initiative. With the production assignment waiting to be completed, they could only faithfully copy the teacher. In time, the designing was done, but the students were still in something of a fog as to the strength analysis of even the simpler structures. They concluded that, though they possessed practical experience, they still could not master the laws without studying theory.

The different results obtained in these two classes made us realize that one-sidedness, arising from separation from practice and from neglect of theory, must be overcome and that unity of theory and practice must be advocated. Lenin taught us: **"We have no need of cramming, but we do need to develop and perfect the mind of every student with a knowledge of fundamental facts."** (*The Tasks of the Youth Leagues.*) Chairman Mao has taught us: **"All relatively complete knowledge is formed in two stages: the first stage is perceptual knowledge, the second is rational knowledge, the latter being the development of the former to a higher stage."** (*Rectify the Party's Style of Work.*) Basic theory should be studied and mastered in accordance with practice and man's law of cognition, and this theory should, in turn, be put to use again in guiding practice. A broader range of knowledge should be given students in addition

to helping them acquire proficiency in one special field so that they can continue to expand their view and study and raise their levels according to needs after graduation.

To enable the students to master basic theory based on practice and use it to solve practical problems, emphasis should be laid on scientific experiment, which is an important aspect in linking theory with practice in natural science. Other effective teaching methods linking theory with practice include holding classes where specific products are made, designing actual production projects, and teaching with visual aids. Sometimes, some theoretical subjects taught may not be related to the chosen production and research item. In teaching, therefore, if linking theory with practice is not done in many different ways, the situation in which the theory that is taught is divorced from practice may again appear. This must be avoided.

Abolishing the "Injection Method"

In reforming teaching methods, we firmly followed Chairman Mao's instructions **"Abolish the injection method"** and **"University students, especially those in senior grades, should mainly study on their own."**

Lenin sharply criticized the old schools for **"the old cramming and the old drill."** (*The Tasks of the Youth Leagues.*) Bringing up bookworms, or teaching by the "method of enlightenment" and arousing the initiative and creativity of the worker-peasant-soldier students so as to bring up people with the power to analyse and solve problems — this is certainly no small matter. Some comrades were afraid that the new entrants, whose educational level was not too high, would find self-study difficult, and this would affect the planned progress. They reasoned that "more cramming means more learning." This showed a lack of understanding of the importance of reforming teaching methods. As a result, many classes tried cramming, and the students were assigned a passive role in their studies.

To change this, the teachers of some classes, under the leadership of the Party branches, tried out a teaching method which incorporated enlightenment, experimentation and research, and actively advocated self-study. They distributed teaching materials, spending only a little time on lectures designed to induce students to think, and left the rest of the time for them to study problems, textbooks and reference books, and make experiments or carry out social investigation and classroom discussion. This livened up the studies.

One illustration of this was the topic on the "application of derivatives" in the class majoring in forging. The mathematics teacher first held up an enamel mug and asked the students why was it that, of two mugs holding the same quantity of water, the one with a radius equal to its height used the least raw material? Having posed this question of practical interest — economizing on raw materials — to the worker-students, he went on to abstract it into solving the maximum and minimum value of a mathematical function. Then

he pointed out that the aim of this lesson was to use calculus theorems to study the maximum and minimum values of mathematical functions. This led the students to the heart of the matter, and they began to show animation and initiative. In conducting self-study, the teachers also tried to enlighten the students instead of resorting to straight questions and answers. The mathematics class, which instituted these reforms earlier than elsewhere, found after seven months that its students took a more active part in study, raised livelier questions and ventured opinions with greater freedom of thought, generally passing their examinations with excellent marks. Those who had less grounding than others also began to turn from being passive to being active.

Whether reforms can be put through in teaching methods mainly depends on the teachers. In some of the better-run classes, the teachers frequently mix with their students to get to know them and ascertain their educational standard and their attitude and methods in study. They co-operate closely with the Party branch to do ideological work well and instruct the students according to the concrete conditions of each. With some students who found it hard to grasp the essentials through self-study, for instance, the teachers helped them find the main contradiction. Teachers also pay particular attention to cultivating a backbone force and setting up model examples: students who have done well in self-study are asked to pass on their experience to the others, and those up front in their studies are asked to help those lagging behind. This means that the teachers have to teach students both scholastically and politically, do ideological work in the course of teaching, and try hard to take part in practice in order to "learn to use the Marxist method to observe, pose, analyse and solve problems."

Compiling Teaching Material Suitable For Self-Study

There must be teaching material suitable for self-study if the injection method is to be abolished and the students are to be encouraged to study problems on their own. Up to now we have not done too much in reforming the teaching material we have compiled. There are, however, a few which have been found suitable for the purpose.

Old textbooks on electronics contained a great deal of abstract theory divorced from practice. When this tendency was criticized, some teachers went to the other extreme, and compiled material that treated only specific phenomena without mentioning general principles, and gave only formulas and conclusions to the exclusion of logical deduction. The newly compiled *Transistor Circuits* (Vol. I) has paid attention to overcoming the separation of the specific from the general and applied revolutionary criticism to this field, making a breakthrough in some respects in the old textbooks which were metaphysical and divorced from practice. For instance, the old textbooks went in for mathematical derivation with many abstract theories regardless of

practical needs. In the actual transistor circuit calculations, they would introduce a dozen or more parameters, making it most difficult for beginners to understand. The group in charge of compiling the material, after studying practical needs, found that only two of these dozen or so parameters were used to any extent in certain fields of production and research, and the rest were not so significant. Concentrating on these two parameters, they derived new formulas which both reflected the essences and were convenient to use. Summing up the practice of the masses and through scientific experiment, the group also deduced a way of analysis combining qualitative analysis with quantitative evaluation and experimental study which was more suitable to production. In this way, the teaching material has gradually become both easy to grasp and a guide to practice.

The initial success of this book was possible only because its compilers paid sufficient attention to their own weakness of being divorced from proletarian politics, the masses and productive labour. Of the typical circuits and examples listed in the book, one-half came from the compilers' own experience, one-fourth was the result of social investigation, and less than a fourth from other sources. Only on this basis and through collective summing up and discussion could the working principles for analysing the circuits be explained in a more comprehensible way. This material is suitable for self-study also because the group had several times invited students to give their opinions, and experience in teaching was earnestly summed up.

After studying the chapter on the audio-frequency single-stage voltage amplifier and solving the problems in the textbook by himself, one student, who had never handled transistors before, independently undertook the design and adjustment of a multi-stage amplifier in the laboratory, and actually grasped most of the essentials in the book without going to class.

Examinations Should Be Lively Too

An important question in reforming teaching principles and methods is the reform of the old examination system. Here, too, the question of line must be taken into account. The old system treated students like enemies and made sudden attacks upon them, trying to catch them unawares. This must be changed. This does not mean, however, that examinations are to be abolished. A more lively system of testing is called for: topics should be made public beforehand and the students should be allowed to study and answer questions by referring to whatever books they need, so that they can concentrate on training their ability to analyse and solve questions.

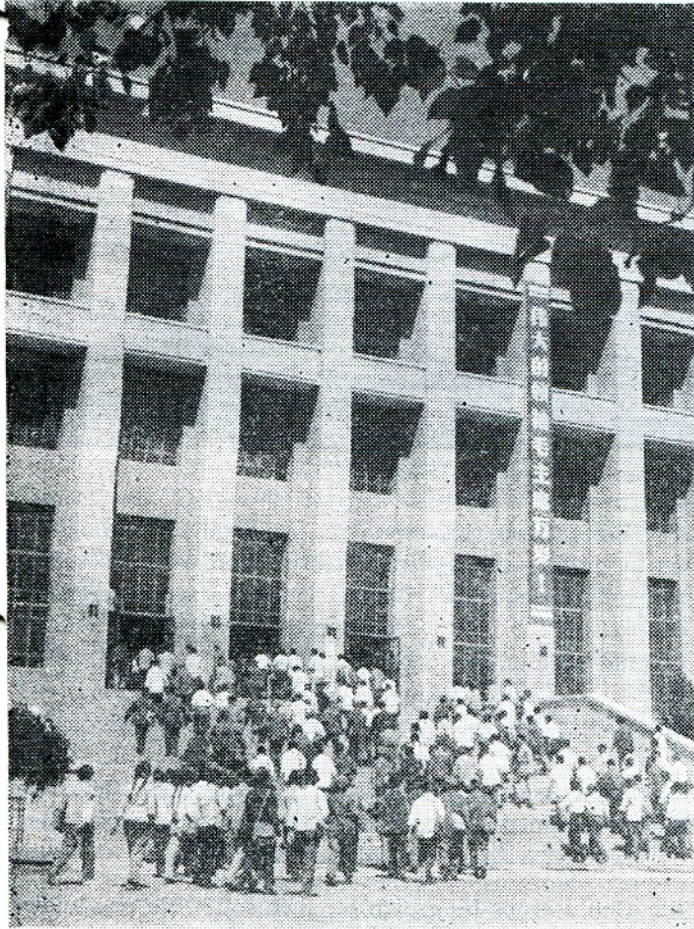
Such reforms have been tried with some effect by a few departments. The class majoring in electronic computers, for instance, held a test on the pulse and digital circuit in the following way: the students were asked to troubleshoot the principle circuits they had constructed themselves—a few faults were purposely added by the teachers to help the students grasp basic

theoretical concepts. Such practical problems sparked the greatest interest on the part of the students, many of whom, after repairing relatively simple faults, asked the teachers for more difficult problems to solve. Some who failed to do as required were helped by others or learnt by joint discussion with the teachers. This way of examination is itself a lively process whereby problems are studied and solved with the students taking the initiative.

The main object of giving marks is to induce students to follow Chairman Mao's ideas on education in regard to the attitude and method of study. They are encouraged to apply basic principles and methods to practice. In one electronics examination, two students in the silicon controlled rectifier class chose power amplifier as their topic. They analysed the circuits found in relevant literature from abroad and applied the basic theories to make bold innovations, with the result that they were able to eliminate an input and an output trans-

former, thus reducing the amplifier's size and weight. This creative work received high marks. The example encouraged other students to do creative work too. A few who still clung to learning by rote revealed their weakness through the examinations, and were given lower marks by the teachers while due acknowledgement was made of their diligent study. These students were helped to improve their study methods.

Both teachers and students feel that examinations and marks in the above manner help check the quality of teaching and attain the aim of summing up experience to reach a higher level. Still more important, it upholds creativity and opposes cramming, and advocates a truthful and modest scientific attitude as opposed to a superficial one. Through the examinations, teachers and students are in a better position to study problems and experience in both teaching and learning and grasp the contradictions. This helps promote the enthusiasm of both.



Worker-peasant-soldier students going to class at Tsinghua.

Professor Tung Shih-pai (second from right) and colleagues compiling electronics teaching material.



Students of the electronics department in one of the school factories.

A General Turned Peasant

THIS is a story about an ex-general settling down in his home village. A veteran Communist and Red Army man, he now arms himself with a pick or a shovel.

Three Decades of Army Life

Kan Tsu-chang was born in Lienhua County, Kiangsi Province. When the revolutionary troops led by Chairman Mao passed through the county during the 1927 Autumn Harvest Uprising, Kan Tsu-chang joined up and followed Chairman Mao to the Ching kang Mountains — the first revolutionary base.

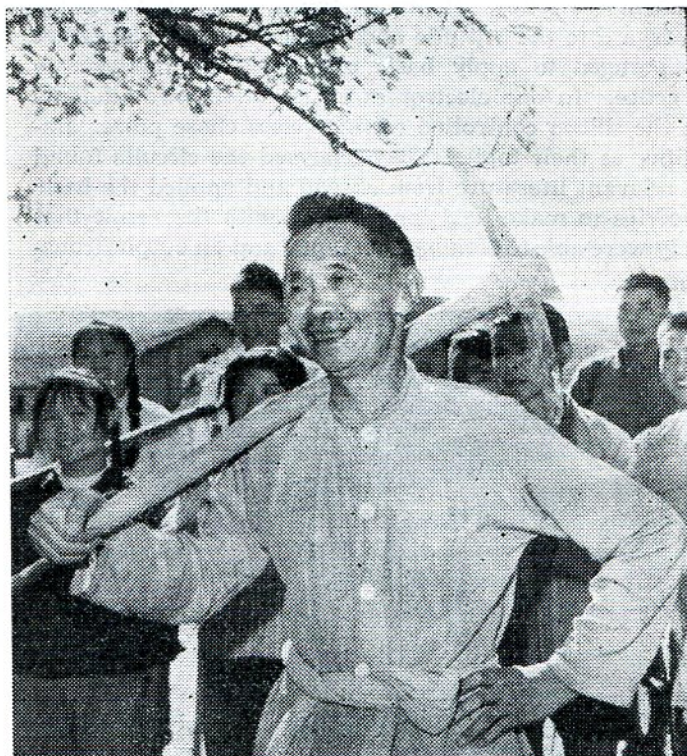
Since then, he has devoted his energies to the revolutionary cause of China unstintingly. For more than 20 years he fought north and south, defying danger or difficulty. He took part in the historically famous Long March. After the liberation in 1949, he became head of the Logistics Department of the Sinkiang Military Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army with the rank of major-general. During the long revolutionary years, he sustained four head injuries — twice shot through the forehead and once seriously hurt in a car accident. As he could no longer cope with the heavy leading work because his brain was seriously injured, he was sent by the higher command to a rest home.

"How can I idle away my time while others are busy building the country?" Kan asked himself. Not reconciled to his new life in the sanatorium, he asked the Party organization repeatedly to let him go to the countryside. Finally his request was granted and in July 1957 he and his family went back to his native village of Yenpei in Lienhua County, Kiangsi Province.

Giving His All

The upper level of command took care to provide good living accommodations for the family. The local government and people welcomed him and showed great concern for him.

On his native soil once again, Kan Tsu-chang said to himself: "So long as my heart beats and my energy lasts, I will give my all to building a new village here." Four days later he was up before dawn collecting dung to add to the co-op's manure pile just like any veteran peasant in the village.



Right from the start, one problem kept weighing on his mind — how to reclaim the land with red soil in the hills around the village. During a storm, crops at the foot of the hills were often destroyed under a cover of mud washed down by the water. A dry spell would harden the soil, making it almost impossible to break up. When the local Party organizations called on the peasants to try to raise crops on the red soil, Kan Tsu-chang plunged wholeheartedly into the task. He chose an unreclaimed hill covered with shrubs to experiment on together with several of his children.

Could crops be grown on such soil? No one knew. Some kind-hearted persons remonstrated with him: "Why bother at your age? This red soil won't yield a thing!" But Kan went on trying.

With the support of the production team and the commune members, he opened up a four-mu plot and planted crops and 360 fruit trees. In three years it yielded 5,000 jin of pumpkins and beans, and 20,000 jin of sweet potatoes. His success encouraged the whole village to go in for reclaiming red soil.

The grain output of the Yenpei Production Brigade had always been low—less than 350 *jin* per *mu*. Kan pondered over this. After carefully looking over every hill and every plot in the village, he put forward a plan to transform the paddyfields.

The brigade had 1,400 *mu* of farmland, half of which was under water all the year round. In the winter of 1958, Kan and four veteran peasants started to transform 20 *mu* of this land. First of all, they probed into the cause of the inundation. As the underground water table was high, water from the edge of the fields infiltrated and covered the whole plot. So they dug a dozen or so deep and wide ditches across the plot to divert the water to a nearby river. After the drained land was sunned, they planted. In three years of experiment they raised the per-*mu* yield of rice from some 300 to 650 *jin*, the highest reaching 700.

Inspired by this success the brigade began to transform its low-yielding paddyfields on a large scale, finishing all 700 *mu* within two years. In this way they doubled the brigade's total grain output.

Spirit of Frugality

Having gone through the hardships of the revolutionary wars, Kan Tsu-chang in peace time still displays diligence and frugality in all he does. He saves every penny he can for the state and the collective. Since he returned to his native village, not a few capital construction projects have been undertaken by the brigade, and he played no small part in seeing to it that every one of them was carried out through strict economy.

Once the state allocated money for a new highway bridge over the Yenpei River. There had been an old stone bridge which had only four of its six piers left. The piers might still be of some use, thought Kan. Couldn't they be reinforced and widened? He discussed it all with the cadres and peasants. The upshot of it was, they built the bridge up to the required standard in quality with only one-third of the allocated funds—a great saving in work and materials. Eleven small cement bridges were built with the money left over.

The incident won great admiration. One of the praises heard was, "Uncle Tsu-chang is really a thrifty man!"

No Special Privileges

The general-turned-peasant often says: "I must take on the tasks of a veteran Red Army man, but never put on the airs of a senior officer." He regards himself as an ordinary labourer and never looks for special privileges.

A small 12-kw. hydroelectric station was set up in the village. In addition to supplying power for husking rice and grinding wheat, the station had electricity to

spare for lighting some of the commune members' houses. A team cadre approached Kan: "Uncle, you helped a lot when we built the hydroelectric station. How about having lights put in your house?" Kan refused to consider it. "For generations this poor mountain gully has gone without electricity," he said. "It's the new society which brought it to us. This station was built by all of us. The poor and lower-middle peasants should have electric lights first." Later when a bigger generator was installed, more families were provided for. But a few households still had to wait because there was not enough wire. When the wire went by Kan's house he refused to have an extension, saying: "A Communist should be the first to take on work and the last to enjoy comforts. It won't be too late to install it in my home after every peasant household in our brigade has it!"

Bringing Up the Younger Generation

When Kan Tsu-chang returned to his native village, the family together laid down a regulation for themselves: Learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants, join collective productive labour. There were 17 children, counting sons, daughters, nephews and grandchildren. He gave each of them a sickle, a small scoop and a basket to gather feed for the pigs or collect manure. Some well-meaning peasants tried to persuade him not to be so strict with them. He answered: "This is not a trivial thing, but a matter of prime importance. It concerns the bringing up of successors to the revolutionary cause. To guarantee that our next generation does not change political colour, we must instil in them the ways of the labouring people while they are young."

In 1965 Lienhua County decided to set up a school for part-time study and part-time productive labour. Kan was invited to be its honorary headmaster. The teachers and students started out making bricks and cutting bamboo in a gully overgrown with wild bamboo and bushes. Work and life were tough. Kan often patiently expounded the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle to the students, encouraging them to surmount difficulties to build up the school.

Kan personally led the teachers and students in cultivating the land and achieving high grain outputs. Within several years, rows of new brick houses appeared on the campus and the school became basically self-sufficient in grain, cooking oil, meat and funds.

It is 15 years since Kan returned to his village. Educated by the Party and Chairman Mao, he has always maintained a style of modesty, prudence and hard struggle. He keeps in close contact with the people and contributes all he can to building a new, socialist countryside. He often recalls the miserable life of the labouring people in old China and thinks of the millions still suffering in other parts of the world. As a Communist, he said, he is determined to fight all his life for the realization of communism.

Congratulations on Signing of Paris Agreement

In our last two issues we published excerpts from congratulatory messages sent to the Vietnamese leaders and official statements or comments by some countries on the Viet Nam ceasefire. Following are excerpts from messages and comments from more countries and some political parties. — Ed.

Egypt. An official spokesman said that the Egyptian Government welcomed the signing of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam and described it as conclusive proof that aggression cannot win.

The spokesman said: "The struggle of the Vietnamese people for freedom and independence has triumphed over all hostile schemes. Imperialism in all its forms cannot defeat the will of the peoples fighting for their independence and their homelands."

"We are pleased with the victory of the Vietnamese people as it is a success for world peace for which we are longing," he added.

Cameroon. The Cameroon Government said in a statement on January 27 that "the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon firmly expresses the hope that the agreement on ending the hostilities in Viet Nam will bring a real, stable and lasting peace to the country which has suffered so much from the war, so as to affirm effectively and definitively the heroic Vietnamese people's right to decide their own destiny without any foreign interference."

The statement said: "The Government of the United Republic of Cameroon warmly hopes that all the parties concerned and all the nations with goodwill make sincere efforts for this purpose."

Nigeria. The Nigerian Federal Military Government issued a statement on January 27 which said: "The Federal Military Government of Nigeria always held that the Viet Nam question could best be resolved by the Vietnamese people themselves, without any outside interference, and particularly in the light of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 that guaranteed the sovereignty and integrity of Viet Nam as one and indivisible nation."

The statement appealed to all parties concerned to adhere faithfully to the terms of the agreement.

The statement said in conclusion: "The Federal Military Government particularly wishes to congratulate

the brave Vietnamese people for the lessons they have taught the world, especially the oppressed peoples of Africa still under colonial and racist domination. Our brothers in southern Africa and the Portuguese colonies should take heart from the lessons of Viet Nam which clearly prove that human will can successfully triumph over even the greatest physical might."

Zambia. Foreign Minister Mudenda said in a statement on January 27 that he hoped the agreement would be permanent and appealed to all parties concerned to respect and adhere to its terms.

Referring to the question of reunification of Viet Nam, the Foreign Minister said that this is a matter for the Vietnamese people themselves to decide and no external pressures should be used to dictate the terms or conditions.

Yugoslavia. In his message to President Ton Duc Thang, President Josip Broz Tito said: "With their heroic struggle, enormous sacrifices and sufferings, the Vietnamese people have finally won their legitimate rights to freedom, independence and unity."

In his message to President Nguyen Huu Tho, President Tito said: This is "a victory of the Vietnamese people in their great national-liberation war, which has amazed and indebted all of the freedom-loving mankind. We have also received this as a victory of all the peace-loving forces of the world." "The people of Yugoslavia will continue to offer in the future to the people of south Viet Nam the greatest possible support and assistance till the final realization of their aspirations to decide alone on their fate."

Japan. Prime Minister Tanaka and Foreign Minister Ohira in their statements on January 24 welcomed the signing of the agreement on Viet Nam.

Tanaka said: "It is pleasant that the Viet Nam question watched by the whole world has been solved."

Ohira said: "The realization of peace in Viet Nam is in conformity with the desire of the world. Tribute should be paid to the persons concerned who have made unswerving efforts to reach the peace agreement. I am convinced that the ceasefire in Viet Nam will create greater chances for the easing of tension

in Asia and will contribute to peace and stability in this area."

Ethiopia. Emperor Haile Selassie I sent a message on January 26 to President Ton Duc Thang welcoming the Paris agreement on Viet Nam.

The message said: "We extend our heartfelt congratulations to Your Excellency for your successful efforts in ending the war, which should indeed be great relief to all peace-loving peoples of the world."

People's Republic of the Congo. In a statement on January 25, President Marien Ngouabi said that the signing of the agreement "is not only a victory for the Vietnamese people, but also a victory for peoples fighting for liberation from colonialist oppression, such as the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and others, and a victory for those people struggling to maintain political and economic independence and against capitalist imperialism in the world."

Sweden. In a statement on January 24, Prime Minister Olof Palme said: "The announcement that an agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam has now been reached is greeted by the entire Swedish nation with great relief and satisfaction." "We hope that this agreement will lay the foundation for peace, national self-determination and reconciliation."

Norway. In a statement on January 23, Prime Minister Lars Korvald said: "It is with great relief that the Norwegian people received the report of peace in Viet Nam." He said that the Norwegian Government is prepared to put forward a proposal for new appropriations to take part in the rehabilitation of Viet Nam.

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. In a statement on January 29, Abdel Aziz Walli, Minister of State for the Council of Ministers, said that the Vietnamese people's experience in struggle makes the Arab people more convinced that there is no solution or settlement for the Middle East issue except armed struggle to recover and liberate the usurped lands.

The statement pointed out that the signing of the Paris agreement did not come as a gift or grant by U.S. imperialism but came as the fruit and harvest of the struggle of the Vietnamese people to stand with firm determination in the face of the aggression.

It said that the Arab people must rely on armed struggle. This is the conclusion drawn from the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people who have made great sacrifices and won final victory.

Malaya. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya on January 28 sent a message to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Viet Nam extending the warmest congratulations to the Vietnamese people on their brilliant victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The message said: "The splendid victory scored by the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has made an ex-

remely significant contribution to the world people's anti-imperialist revolutionary cause. The victory testifies to the truth that people's war is invincible, therefore constituting a powerful encouragement for the liberation struggle waged by the oppressed nations and peoples."

"The Malayan Communist Party and people have always supported the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle resolutely and regarded their victory as their own. We sincerely wish the Vietnamese people fresh and more spectacular victories in their struggle for the reunification and liberation of their fatherland and in building socialism in the north!"

Somalia. President Mohamed Siad Barre on January 29 sent a message to President Ton Duc Thang expressing congratulations on the signing of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam.

President Siad expressed the conviction that the Vietnamese people will have their right to self-determination to realize their unity which will lead them to progress and prosperity.

Kuwait. Commenting on the Paris agreement, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Husain said: "We welcome any peace agreement which the Vietnamese people, a small nation, gained after sacrificing a great deal for a just cause and we hope such an agreement will not harm the rights of the Vietnamese people for the unification of their fatherland."

Mauritania. In a communique on January 31, the Council of Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania said that the Mauritanian Government hailed the signing of the Paris agreement as "a great victory of the heroic Vietnamese people and the peace forces of the world." The communique said: "The Mauritanian Government expresses its ardour for seeing an immediate implementation of the agreement and its full support to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam during the difficult period of reconstruction of the country."

Indonesia. The Delegation of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party sent identical messages of congratulations to the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and to the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. The messages said: "The signing of the Paris agreement is a brilliant victory for the patriotic struggle of the armed forces and people in both parts of the country against U.S. aggression to defend the north, liberate the south and reunify the fatherland. It is a great victory for the Indochinese peoples' struggle, and also a common victory for the people of the whole world. The heroic struggle and victories of the Vietnamese people constitute a great and important contribution to the anti-imperialist cause of the people the world over, and vigorously inspire and promote further the struggle of peoples the world over, including the Indonesian people, for national liberation."

“U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will not be reconciled with their defeat, and true to their counter-revolutionary nature will certainly try to sabotage the thorough implementation of the agreement. But, as in the past, we are fully convinced that the tested heroic people of Viet Nam, firmly supported by the progressive people the world over, will smash all dirty manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and surmount every difficulty and win final victory. No force on earth can prevent the Vietnamese people from realizing their cherished aspiration — to build a peaceful, independent, unified, democratic and prosperous Viet Nam.”

Burma. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma sent a congratulatory message to the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. The message said: “The signing of the Paris agreement is a great victory of the whole Vietnamese people won in a protracted people's war through self-reliance, arduous struggle and perseverance in their cause of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation. It is a great victory of the three Indochinese peoples' united struggle. It is also a big victory achieved by the people all over the world, the American people included, in their struggle against imperialism and for national liberation.”

“This victory of the Vietnamese people in their resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation serves as a brilliant example in the history of protracted people's war. It gives rise to the steep decline in the prestige of the imperialists and reactionaries whereas it greatly inspires the revolutionary people all over the world. It is also a great impetus to all the oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle against imperialism and for national liberation to achieve victory for the liberation of one's own people by persevering in protracted armed struggle.”

(Continued from p. 9.)

must be settled by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference, that the U.S. forces of aggression using the signboard of the United Nations must be withdrawn from south Korea and that the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea must be dissolved.

The Korean side pays high tribute to the Chinese people who, under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Chairman Mao Tsetung and through carrying out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, have further strengthened the unity of the whole Party and the whole people, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and achieved great successes in socialist revolution and construction. It wishes the Chinese people new successes in fulfilling the fighting tasks set by

Thailand. The congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand to the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party on February 1 said: “The Vietnamese people's war of resistance has set a shining example for the people of various countries fighting revolutionary wars against imperialism and colonialism, for national independence and sovereignty. It shows that the people of small nations will defeat aggression by big nations so long as they take the destiny of their countries in their own hands, fully mobilize the masses, rely mainly on their own strength and resolutely carry the revolutionary war through to the end.”

“The great victory of the Vietnamese people's struggle constitutes a powerful encouragement and support to the revolutionary struggle of the Thai people,” it added.

The message of congratulations sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand to the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation on February 1 said: “The great friendship and militant solidarity between the Thai and Vietnamese peoples forged in fierce revolutionary struggles will surely develop and be consolidated along with the growth of the common struggles of the two peoples.”

“Though the south Vietnamese people will encounter quite a number of obstacles and difficulties when their revolutionary struggle enters into a new phase, we are firmly convinced that, with their dauntless revolutionary spirit and rich experience in the protracted struggle against the imperialist aggressors, the south Vietnamese people under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation will surely overcome all obstacles and fulfil the sacred task of realizing the national liberation and reunification of their fatherland.”

the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The Korean side reiterates that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely support the Chinese people in their just struggle for the liberation of Taiwan — an inalienable part of China's territory.

The two sides note with satisfaction that the militant friendship and unity of the Chinese and Korean peoples cemented with blood in their long struggle against common enemies are growing stronger and developing daily. They affirm that they will continue to make unremitting efforts for the steady consolidation and development of the militant friendship between the two peoples and their friendly relations and co-operation.

KOREA

Pak Clique Violates North-South Joint Statement

Since the beginning of the year south Korea's Pak Jung Hi clique has repeatedly violated the North-South Korea Joint Statement published last July 4 and the provisions agreed upon by the two sides, thus continuing to create obstacles to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

Since 1973 got under way the south Korean authorities have shipped large quantities of war materiel and equipment into south Korea from abroad to accelerate "modernization" of the south Korean armed forces and repeatedly held military exercises with north Korea as the hypothetical enemy. The Pak clique's "minister of national defence" Ryoo Jai Heung disclosed early in the year his intention to maintain the strength of the south Korean armed forces, clamouring that it was necessary to "be more on guard so as to be superior to the armed forces of north Korea," and so forth.

The south Korean air force sent high-altitude reconnaissance planes and other military aircraft to fly over the military demarcation line 17 times in January alone. On February 7 the south Korean authorities sent military aircraft into north Korean air space over the Chudong-Ri line in the central sector of the military demarcation line to make military provocations. There have been over 100 recent cases of south Korean troops firing on the north from the southern side of the demilitarized zone. All this shows that the south Korean authorities are doing their utmost to create tension.

Furthermore, the Pak clique has also slandered the efforts made by north Korea for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and advocated subservience to foreign forces in betrayal of the Korean people's national interests.

In violation of the provision in the North-South Korea Joint Statement concerning the realization of reunification independently without foreign interference, the clique's "premier" Kim Jong Pil said that the stationing of U.S. troops in south Korea is a matter of great "importance" and begged that U.S. troops remain permanently.

To sabotage the independent, peaceful reunification, the Pak clique recently loudly clamoured about "anti-communism" and "prevailing over communism." It strengthened its machinery of fascist suppression and stepped up persecution of the south Korean people and opposition party which called for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

It is worth noting that in his so-called "New Year's inspection tour" Pak Jung Hi blatantly ordered that "the anti-communism law and the national security law" be "supplemented and perfected," further intensifying fascist suppression of the south Korean people. According to these fascist decrees, the Pak clique can arbitrarily arrest, imprison and sentence people who sympathize with and praise north Korea and call for exchanges and talks between south and north Korea.

The Korean people in the south and in the north have denounced the above-mentioned acts of the south Korean authorities in obstructing the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

SYRIA & EGYPT

Israeli Intrusions Repulsed

A Syrian military spokesman announced on February 15 that an Israeli engineering unit protected by an armoured unit crossed the cease-fire line in the southern sector of the front that day in an attempt to cut a road in the demilitarized area. The enemy invaders were intercepted by a Syrian forward unit, which

destroyed one Israeli bulldozer and two tanks and put the intruders to flight, the spokesman added.

The same day, an Egyptian military spokesman announced that on February 15 six Israeli planes tried to violate Egyptian air space over the Suez Gulf. They were intercepted by Egyptian fighters and one of the planes was hit while the others fled eastward.

Commenting on Israel's military provocations, the Egyptian paper *Al-Ahram* on February 16 said that these new provocations have proved the falsehood of all the Israeli authorities' assertions about their eagerness to avoid armed confrontation.

In its February 16 editorial, *Al Akhbar* said: "The way the Egyptian and Syrian forces repelled the new Israeli attacks shows that we shall not yield to any terrorism or pressure or accept any settlement on Israel's terms."

The paper pointed out that Israel's recent allegation that "all is quiet in the Middle East" is aimed at taking the edge off world concern over the crisis and diverting its attention from Israel's expansionist ambitions and actions.

JAPAN

Strong Demand for Return of Northern Territories

Japan's Northern Territories Exhibition opened in Sapporo, Hokkaido, on February 9. It was co-sponsored by the Japanese League for the Return of the Northern Territories, the League of Residents of Chishima and Habomai Islands and the Northern Territorial Problem Counter-Measure Association and supported by the Prime Minister's Office, Foreign Ministry, Hokkaido, Prefecture and Sapporo City.

The exhibition is divided into three sections. The first shows the history of the northern territories. Atlases, and diplomatic documents and archives are arranged in chronological order. The second contains specimens and models of products from these islands. The third section shows the progress of the movement for the return of the islands.

The entrance to the exhibition has a message from Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira: "In view of the attitude hitherto taken by the Soviet side, it is not at all easy of course to settle the northern territorial problem, but I have it in mind to continue patient negotiations with the Soviet Union aimed at the realization of the return of the islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu, originally our country's territories, to their fatherland. Needless to say, unanimous support from the nation based on correct recognition and understanding of this problem is indispensable to carrying through the just stand of our country in the course of negotiations with the Soviet Union. Therefore, I heartily wish all people in Hokkaido, who have deep interest in the northern territories, to deepen their understanding of the territorial problem through the present Northern Territories Exhibition, and contribute to the national movement for their return."

A pamphlet distributed at the exhibition says: "To realize the return of our country's original northern territories, namely the islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu, is the earnest desire of our nation. It is, indeed, our regret that even up to the present moment these islands are still under the Soviet Union's control and the problem still remains to be settled 27 years after the end of the world war." The pamphlet points out that the purpose of the exhibition is to "arouse public opinion and strive for the early return of the northern territories."

On January 27 a rally attended by more than 1,500 Japanese people from various circles was held in Tokyo to strongly demand that the Soviet Government return the northern territories to Japan.

The rally adopted a declaration which said: "The northern territories clearly are originally Japanese territories, both historically and according to international law. However, the Soviet Union persistently and unilaterally claims that 'the territorial problem is already solved' and is forcibly carrying out its rule by force."

"We are determined to promote a powerful movement for the reversion of the islands by mobilizing the nation with the aim of realizing the return of the northern territories as early as possible. In the name of this rally, we declare that without the solution of the territorial problem, the conclusion of a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty has no significance at all."

LATIN AMERICA

Venezuela Joins Andean Pact Group

A spokesman for the headquarters of the Andean Pact Organization announced on February 13 that the pact group had admitted Venezuela as its sixth member nation.

Signed in May 1969 by five South American countries — Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru — the Andean Pact came into being in April 1970. The member nations have made some progress in developing their economies over the last few years as a result of measures taken to expand trade by gradually removing internal tariff barriers, to restrict and break the monopoly of foreign capital, and to balance and coordinate industrial development.

The last two years have seen negotiations taking place between Venezuela and the pact group on the former's admission. The long negotiations centred mainly on the two sides' positions towards foreign capital and the mutual reduction of tariffs after Venezuela's admission.

A new round of negotiations began in Lima on January 31. Visiting the Peruvian capital, Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera held talks with Peruvian President Juan Velasco on February 13 about questions covered in the negotiations. The decision on Venezuela's admission was announced after the talks.

The admission of Venezuela, a comparatively developed country on the South American continent, will considerably increase the internal trade of the pact organization and promote member nations' co-operation in developing their economies.

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Opposing Trans-National Companies

A resolution censuring U.S. economic policy and interference by trans-national companies in the internal affairs of other countries was unanimously adopted by 22 Latin American countries at the closing meeting of the 8th Session of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on February 8.

When the resolution was put to a vote, the 22 delegates demonstrated their solidarity by unanimously approving it. The U.S. delegate was the only one abstaining.

The resolution denounced U.S. economic policy and particularly manoeuvres of U.S. companies to interfere in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries. The resolution said: "The activities of 'trans-national companies are considered harmful whenever they interfere, in whatever way, with the internal affairs of any country or the relations among states, or distort the world trade currents.'"

The 22 countries also expressed their concern that the United States might impose new restrictions on trade because of the dollar crisis. On February 8, the Mexican delegate issued a statement on their behalf. It said that the application of restrictive measures by the United States in the past was "in violation of the principles and agreements adopted by the inter-American system" and that such measures "affected the economy of the Latin American countries." It expressed opposition to the new U.S. attempts to impair the interests of the developing countries.

The 8th Session of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council opened on January 30 in Bogota, capital of Colombia. Many Latin American delegates in their addresses at the session demanded reforms in the inter-American system. Chilean delegate Hugo Cubillos said that "economic and social development must rely mainly on the efforts of the Latin American countries,"

that the inter-American system must undergo complete reform and that it was impermissible to let the United States maintain an excessive influence. Ecuadorian delegate Jaime Moncayo pointed out that it was necessary to respect the sovereignty of each state in order to promote its economic development without external intervention and pressure. He expressed opposition to the use of economic aid as an instrument of pressure and a means of reprisals against the sovereign acts of the Latin American countries in defence of their land and maritime resources. Mexican, Argentine and Venezuelan and other Latin American delegates also spoke for reforms in the inter-American system.

CUBAN-U.S. RELATIONS

Hijacking Agreement

The Cuban and the United States Governments announced in Havana and Washington on February 15 that the two governments signed an agreement that day on the hijacking of aircraft and vessels and other offences.

According to their announcements, the agreement provides that any person who hereafter hijacks an aircraft or a vessel of one of the contracting parties shall either be returned to that party to be tried by courts or be brought to trial in the courts of the party whose territory he reached. Each party shall severely punish in accordance with its laws any person who, within its territory, promotes such acts of hijacking or other similar unlawful acts. Each party shall apply its own laws to any national of the other party who, coming from the territory of the other party, enters its territory and violates its laws.

The agreement was signed in Havana by Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa and Swiss Ambassador to Cuba Silvio Masnata, the representative of U.S. interests in Cuba. It was signed in Washington by U.S. Secretary of State Rogers and Czechoslovak Charge d'Affaires ad interim to the United States Jaroslav Zantovsky, the representative of Cuban interests in the United States.

The Cuban-U.S. hijacking negotiations through the Swiss Embassy in Cuba began last November. In a note of October 30, 1972 to the Swiss Embassy in Cuba which represents U.S. interests in Cuba, the Cuban Government proposed that Cuba and the United States negotiate and reach a bilateral agreement on handling cases of aircraft hijacking, piratical attacks on Cuban ships and attacks from U.S. territory against Cuban territory.

U.S.A.

After the Dollar Devaluation

Twelve hours after announcing the devaluation of the dollar, the U.S. Government made it known that it was making preparations to erect tariff barriers and asked other capitalist countries to make trade concessions so that U.S. commodities could flow into their markets.

It was reported that in his meeting with Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz on February 13, U.S. President Nixon said he would ask Congress for authority to set up tariff barriers if necessary to follow up the dollar devaluation. He said: "Devaluation of the dollar is at best only a temporary solution of the problem." "That is why trade legislation must follow . . . only by getting trade legislation and changing or reducing the huge deficit can the huge pressure on the dollar be taken off."

Nixon complained that Japan and West European countries had unloaded commodities on the United States, saying that "they can drive U.S. businesses out of existence." He demanded that other countries change their trade policies. "Other nations must get away from their discriminatory policies and we must be in a position to bargain harder," he said.

He indicated that he was going to ask Congress for the right of U.S. negotiators in talks with overseas competitors to raise U.S. tariffs as a way "to get the others to go down."

On the same day, U.S. State Department spokesman Bray bluntly warned: "It should be clear that the

restoration of the U.S. balance of payments, the elimination of its deficits and other countries' surpluses, cannot be isolated entirely from the American presence and role in the world." He drew attention to the statement by Shultz that if the U.S. position in world trade cannot be improved, "the pressure to retreat inward will be intense." He said that if that happens, "the cost of retreating inward will not be borne alone or even in major part by the United States." Commenting on the U.S. President's statement, AFP quoted observers as saying it was "a clear threat of reprisals against Japan and Common Market countries." AFP noted that Bray's statement "linked American economic problems with the U.S. military presence in Europe and the enlarged Common Market."

NEWS NOTES

▲ The United Arab Emirates decided on January 21 to sever all economic and trade relations with the Rhodesian racist regime.

▲ The Pakistan Government announced on January 25 the recognition of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

▲ Somali government departments formally began using the Latin alphabet for the written language on January 21 and students in all the country's schools are being taught to use it.

The Somali people had no written language of their own as a result of age-old colonial rule. With a view to developing a national culture, the decision to use the Latin alphabet was announced last October 21 by Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia.

▲ Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam announced on January 26 that a new Australian national anthem will replace the hitherto used British anthem *God Save the Queen*.

Prime Minister Whitlam said: "We feel it is essential that Australians have an anthem that fittingly embodies our national aspirations and reflects our status as an independent nation."

Postal Service Improved

THE past year saw an increase of 8.5 to 14.2 per cent over 1971 in the distribution of China's major newspapers (all publications in China are distributed through postal departments) and the handling of letters, parcels and remittances. International mail also increased considerably following the development of China's foreign relations.

Leading personnel of postal departments in many places have made investigations and mobilized the masses to rearrange postal routes. This has resulted in faster and more frequent deliveries. In 1972, over 70 motor postal routes were opened and the existing routes were extended by another 7,000 kilometres. In Szechuan Province, the number of cities and counties receiving the provincial paper the day it is published increased from 13 to 63, and postal delivery was shortened by one or two days thanks to the rescheduling of the departure time for postal vehicles in the latter half of last year.

Postal departments have paid great attention to improving their service in the rural areas. Statistics for 1972 from Hopei, Kansu, Shantung and Chekiang Provinces showed an increase of 780 post offices and 80,000 kilometres of postal routes in the countryside. At present, motorcycles are being tried out in many counties so as to improve the working conditions of postmen and to speed up delivery. A new network of motorcycle routes set up in over 70 counties in Hopei Province now provides daily delivery service to over 90 per cent of the province's communes and brigades. For the special convenience of inhabitants in remote areas, postmen carry parcels and remittances right to the doorsteps.

To render better service, post offices in many cities have extended their hours of work, increased the

number of deliveries and provided wooden boxes and other things for use in mailing parcels.

Postman in the Mountains

THE postal service has been continuously improving after liberation in Neihsiang County of central China's Honan Province, and so has the road network. Mailmen who used to cover their territory on foot can now go by motor vehicle. But in the northern mountainous part of the Hsiakuan People's Commune there is still one route across several mountains and streams which must be negotiated on foot. A postman named Li Pao-yu volunteered for this difficult job.

In all kinds of weather—freezingly cold or blisteringly hot—Li Pao-yu has carried about 30 kilogrammes of mail daily for 15 years to deliver to the commune members in the mountains. Handling tens of thousands of newspapers and letters daily without making a single mistake has earned him enthusiastic praise from the masses. They call him “a postman who serves the people wholeheartedly.”

Li Pao-yu comes from a poor peasant family. In the old society, his father died under grinding toil for a landlord. His mother passed away while begging on the roadside. His two elder sisters were sold as child brides. At the age of five he himself was sold to a family in the mountains and his surname was changed to Li.

Li became a postman in 1958. The local Communist Party organization encouraged him to work with a high sense of responsibility and with enthusiasm towards comrades, according to Chairman Mao's teaching. He pledged to the Party organization and the comrades that he would do his utmost for the people, and acted true to his word. He later became a

member of the Chinese Communist Party.

When he comes across a wrongly addressed letter, he does everything possible to find the person for whom it is intended despite the difficulties. Once a letter from Paofeng County in Honan Province came, addressed to “Hu Ko-la, Liping, Hsiakuan, Neihsiang County.” There is a Taling Brigade and a Hsiaoliping Brigade in Hsiakuan Commune, with a total of 25 production teams dotted over a wide area deep in the woods. Li Pao-yu knew the names of all the commune members in these two brigades by heart, but there was none with the surname Hu. Investigation yielded nothing and a fortnight passed. It occurred to him that perhaps the person to whom the letter was addressed had, like himself, been forced to change his name because of poverty in the old society. Moved by deep proletarian feelings he enlisted the help of the local cadres and people and found the man at last.

Hu Ko-la had been renamed Hsiung Lai-yu. He and his father had begged their way to this area before liberation. Later, his father died of starvation. He was duped and sold to a family with the surname of Hsiung, and was renamed. The letter was written by his mother after she learnt that her son had been sold to this area. Following his identification, Hsiung Lai-yu went to see his mother, from whom he had been separated for over 30 years.

In the past 15 years, Li Pao-yu has delivered over 200 letters with wrong or unclear addresses, and helped more than thirty persons separated in the old society rejoin their families.

Winter Vacation Activities

THE almost month-long winter vacation for Peking's middle and primary school students that has just ended was a lively and varied one. Children had a wide choice of



Yu Jung (4th from the left, front row) with members of a Peking "Little Red Soldiers" cultural troupe. She and her elder sister are the nationally known "Little Heroic Sisters on the Grasslands" who saved a flock of collectively owned sheep in a blizzard.

Cultural, sports, scientific and other activities organized by the Peking Children's Palace and similar palaces in seven urban and suburban districts which opened when the holidays began. To enable more students to take part in such activities daily, many factories, government offices, neighbourhood committees and schools also made arrangements to organize activities so as to help them develop morally, intellectually and physically.

Various specialized courses given by the children's palaces drew a big attendance. The one in the city's Western District alone had more than 600 students attending classes in violin, flute, dancing, fine arts, aviation models, radio receiving and transmitting, transistor radios and four other classes. To show what they had learnt during the vacation, art lovers in the Chungwen District displayed some 340 of their creative works at an exhibition. Aspiring young artists throughout the city joined efforts to give special presentations of the best items they had rehearsed.

Outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers were invited by children's palaces and other centres to talk about the importance of carrying forward the revolutionary tradition. There were exhibitions on class education to give students an ideological

and political education. Scientific and technical personnel from the Peking Planetarium, the Peking Museum of Natural Science and other institutions gave reports on "The Secret of the Universe and Space Flights," "Labour Creates Man," "The Miracles of Plastics" and other topics to educate the young people in dialectical and historical materialism and foster their love for science.

All students spent an hour or two a day reviewing lessons in small groups, usually three or four children, set up by teachers before the holidays began. Many middle school students formed groups of their own accord to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. Others made surveys and helped out at factories, shops and neighbourhoods and served the people in one way or another.

Quite a number of students went in for long-distance running, table tennis and other sports. Football and tug-of-war exhibition contests were organized by some middle and primary schools. To improve sports enthusiasts' skills, junior spare-time physical culture schools at city and district levels gave short-term training courses on different sports and physical training lectures.

300-Ton-Capacity Lorry Platform Trailer. The first China-designed and produced 300-ton-capacity lorry platform trailer has been delivered to the Shanghai Motor Transport Company at the end of last year.

Measuring 21.3 metres by 3.7 metres, the huge trailer was specially made for moving big machinery. It has 96 big wheels which, added to those of the tractor lorry, make a total of 108 wheels. The trailer can also be separated into two independent parts, each with a 150-ton carrying capacity.

It has passed many load-bearing tests, including one overload test, since being successfully made on a trial basis last September. Performance is excellent and the trailer is up to designed requirements.

The major work in the trial-manufacture was done by the Shanghai Motor Transport Company's repair plant. The plant set up a "three-in-one" team composed of workers, cadres and technicians to lead this effort.

It took a total of four months to successfully design and make the platform trailer and tractor lorry.

Diabase Casts. Many metallurgical, coal-mining, electric power, petroleum and other enterprises in northeast China's Liaoning Province are using diabase casts to make various types of equipment. This saves large quantities of rolled steel, non-ferrous metals and other materials.

Diabase casts are made by grinding diabase into powder, melting it to a liquid and then pouring it into different shaped moulds. The finished products, relatively cheap in price, are resistant to abrasion and corrosion.

The province started producing diabase casts in 1957 and is now turning out more than 5,000 varieties.

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