

PEKING REVIEW

3

January 15, 1971

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Worker-Teachers in Tsinghua University

**China's Small Local Industries
Make Big Progress**

**Attacks by Jordan's Reactionaries
Must Be Defeated!**

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.

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To accomplish the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; the masses of workers must take part in this revolution and, in co-operation with Liberation Army fighters, form a revolutionary three-in-one combination with the activists among the students, teachers and workers in schools and colleges, who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end. The workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and colleges, take part in all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation there and will always lead these institutions.

Premier Chou Sends Message to Prince Souphanouvong Greeting The 15th Anniversary of the Laotian Patriotic Front

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on January 5 sent a message to Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

The message said: "On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Laotian Patriotic Front, I express, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, the warmest congratulations to the Laotian Patriotic Front and the fraternal Laotian people who are fighting valiantly against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

"Over the past 15 years, the heroic Laotian people under the staunch leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front, defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice, have waged long and arduous struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys for the cause of the liberation of the fatherland, and have won brilliant victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. By their victories, the Laotian people have dealt heavy blows at U.S. imperialism's aggressive designs in Indo-China and have effectively coordinated with and supported the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, thus making important contributions to

the revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world.

"Driven to the end of its tether, U.S. imperialism is still making desperate struggles. While flagrantly raiding north Viet Nam and expanding its aggression against Cambodia, it has recently further intensified its war of aggression against Laos, carried out wanton bombing raids against the liberated areas in Laos and brought the puppet troops of Thailand, Saigon and Phnom Penh into Laos, in an attempt to launch a large-scale offensive against the Laotian people. However, these acts of the U.S. aggressors can in no way save themselves from their doomed defeat.

"The present situation in Indo-China is excellent. We are deeply convinced that under the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the frater-

nal Laotian, Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, united as one, supporting each other, persevering in protracted people's war and advancing victoriously, will certainly defeat U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs and win complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

"The struggle of the Laotian people and the other peoples of Indo-China is just. The people of the whole world stand on their side. As always, the Chinese people pledge themselves to provide a powerful backing for the Laotian people and the other peoples of Indo-China and firmly support their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until all the U.S. aggressors are driven out of Laotian territory and the whole of Indo-China.

"Victory surely belongs to the heroic peoples of Laos and the other countries of Indo-China!

"Long live the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Laotian peoples!"

On January 6, *Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial hailing the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

Celebrating 25th Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic Of Albania

Renmin Ribao on January 11 published an editorial entitled "Glorious Day" in marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of Albania.

The editorial warmly praised the Albanian people who have scored splendid achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 25 years by relying on

their own efforts and working hard under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the Albanian people's great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The editorial said: "Holding high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people resolutely oppose imperialism and modern revisionism and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples. They have thus won the respect and admiration of the revolutionary people throughout the world. The international prestige of the People's Republic of Albania keeps on rising. Socialist Albania has become an impregnable red bastion of revolution.

"The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: 'Heroic People's Albania has become a great beacon of socialism in Europe.'

"Albania, the beacon of socialism, is emitting brilliant rays in Europe, the heartland of imperialism and a region where the modern revisionist trend is rampant, and is illuminating the road of advance of the European people striving for liberation. The ever-growing consolidation and development of the People's Republic of Albania furnish convincing proof that a nation, big or small, can defeat any subversive and sabotaging schemes of internal or external enemies, overcome all difficulties and obstacles on its road forward and advance steadily from victory to victory, so long as it has a strong Marxist-Leninist Party, constantly strengthens and consolidates the dictatorship of the proletariat and adheres firmly to the socialist road."

The editorial said: "Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out: 'The road traversed by us is glorious. The

experience we have amassed makes up an invaluable treasure. We should continue to advance on this road also in the future.'"

In conclusion, the editorial said: "The Chinese and Albanian people are close brothers and comrades-in-arms. The revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are eternal and unbreakable." "The people of our two countries will for ever unite together, fight shoulder to shoulder, advance hand in hand and struggle jointly to the end for burying imperialism, revisionism and reaction completely and for the total victory of the cause of the world proletariat."

Premier Chou Sends Message To Comrade Shehu

Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on January 7 sent a message to Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, extending, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, sincere sympathy to the people in some areas in Albania hit by floods. The message reads:

"Learning that some areas in Albania were hit by floods, I extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, sincere sympathy to you and, through you, to the people in the afflicted areas.

"The Chinese and Albanian peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe, and the Chinese people are very much concerned over the disasters you suffered. We firmly believe that led by the Albanian Party of Labour headed by their great leader Comrade Enver

Hoxha and the Albanian Government and displaying a dauntless revolutionary spirit, the heroic Albanian people who have stood the test of tempestuous storms will speedily overcome the temporary difficulties caused by the recent floods and continue to advance valiantly along the broad road of socialist construction."

Burmese Ambassador to China Gives Reception

U Thein Maung, Ambassador of the Union of Burma to China, gave a reception on January 4 evening to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the independence of the Union of Burma.

Attending the reception were Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and leading members of the Chinese departments concerned.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Returns From Albania Visit

The Chinese Table Tennis Team paid a friendly visit to Albania from December 20, 1970, to January 6 this year.

While in Albania, the Chinese and Albanian Table Tennis Teams played many exhibition matches. Their excellent play was warmly welcomed and praised by the spectators.

Beginning November 11, the Chinese Table Tennis Team visited Romania, Sweden, Denmark and Yugoslavia. Through its friendly visits and matches, the team has further strengthened the friendship between the Chinese people and sportsmen with the people and sportsmen of those countries. The team returned to Peking on January 8.

Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong Send Message to Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin And Premier Chou

—Thanking the Chinese Party and Government for supporting
the Appeal of the Vietnamese Party and Government

Peking

Comrade Mao Tsetung

Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Comrade Lin Piao

Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of
the Communist Party of China

Comrade Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China

Respected and Beloved Comrades:

The entire Vietnamese people warmly welcome the statement issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China firmly supporting the Appeal issued by the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on December 10, 1970.

This is a powerful support and tremendous encouragement to the whole Party and all the people of Viet Nam who are vigorously carrying out the sacred testament of the respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, who are firmly resolved to smash any new adventure of U.S. imperialism and are persisting in and vigorously stepping up the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory, and who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Laotian and Cambodian peoples to defeat the war of aggression unleashed by U.S. imperialism in Indo-China and are making contribution to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

We, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, wholeheartedly thank you, the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, for this powerful support. The Vietnamese people will always be grateful to the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the 700 million Chinese people for their tremendous, precious and effective support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and in their socialist construction.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to wish the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, to win many new and enormous victories in socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

May the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two Parties and two peoples of Viet Nam and China consolidate and develop from day to day.

Sincerely wishing you good health,

Le Duan

First Secretary of the Central
Committee of the Viet Nam
Workers' Party

Pham Van Dong

Premier of the Government of the
Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

Hanoi, December 31, 1970

New Chapter in China-Chile Relations

IN accordance with the principles of mutual respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in internal or external affairs and equality and reciprocity, our Government and the Government of Chile have decided, after friendly negotiations, to establish diplomatic relations. This has opened a new chapter in Sino-Chilean relations. We extend our warm congratulations.

Though tens of thousands of miles separate China and Chile, friendly ties between the two peoples can by no means be severed by the vast Pacific Ocean. Splendid accounts of friendship were circulated in Chile long ago. Once founded, New China enjoyed the sympathy, compliments and support of the Chilean people. Since then, non-governmental trade and cultural exchanges between the two countries have become more and more frequent. After returning from a visit to China in 1954, Mr. Salvador Allende did a great deal to promote Sino-Chilean friendship. Last year, Premier Chou En-lai sent a message warmly congratulating him on being elected President of Chile, and a Chinese workers' delegation was sent to attend his inaugural celebrations. The Chile-China Cultural Institute also sent a delegation to visit China. All this has greatly promoted the development of friendship between China and Chile. Their decision to formally establish diplomatic relations fully conforms to the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries and embodies their common aspirations.

The present situation in Latin America is becoming more and more favourable to the people. A new upsurge has emerged in the struggle of the Latin American countries and people to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty. U.S. imperialism's acts to push Latin American countries around by relying on its power have been forcefully rebuffed. Its vicious interference in the internal and external affairs of Latin American countries through "inter-American organizations" has been resisted time and again. United as one, the 14 Latin American countries, including Chile and Peru, have taken a joint principled stand on the question of their rights over their territorial seas, which indicates that the anti-U.S. struggle of the Latin American people has entered a new stage. The Andean Pact Organization, composed of Chile, Peru and three other Latin American countries, met recently and decided to restrict U.S. and other foreign capital and to speed up the development of their national economies. In short, U.S. imperialism cannot resort to

power politics in this area as it pleases and manipulate the destiny of the people of various countries in Latin America at will any longer.

Developments in Chile precisely reflect the tremendous change in the Latin American situation. Whoever can defend national independence and state sovereignty there today wins the people's support. The new Government of Chile has repeatedly declared that it will take over Chile's national resources; it has taken a number of measures for developing the national economy and announced a policy of safeguarding the right to self-determination and the principle of non-interference. These measures conform to Chile's national interests and will also have a good effect on the promotion of national and democratic movements in Latin America.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." The peoples of China and Chile have had common circumstances and experiences. The struggles of our two peoples have always supported each other. The Chilean people have carried out a long, unyielding struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. We regard this struggle as support to the Chinese people. At the 25th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, the new Chilean Government voted for the draft resolution of 18 countries, including Albania and Algeria, which demanded the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all her legitimate rights in the United Nations and the ousting of the Chiang Kai-shek gang from the organization. The Chinese people are grateful to the Chilean Government for taking this just stand and will, as always, fully support the Chilean people in their just struggle to maintain national independence and state sovereignty.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Chile has opened up broad prospects for the further development of friendly relations between the two countries. Imperialism and all reactionary forces will certainly resort to every evil means in their efforts to sabotage the Chinese and Chilean people's friendship. But their machinations and schemes can only further reveal their ugly features. The friendship and unity between the Chinese people and the people of Chile and other Latin American countries are bound to develop and be steadily strengthened in their common struggle.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, January 7)

Worker-Teachers in Tsinghua University

UNDER the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, Tsinghua University has selected a number of full or part-time teachers from workers in the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. These worker-teachers, who have mounted the teacher's platform in a socialist university, have a high level of political consciousness and rich practical experience in production. They give prominence to proletarian politics, dare to blaze new trails and criticize the bourgeoisie. Taking with them the advanced experience in production into the university, they constitute the most vigorous revolutionary force in the transformation of education. Their participation in teaching has further strengthened working-class leadership over the university, given a powerful guarantee for the correct political orientation in teaching and raised the standard of teaching.

Training Successors to the Cause of Proletarian Revolution

Communist Party member Hu Yueh-lin, who has been a building worker for 36 years, began to toil for the capitalists in the old society when he was only twelve. Though he had helped build many schools, he had no right to an education. Now he is overjoyed when the working class, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, has occupied the position of education and large numbers of worker, peasant and soldier students have entered the colleges and universities.

After he became a teacher in Tsinghua, Hu Yueh-lin's first lecture was "whom should the building industry serve?" instead of the kind of "introduction" in the old textbooks which put theory above everything else and lauded reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" to the skies. With bitter hatred for the old society, he told the class his family's history which was filled with blood and tears, and denounced the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education. "The school," he said, "has never been a place just for passing on book knowledge. It is a battleground of class struggle where the proletariat and the bourgeoisie contend to win over the younger generation. Bourgeois intellectuals dominated our schools before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and they tried to poison the minds of the students with bourgeois ideology. Now that we workers have become teachers in the colleges and universities, we must make it our primary task to train worthy successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution."

There are many worker-teachers like Hu Yueh-lin in the university. The first lecture they gave was class education and education in the struggle between the two lines. Viewing everything and analysing everything in the light of Mao Tsetung Thought and daring to criticize, they are a strong force in ensuring the correct political orientation of the transformation of education.

When the mechanical engineering department was drafting a teaching programme, some teachers who had taught in Tsinghua for some years and were deeply influenced by the revisionist line in education held that the main task of university students was to "study theory in a systematic way" and that "technical innovations in the factories should be carried out by their own technicians." So they put forward a teaching programme which stipulated that the students must first study theory, then designing, and last of all go to the factories for practical experience.

The department's worker-teachers realized that this view reflected the struggle between the two lines, centring round the fundamental question of what kind of people the university should turn out and how the students should be trained. They organized the teachers and worker-students to study Chairman Mao's wise teaching: "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." They initiated a debate and mass criticism of the crimes committed by a handful of capitalist roaders of the old Tsinghua in pushing Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education. The worker-students sharply pointed out that students trained by the old Tsinghua University were utterly divorced from proletarian politics, from the workers and peasants and from reality because they spent the first four years studying mysterious "theories" behind closed doors and went to factories to take part in production only occasionally in the last two years of their six-year study. They said: "We workers must study theory. But if we study behind closed doors, before long we will become book-worms divorced from proletarian politics, from the workers and peasants and from reality even though we have come from the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment."

After this debate and mass criticism, a "three-in-one" group, with the worker-teachers as the main body and with the worker-students and old teachers taking part, drew up a brand-new teaching programme which stipulated that theory must be linked with practice, that teaching must be linked with social practice from the very beginning, and that new techniques and tech-

nological processes must be introduced into the teaching material. It also stipulated that the study of basic courses and designing must be combined with production. Practice shows that this teaching programme has enabled the worker-students not only to maintain the fine qualities of working people after entering school but also to quickly master the basic theories and raise their ability to solve practical problems. Before the Great Cultural Revolution, the students had to spend 400 hours in class before they could make very simple mechanical drawings. Now all the students of a class composed of veteran workers in the department, learning this subject while taking part in production, can make complicated drawings after only 40 hours of study.

Re-educating Intellectuals

Chairman Mao has taught us: "In the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." In the course of transforming education, the worker-teachers by their words and deeds have helped members on the original teaching staff remould their world outlook.

Last July, worker-teacher Wang Yung-po led a group of worker-students and teachers to the construction site of a metalwork assembly workshop in a Peking factory to gain practical experience in transforming education. The worker-students made preliminary surveys after their arrival and, on the basis of their rich practical experience, found that there was something wrong with the theory in the old teaching material concerning the calculation of the displacement of columns in industrial buildings under moving loads. According to the old theory, the displacement of columns under moving loads was quite large. Therefore, the old design called for columns of a large diameter, which were expensive. Some of the teachers felt that the worker-students were right and that the old theory was not scientific in some respects. A few others, however, said that the old theory had been followed for decades and therefore its validity was beyond question.

As soon as he perceived these two opposing views, Wang Yung-po led them to study Chairman Mao's brilliant work *On Practice*. He said: "According to Chairman Mao's teaching, practice is the foundation of theory. The worker-students have raised doubts about the old theory on the basis of their experience. Whether the old theory is right or wrong, we must put it to the test of practice first before we can draw any conclusion."

Upon his initiative, an on-the-spot survey team was organized by this group of worker-students and teachers. It carried out surveys in a number of factory buildings and conducted investigations and study among the workers. At first, some teachers were quite enthusiastic about the work. Later, however, when they ran up against difficulties, they began to have doubts. Wang Yung-po led them in studying the brilliant "three constantly read articles" by Chairman Mao. "We are making surveys on the spot not just for getting some

data," he said. "More important, we want to break away from blind faith in bourgeois theories. Whatever the difficulties may be, we must go on with the work!"

While criticizing the weak points of the intellectuals and educating them, Wang Yung-po praised every bit of progress they had made and encouraged them to make further efforts. After a month of hard work, the survey team finally gave the lie to the pseudo-scientific feature of the old theory. The data gathered from on-the-spot survey showed that the diameters of the columns could be shorter by 40 to 90 per cent than those required by the old theory. Ample evidence obtained from investigation showed that many hypothetical factors in the old theory were subjective judgments and that problems were analysed metaphysically. The group included in the teaching material the theory they had summed up from their practice. Thus by their deeds they hit hard at the renegade Liu Shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy. Many teachers who had taught in Tsinghua for years said with feeling: "Politically, the worker-teachers are re-educating us; vocationally they see to it that we keep to the correct orientation. Without working-class leadership, we could not have achieved this success."

An Exemplary Lecture

After Communist Party member Chen Chao-cheng, a forging worker, entered Tsinghua, he found that some teachers did not use proletarian politics to command their teaching. They only lectured on theoretical formulas, completely disregarding the question of what line should guide science and what class should it serve. Moreover, much of the teaching material was outdated stuff copied from foreign textbooks. In view of this, Chen Chao-cheng went to have heart-to-heart talks with these teachers and organized revolutionary mass criticism to help them break with the revisionist line in education. At the same time, he made up his mind to help them by his own teaching experience so that they could give lectures by putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command and integrating theory with practice, lectures that met the needs of the worker-students.

While giving the worker-students a lecture on the forging of alloy steel, he enthusiastically praised Chairman Mao's brilliant concept of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and wrathfully criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace peddled by the renegade Liu Shao-chi. He said: "Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Liu Shao-chi and his agents forced us to copy foreign types of alloy steel regardless of China's mineral resources. Taking advantage of this, some imperialist and revisionist countries tried to blockade us. We Chinese workers struggled resolutely against this. Over the past few years we have not only produced various types of alloy steel that have

Chinese characteristics, some of them even far surpass the technical level of those made abroad. A case in point is a certain type of die steel which China used to import in the past. When it was forged, at most only 65 per cent of this steel could be made into products. The same kind of die steel now being produced in China permits as much as 90 per cent to be forged into products." In the class, Chen Chao-cheng lectured on the classifications of alloy steel and the theory and technique of forging alloy steel in connection with the new techniques, technological processes and types of alloy steel developed in China. Full of revolutionary pride he said in conclusion: "Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we Chinese workers dare to blaze new trails. We are confident we will outstrip the imperialists, revisionists and the reactionaries of various countries in science and technology!"

The worker-students praised this lecture as an exemplary one. "Chen Chao-cheng gave us a political lesson as well as a lecture on a special subject," they remarked. "He voiced the lofty aspirations of the Chinese working class to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and for our great socialist motherland." One of the teachers who had taught in Tsinghua for many years said with feeling: "This lecture makes it clear that politically we intellectuals must accept re-education by the working class and that vocationally we must learn from the workers too."

The experimental class for transforming education which Chen Chao-cheng was in charge of accepted the task of compiling new teaching material. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work," he organized the whole class first to analyse and criticize the old teaching material and in the course of the work constantly

carried out class education and education in the struggle between the two lines, thus solving the question of "for whom should they compile the teaching material." He took the class to a dozen or so factories and enterprises to make investigation and study among the workers, revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres in order to know what were the problems which badly needed to be solved in industrial production and what the workers should learn. At the same time, they collected on an extensive scale the new inventions made by the workers and China's new technological processes and techniques. Then they summed up and raised the experience to the theoretical level. After the teaching material was compiled, they gave lectures to the comrades in the factories and repeatedly revised it in the light of comments and suggestions by the workers. In this way they compiled five books of new teaching material in just three months; two of these — Forging Technology and Stamping Technology — were compiled under Chen Chao-cheng's personal guidance. These teaching materials reflect the current new level of the metallurgical industry and meet present needs in China's industrial development. Simple, concise and easy to understand, they are welcomed by the worker-students.

The worker-teachers in Tsinghua University have matured in struggle and practice in the past year or so. Some intellectuals, whose bourgeois world outlook had not been remoulded well, at first alleged that the worker-teachers could give lectures on practical work but not on theory. The worker-teachers have answered them with hard facts. Now much of the new teaching material for the various specialized courses has been compiled under the guidance of the worker-teachers. "Lectures by the worker-teachers," the students comment, "are easy to understand and we can quickly apply what we have learnt."

1970

China's Small Local Industries Make Big Progress

GUIDED by Chairman Mao's policies of simultaneously developing national and local industries and simultaneously developing big and small and medium-sized enterprises, China's small locally run industries made tremendous progress in 1970.

Small industrial enterprises producing iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, coal, machinery, cement, non-

ferrous ores, chemical fibres, chemicals and paper and small hydroelectric power stations are all over the country. They constitute a new force in building up China's socialist industry.

These enterprises were built at a fairly high speed by the local revolutionary people themselves under the leadership of revolutionary committees at various levels

and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Heilungkiang Province built and set up more than 6,600 small plants, workshops and production groups in two to three years, outstripping the total built in the 17 years before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Known as the "roof of the world," the Tibetan Plateau now has its own coal-mines and chemical, building materials, machinery and other plants. More than one-third of the counties in Tibet have built medium-sized or small hydroelectric power stations; farm machinery manufacturing or repair plants are to be found everywhere. In Hopei, Kansu, Kiangsi and Yunnan Provinces, each has built from a thousand to several thousand small and medium-sized plants.

Pig iron produced by China's small local iron and steel plants last year was 2.8 times that of 1969. The small cement and chemical fertilizer plants respectively turned out 40 per cent of the national totals.

Tremendous Role

The growth of locally run small industrial enterprises has played a big role in supporting agriculture. According to incomplete figures, nitrogenous fertilizer and synthetic ammonia produced by small chemical fertilizer plants increased by 60 to 70 per cent last year, compared with 1969. More than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up walking tractor plants and small plants manufacturing power-generating machinery and farm implements or parts.

Kwangtung Province supplied its rural areas with far more walking tractors, diesel engines and small water-turbine generators last year in comparison with 1969. Threshing machines, rice transplanters and other semi-mechanized farm implements more than doubled that of 1969.

With equipment produced by locally built small and medium-sized farm machinery plants, Chincheng County in Shansi Province has built over 140 electric pumping stations and over 490 electric pump wells and installed more than 390 kilometres of high-voltage transmission lines for farm use. Electric supply reaches 310 production brigades in the county and most communes and brigades there have mechanized or semi-mechanized the processing of farm and side-line products.

About 90 per cent of the counties in China now have built their own farm machinery manufacturing and repair plants. This has greatly supported agriculture and accelerated farm mechanization.

The development of locally run small and medium-sized industries is transforming the backward state of light industry in certain areas.

Chairman Mao teaches: "It must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of China's economic construction. At the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry." In line with this instruction of Chairman Mao's, many areas have worked hard to set up small light industry plants making textiles, sugar, hardware, chemicals and sundry goods for daily use. This satisfies the local people's needs for daily-use articles. Heilungkiang Province has turned out more than 300 varieties of light industrial and chemical products. Kiangsu Province has in one year built 17 small synthetic fibre plants producing many kinds of chemical fibres.

Small iron and steel plants have gone up in about 300 counties and cities. A large-scale mass movement to locate coal deposits and set up coal-mines swept eight provinces and an autonomous region south of the Yangtze River. Their coal output last year increased by some 70 per cent, compared with 1969. This is ending their centuries-old irrational practice of depending on northern provinces for coal. Most counties and municipalities in Hunan Province have found coal reserves,



The Shulu County Electrical Machinery Manufacturing and Repair Plant in Hopei Province has made many 3-kw. motors to support agriculture. Workers are spraying paint on the motors.

including high-quality anthracite and bituminous and coking coal for industrial use. The province is now basically self-sufficient in coal, thanks to widespread county-run and commune-run small coal-mines. Facts have thoroughly refuted the claim of the imperialists and the bourgeois reactionary authorities that "there are no coal deposits south of the Yangtze River."

Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle

Following Chairman Mao's teachings on "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," the localities have developed their medium-sized and small industries by relying on the wisdom of the masses, using locally available equipment and starting with indigenous methods.

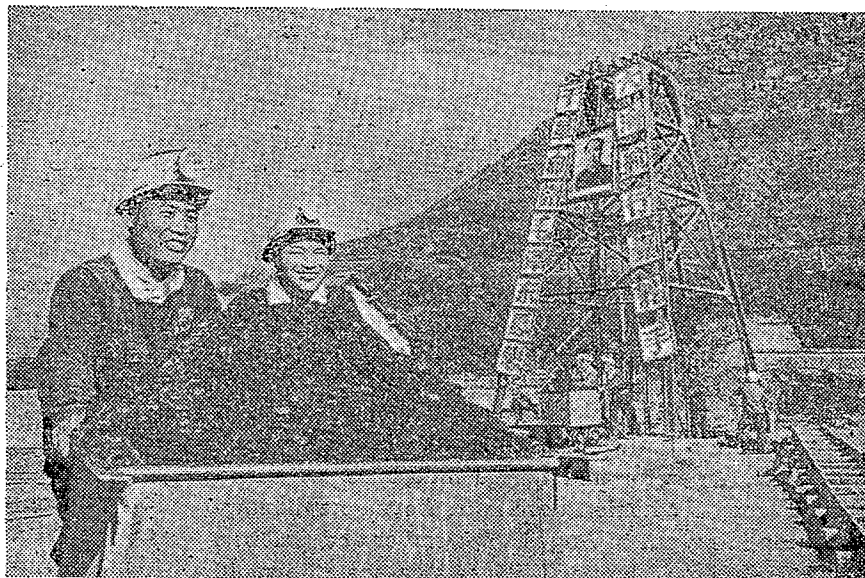
Chinyang County in Honan Province built an iron and steel plant, though it had neither the data nor the technical force necessary for the project at the beginning. With their copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, the builders went to a small iron plant in Shan-si Province and learnt the technical know-how. In the absence of plate-bending machines, the workers through collective study devised their own methods to produce the shells of small blast furnaces. They welded more than a score of oil drums to make a chimney-stack. In this way they finally built two small blast furnaces. Moving stories like this can be heard almost everywhere.

The revolutionary masses are making full use of local resources to build small and medium-sized plants under unified state planning. Chengchow in Honan Province has used industrial scrap to make some 110 kinds of consumer goods. It has recovered large quantities of sulphur dyes, farm machinery oil and 17 other chemicals and more than 160 tons of metals, all from waste gas, residue and liquid. The city is also making cement out of cinders and slag from iron smelting.

Tapping more than 20 local mineral resources, such as coal and iron ore, Tsunhua County in Hopei Province has set up 63 mining enterprises and metallurgical, farm machinery and chemical fertilizer plants. They produced 450 kinds of products, including steel, non-ferrous metals, small tractors, machine tools and water pumps.

Struggle Between the Two Lines

The small and medium-sized local industries have developed in the course of a fierce struggle between



Through their own actions, workers at the Sunan Coalfield in Kiangsu Province shattered the fallacy that "there are no coal deposits south of the Yangtze River." Workers on the job at newly built small shafts.

the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The whole series of policies of "walking on two legs" formulated by Chairman Mao himself, including simultaneous development of national and local industries and of big enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, is the basic line for developing China's industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. This line has brought the initiative of the localities and the masses into full play and made rational use of widely distributed resources.

Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, the people throughout China, full of vigour and in high spirits, launched a mass drive in 1958 to build local industries. Thousands upon thousands of small and medium-sized plants mushroomed in all parts of the country. But the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi wildly pushed his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and spared no effort in sabotaging socialist construction. Taking advantage of China's temporary difficulties in its national economy, he stirred up the evil wind of wildly closing down local plants and suppressed the vigorous mass movement to build local industries.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution thoroughly settled accounts with Liu Shao-chi for his counter-revolutionary crimes. The leadership at various levels and the revolutionary masses restudied and carried out Chairman Mao's whole series of policies known as "walking on two legs," which brought enthusiasm and creativeness in running small and medium-sized local industries into full bloom. Through hard work over the past two years, particularly in 1970, small local industries are once again going ahead full steam.

Economic Crisis Looms Over Japan

JAPAN was again in the throes of an economic crisis last year as a result of the vicious inflation in its economy and the impact of the U.S. economic crisis.

Production Down in Major Economic Branches. Japan's major economic branches, such as the iron and steel, automobile, generator and textile industries, witnessed a conspicuous production decline in November, following a drop in output in August, September and October. Automobiles, generators and blister steel were down 10 per cent. Production in some big plants making special steel even went down 20 to 30 per cent. Big auto plants like Toyota and Nissan slashed their original plans by 100,000 to 150,000 cars. Mini-car output by the Honda Motor Company was 30 per cent less than in August. The cutback was even greater in the textile industry, with some big mills reducing production by 60 per cent.

Increased Stockpiling. Despite the big curtailment of production, over-production continues unabated and stockpiling keeps rising. In November, iron and steel stockpiles exceeded 5 million tons. The accumulation of cars by some big auto plants is triple that of normal times, while half the synthetic fibre products are piled up in warehouses. According to the estimate of the Federation of Economic Organizations, headquarters of Japan's pro-American monopoly capital, the entire industrial stockpile for 1970 was expected to be 10 per cent more than in 1969 and it would continue to climb in 1971.

Export Difficulties. The difficulties in the export trade are a bigger headache for the Japanese reactionaries. Japan relies on foreign trade to maintain its economic development, and its export stagnation will further worsen the already obvious over-production. From the latter half of last year, Japan's exports to the United States and Southeast Asia remained slack, with the November volume of exports 12 per cent lower than in October. Japan's exports to the United States, in particular, dropped 7.4 per cent. These account for one-third of its total export trade, and the increase or decrease in exports to the United States will have a big impact on Japan's economy. During this period, the United States made more moves to shift its own deepening economic crisis on to Japan. While dumping commodities on Japan, the United States imposed further restrictions on Japanese imports, ranging from textiles, iron and steel, television sets to radio spare

parts, tableware, and canned fish. A survey by the Mitsubishi Bank lamented that because of the emergence of "protectionism" in the United States and no U.S. economic recovery in sight in the near future, prospects for Japan's export trade are quite dismal.

Sharp Price Rises. At the same time, inflation is getting worse in Japan. Consumer prices in the first half of last year went up 8 per cent compared with the same period of 1969 and the hikes continued in the latter half of 1970, with October prices 8.6 per cent higher than in the same month of 1969. Food prices, which are of the closest concern to the life of the people, shot up 12 to 15 per cent, the highest record in the past few years. It was disclosed that the Japanese Government decided on November 17, 1970 to issue more paper money, equivalent to 20 per cent of the total currency in circulation. Public opinion in Japan has pointed out that such a fabulous issuance of paper money will further worsen the present inflation and price hikes.

Bankruptcy of Many Enterprises. Under twin attacks by over-production and inflation, medium-sized and small enterprises and even bigger enterprises followed one another into bankruptcy. The "New Commodity Popularization Society," a company with a capitalization of 309,900,000 yen (equivalent to 810,000 U.S. dollars) closed down on December 12 because debts had reached 4,000 million yen. Japanese newspapers estimated that the number of enterprises that would go bankrupt exceed 9,500 by the end of 1970.

Futile Artificial Stimulation. Japan has undergone several economic crises since the war. Fearing the economic crisis this time will exacerbate its political predicament, the Sato government has tried in every way to create a man-made boom to soften the crisis. But all attempts have failed because the over-production crisis, which is a result of the lopsided development of the economy, is unprecedentedly serious.

The Sato government tried to tighten the money market by raising the bank interest rate in September 1969 in an effort to curb over-production and inflation. But this caused difficulties in the turnover of funds for the enterprises. Thus, it was compelled to decide in early December 1970 to lower the bank rate so as to ease credit terms. Despite this, inflation continued

(Continued on p. 22.)

Attacks by Jordan's Reactionaries Must Be Defeated!

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

AIDED and abetted by U.S. imperialism, Jordan's reactionaries have launched new armed attacks on a massive scale against the Palestinian guerrillas. From the small hours of January 8, Jordan's reactionary troops began shelling, repeatedly and frenziedly, many strong-points held by the Palestinian guerrillas. Together with the militiamen, the guerrillas sprang to action and fought back heroically in self-defence. The battle is still in progress at the time of writing. These criminal manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and Jordan's reactionary authorities have triggered off a storm of protests by the broad masses of the Arab people. The people of all countries are closely watching developments in the Jordanian situation.

U.S. imperialism and the Jordanian reactionaries have never for a moment abandoned their criminal plot to suppress and liquidate the Palestinian guerrillas since they failed in their diabolic scheme last September to liquidate the Palestinian guerrillas. U.S. imperialism supplied the Jordanian reactionaries with vast amounts of "military aid" to further equip the reactionary troops and police and urged Jordan's reactionaries to create pretexts of one kind or another for their incessant military provocations against the guerrillas. All these manoeuvres are convincing proof that the new attacks against the Palestinian guerrillas have been carefully mapped out over a long period, with U.S. imperialism pulling the strings as the criminal plot-maker and organizer.

U.S. imperialism and the Jordanian reactionaries made up their minds to wipe out the Palestinian guerrillas a long time ago, and they did not stop at the most vicious tactics to achieve this end. From the experience of their struggle with the crafty and cunning U.S. imperialists and Jordanian reactionaries, the Palestinian people and their guerrillas have come to realize more and more clearly that in dealing with the enemy they must not harbour any illusions. They must sharpen their vigilance at all times. They must keep a firm grip on their guns. And they must be

ready on all occasions to crush counter-revolutionary military attacks by revolutionary armed force.

Today, the general situation is going favourably with the Palestinian people. During the fierce battle to smash the Jordanian reactionaries' rabid attacks last September, the guerrillas and people of Palestine were steeled and tempered in the fighting, and they gained valuable experience. The Palestinian guerrillas have close, flesh-and-blood ties with the Palestinian people and receive effective support from the people of Jordan and other Arab countries. Their blustering notwithstanding, the reactionaries in Jordan are isolated in the extreme among the people of Jordan and the people of other Arab countries. By closing their ranks, taking concerted action, fighting resolutely and making a common stand against the enemy, the Palestinian guerrillas and the Palestinian people can certainly overcome all difficulties in their way, defeat their enemy and press ahead with the struggle for the national liberation of Palestine. The cause of the Palestinian people is just. All just causes are invincible. No enemy can stop just causes from triumphing.

The Chinese people give their resolute support to the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. From their experience in revolutionary struggles down the years, the Chinese people know that the enemy's blustering is only skin-deep and a fleeting phenomenon. During the Liberation War of the Chinese people, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: The Chinese people, "having made a clear-headed appraisal of the international and domestic situation . . . recognized that all attacks by the reactionaries at home and abroad not only had to be defeated but could be defeated." Today, we are confident that the heroic Palestinian people, too, can defeat the new attacks by the Jordanian reactionaries and crush all criminal schemes of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs to liquidate the Palestinian revolution.

(January 12)

Rising Tide of African People's Struggle Against Aggression

U.S. imperialism was the main target of the struggle against aggression, subversion and intervention initiated by the people of Africa in 1970. With old-line colonialism going rapidly downhill in this part of the world, U.S. imperialism entertained fond hopes of stepping into its shoes and pushing the independent African countries into the abyss of U.S. neo-colonialist rule. It intensified its aggression, subversion and intervention against them, but, torn with troubles at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism had to fall back on the tactics of doling out money, furnishing arms, buying over traitors in various countries and employing mercenaries to do the job for it. A teacher by negative example, U.S. imperialism thus only served to mobilize the people of Africa, sparking off waves of angry struggle against imperialism and colonialism and opening their eyes, now more than ever, to the fact that U.S. imperialism is the root cause of the threats to their independence and sovereignty. In face of the awakening African people, Nixon, the boss of U.S. imperialism, and his kind took to gambling desperately but lost heavily in the chips they threw in.

Subversive Plots Frustrated

In the Sudan, U.S. imperialism fostered the reactionary forces and tried to subvert the government from within. It failed. In the People's Republic of the Congo, it flagrantly groomed the running dogs it bought over and tried to overthrow the government by an invasion from without. It failed. In Somalia, following the abortive counter-revolutionary coup of its agents, it brazenly terminated U.S. "aid" to that country as a means to carry out flagrant interference in Somalia's internal affairs. This, too, failed. In Libya, U.S. imperialism endeavoured to keep the Wheelus air base in that country as a bridgehead for carrying on aggression and interference in African and Arab countries. The people of Libya liquidated the base root and branch. On November 22, throwing all scruples to the wind, U.S. imperialism backed the Portuguese colonialists in their piratical armed invasion of the Republic of Guinea with mercenaries. The

Guinean people mounted heroic counter-attacks and dealt U.S. imperialism and its lackeys a crushing defeat.

It was by relying on the people and mobilizing them to smash the criminal plots of colonialism and neo-colonialism that Africa's independent countries won repeated victories last year in the struggle to defend their independence and sovereignty. The victory of the Guinean people in repulsing the armed aggression of the Portuguese colonialists, who were aided and abetted by U.S. imperialism, is a striking example. Confronted with the sneak invasion by the mercenaries of Portuguese colonialism, the Guinean Government headed by President Sekou Toure firmly relied on the people and aroused them to take up arms and fight. President Sekou Toure's solemn call that "Guinea will defend itself to the last man" received immediate response. The militia fought shoulder to shoulder with the army. The people in Conakry, the capital, men and women, old and young, closed their ranks and put up valiant resistance, pledging that they would "rather die than be slaves." In the end, they rolled back the enemy's frenzied attacks in their heroic defence of the country's independence and sovereignty.

African Countries Unite In Struggle

U.S. imperialism has tried to subvert one country today and invade another tomorrow, seriously menacing the independence and sovereignty of the African countries. In the circumstances, the people of the African countries have come to understand more clearly the importance of supporting each other and sticking closer together. They realize that they are fighting the battle not merely for the preservation of their own independence and sovereignty but for the independence and sovereignty of all African countries. The invasion by the Portuguese colonialists and their mercenaries with U.S. imperialism's backing has brought about a new situation in Africa with over 30 African countries pledging their support to the just struggle of the Guinean people. Many nationalist organizations and groups ex-

pressed firm solidarity with the Guinean people. Thousands of ordinary people in African cities did the same, surging into the streets to demonstrate against the invaders. At a recent emergency session of the Ministerial Council of the Organization of African Unity in Lagos, capital of Nigeria, the foreign ministers or representatives of 41 African countries reached complete agreement on resolutions to voice resolute support for the Guinean people's just struggle against aggression and strongly condemn the Portuguese colonialists for their armed invasion of the Republic of Guinea and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for supporting the aggressive activities of the Portuguese colonialists in Africa. This meeting represented a mammoth demonstration of solidarity of the African countries against imperialism.

In this connection, more and more African countries and people have gained a deeper understanding that in the struggle to defend their independence and sovereignty they must not cherish any illusion about the United Nations, which is under the superpowers' manipulation. Not long ago, the United Nations concocted a decision for sending an "evaluation mission" to Guinea for an "evaluation" of the damage done to the country so as to let it "obtain reparation" from the Portuguese colonialists. This was an attempt to quench the flames of the struggle of the Guinean people and the people of other African countries against aggression and to rescue Portuguese colonialism, a lackey of U.S. imperialism, from its predicament. President Sekou Toure, however, flatly rejected the U.N. decision, sternly pointing out that "the moral and material damage caused to the Guinean nation cannot be interpreted in financial terms." He said: "The only reparation acceptable to the Guinean and African people as a whole is the immediate recognition and proclamation of national independence for the African territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau)." In categorically torpedoing this "lofty" mission of the U.N., President Sekou Toure upheld the national dignity of the Republic of Guinea and greatly enhanced the morale of the African people.

Shaking Off Economic Fetters

While ranging themselves against the aggression, subversion and intervention by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the heroic African people have also waged a fierce struggle against the colonialists and neo-colonialists headed by the United States in the economic field last year.

These colonialists, old and new, with the United States ruling the roost, were making desperate efforts to shore up their colonial rule in Africa. On the one hand, they were trying to preserve the last vestiges of their colonial economic influence in the independent African countries, hoping thus to carry on their plunder and exploitation of the African people. On the other, they engaged in large-scale economic penetration under the cloak of "aid" in an attempt to achieve the vicious aim of putting these countries under their political domination once again. Carrying on a resolute struggle, the governments of a number of independent African countries took appropriate action to cope with these sordid manoeuvres.

In order to free themselves from the economic clutches of colonialism and embark on the road of developing their national economy through self-reliance, the governments and people of a number of independent African countries have launched attacks on foreign monopoly capital long entrenched in their countries and deepened the movement for the nationalization of foreign banks and enterprises. The Sudanese Government has nationalized all imperialist banks and 15 foreign companies and enterprises, confiscated the assets of 29 foreign firms and suspended the operations of 36 foreign insurance companies in the country. The Tanzanian Government has purchased half of the shares of two oil companies run by British and Italian monopoly capital. Zambia has taken over 51 per cent of the shares of two copper companies operated with capital from Britain, the United States, South Africa, and two British banks. The Somali Government has announced the nationalization of the banks and oil companies owned by imperialism in Somalia. The Libyan Government has nationalized oil importing and distributing companies financed by U.S. and other monopoly capital and taken back all Libyan land held by the Italians.

All these measures have hit at the forces of colonialism and neo-colonialism led by the United States and created favourable conditions for developing the national economy in these countries. The people approved and supported these actions.

The fighting course of the African people in 1970 has fully testified to the brilliant thesis of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao: "Revolution is the main trend in the world today." Holding high the banner of unity against imperialism, the people of Africa can be expected to deal still heavier blows at the colonialists and neo-colonialists headed by the United States in 1971.

Sojourn in Sam Neua Liberated Zone

by Hsinhua Correspondent

ONE dry-season evening last year, as the coolness of the night was wafted to us by the breeze, we crossed into the Sam Neua Liberated Zone, the old revolutionary base of the Laotian people. Here, we came into direct contact with the high militant spirit of the Laotian people and heard many moving stories from army-men and civilians about their heroic deeds in wiping out the enemy in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. All this left us with a deep impression.

A Natural Shelter

The innumerable natural caves and large tracts of dense jungle in the liberated zone have become places where the patriotic army-men and people live and fight the enemy. It was in these caves that together with the Laotian comrades we celebrated the glorious 25th anniversary of the Laotian people's independence and saw theatrical performances and a pictorial exhibition. Although the U.S. aggressors dumped a countless number of bombs in this area, these didn't make a dent in the solid caves and became fragments of scrap iron scattered everywhere.

The Laotian patriotic army-men and people have used these caves to set up their arms repair workshops, pharmaceutical plants, textile mills and smithies. We visited an iron mill with a hundred workers or so. Three adjacent caves on a hillside were three workshops. In the forging shop, workers gathered round four forges making matchets and hammering out steel plates for trucks. In the spacious machine shop, workers at six lathes turned out all kinds of parts. In the foundry, workers used cupolas made from gasoline drums to cast ploughshares. In the last three years, the workers in this factory have overfulfilled their production quotas by collecting bomb fragments for raw materials.

Savage bombing by the U.S. air pirates have destroyed the villages that used to stand alongside roads and river banks. But the brave and industrious Laotian people have built their new villages in the thick jungle where flocks of chickens and ducks can be seen and

pigs and cattle thrive. Some distance from the villages are tier after tier of terraced fields where ripe ears of rice ripple in a golden sea under the gentle breeze. To harvest more grain to support the front, the peasants have organized themselves into unity production teams and have taken to applying fertilizer and weeding the fields, something they never did before, and also planting two rice crops a year over wide areas.

A "Strategic Crop"

Everywhere in the Sam Neua Liberated Zone we saw small sturdy trees — the cassava — growing on the hill-slopes and wasteland, along the roadside and river banks. The hospitable Laotian comrades made a point of treating us to cassava which they had planted with their own hands. Whenever we ate the sweet and fragrant cassava with the Laotian comrades, we were invariably deeply moved for we knew full well that the Laotian patriotic army-men and people got this food-stuff by defeating the U.S. bandits' toxic chemicals and napalm and overcoming all kinds of difficulties.

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, humorously described cassava as a "strategic crop" when he received us. He said it could be planted anywhere the army went and that it solved transport difficulties because it was on-the-spot food.

To defeat the U.S. aggressors and its lackeys, the Laotian patriotic army-men and people have launched a great production movement. Working hard and relying on their own efforts, they planted cassava and grain on a big scale. A platoon leader of a women's transport company of the Laotian People's Liberation Army who had just come to Sam Neua from the frontline in Xieng Khoang told us that the army went all out in production during lulls in the fighting. She said: We transport personnel carry all kinds of grain seeds with us, and if we stop in a place for three days we reclaim land and sow it with the seeds. In just three months, from June to August, we planted 480 cassava trees, 50 kilogrammes of rice seeds and over 200 rows of sweet potatoes.

Our Laotian comrades told us that in 1970 all administrations, army units, schools and factories in the liberated zone not only were self-sufficient in vegetables, but were able to provide for three months of their grain consumption. In one Sam Neua Province county the armymen and people raised the number of cassava trees planted from 500,000 in 1969 to 8 million last year. The several hundred working staff in this county who relied on the supply system for their livelihood became completely self-sufficient in grain last year.

Iron Wall of People's War

During our stay in the liberated zone, we saw militant men and women guerrillas and militia standing guard or on patrol along the roads, at important crossroads, and around villages at all hours.

Sam Neua is a large and sparsely populated area. The cunning U.S. aggressors and their lackeys repeatedly air-dropped secret agents and "special detachments" at night to try to create disorders and carry out sabotage. But whether they came in groups or singly, they could not escape the net spread by the people of the liberated zone as most of the grown-ups, men and women, had become organized and every village had its guerrilla and militia organizations.

Following are some of the guerrilla exploits of one village in the liberated zone in catching secret agents and wiping out "special detachments." Since the beginning of 1969 they have successively wiped out three of the latter groups. A small "special detachment" after being air-dropped had hidden themselves in the densely forested mountains some ten kilometres from the vil-

lage. But they did not escape punishment from the revolutionary people. Village militiamen on patrol spotted this band of bandits and immediately set out after them and wiped them out.

The U.S. imperialists air-dropped a secret agent trained for more than three years in Thailand over this village in September. After landing, he tried to pass himself off as a soldier of the Laotian Patriotic Neutralist Armed Forces and hole up in the village. But the moment he set foot in the village he was arrested by the guerrillas and the equipment he had with him for espionage work became the Laotian people's war trophies.

Guarding the Fruits of Victory

The patriotic armymen and people of the Sam Neua Liberated Zone are fully confident of defeating the U.S. aggressors and their stooges. The spirit they display is heroism of an exceptionally high order. Every year thousands of peasant-workers climb over hills and ford rivers in doing their bit to support the front. The peasants prefer to eat coarse grain so that they can send their best rice to their armymen. The fighting spirit of the broad masses of young people is even more conspicuous as group after group eagerly joins the army and marches to the battlefield. In one county alone over 800 people joined the army in one year. Incidents of wives urging their husbands to go to the front and parents sending their sons to join up are innumerable.

Among the parents sending their sons to the army is an old man of the Lao Theung nationality who in the old society hadn't a speck of land he could call his own and was savagely exploited by feudalism. Emancipated after liberation, he was given land and like other working people became masters in the new society. When he heard that the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs were attacking the liberated zone in the vain hope of again riding on the backs of the people, he told his second son to join the army and admonished him to guard the liberated zone with his life, so as to protect the fruits of victory. When news reached him that his son had gloriously given up his life in battle, the old man summoned his remaining three sons and told them: "Carry on the cause your brother left unfinished. Defeat the Yankee bandits, liberate the fatherland and avenge the death of our compatriots and your brother!" He then sent his three sons to join the army.



People of the Sam Neua Liberated Zone sending grain to support the front.

Old Revolutionary Base Area Has a New Look

A REVOLUTIONARY base area established by our great leader Chairman Mao over 40 years ago during the Second Revolutionary Civil War, the Kannan Administrative Region in Kiangsi Province is flourishing under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking "Carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory."

The mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought is in full swing and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. The struggle-criticism-transformation movement of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is developing in depth. Revolutionary mass criticism is eliminating the remnant pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. Great successes have been achieved in the mass movement to learn from Tachai. This was the first administrative region in Kiangsi Province to top the 800 *jin* target for average per-*mu* grain yield last year.

Chairman Mao personally kindled the revolutionary flames in this region. Memories of those fighting days remain fresh in the minds of the local people. Chairman Mao encouraged them to take up guns to make revolution and led them in breaking up the "encirclement and suppression" by the Kuomintang reactionaries, fighting the local tyrants, distributing land and establishing the Workers' and Peasants' Democratic Central Government, China's first red political power. Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking has nurtured the heroic people of the Kannan Region.

The revolutionary people of Juichin County, the seat of the red political power, carried forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the early 30s. This region traditionally suffered from such serious drought that people had difficulty in getting drinking water in some places. Chairman Mao pointed out in Juichin early in 1934: "Irrigation . . . is the lifeblood of agriculture." He personally led the cadres in sinking a "red well" in Shachoupa and helped the masses in Yehping survey the Mienchiang River bank to determine where to install water-conducting equipment.

Since the establishment of Juichin's County Revolutionary Committee, the leading members and the people of the county have been studying hard the four brilliant works* Chairman Mao wrote in Juichin. Many veteran revolutionaries have taken young people to the places where Chairman Mao once lived and directed the revolution, telling them how the Red Army men and local people under Chairman Mao's leadership refined salt and wove cloth to solve their economic problems and how they wiped out the enemy with spears and shotguns which were all they had in those days. This has helped the cadres and revolutionary masses understand that the revolutionary tradition of

self-reliance and hard struggle is an important guarantee for winning victories in the revolution. It took the peasants throughout the county only two years to build more than 8,000 water conservancy projects. As a result, 70 per cent of its farmland is safe from flood and drought. Per-*mu* grain yield exceeded 800 *jin* last year.

Many veteran revolutionaries took the lead in the hard work of building water conservancy projects. A standing committee member of the county revolutionary committee and a veteran Red Army soldier, Chung Tao-shan led an advance team to a water conservancy project work site. Braving severe cold, they surveyed the area to plan the project. During work-breaks, he sat with the young people and recounted how the Red Army men crossed snow-capped mountains and marshes during the Long March. This strengthened the youngsters' determination to overcome difficulties. During construction, Chung Tao-shan joined the young people in carrying earth to build the dam. He led people in singing "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" while working in snowstorms. They soon completed a reservoir capable of irrigating 5,000 *mu*.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Hsingkuo County in the Kannan Administrative Region, a model county in the Soviet area nurtured by Chairman Mao, was the first in the province to set up a revolutionary committee. The county carried forward the revolutionary tradition and led the people in battling nature. For many years, soil erosion had done great harm to the Hsingkuo people. Acting in accordance with brilliant Mao Tsetung Thought, the committee members surveyed more than 240 production brigades. They found that the Chiaohsi Production Brigade, which used to be drought-stricken nine years out of ten, had done a great deal in the Tachai spirit to end soil erosion and conserve water. Hard work over several years enabled the brigade leaders and members to afforest more than 500 hills and build reservoirs with a capacity of 160,000 cubic metres of water, as well as many other projects. Their hard work gave the brigade a new look. Per-*mu* grain output soared from some 300 *jin* to more than 1,000 *jin*. The county revolutionary committee members summed up and popularized the brigade's experience, which sparked a countywide drive to conquer the mountains and tame the rivers.

In a few years' time, thousands of water conservancy projects have been built and more than a million *mu* of barren hills afforested. Soil erosion is now basically controlled in half the county. The average per-*mu* grain yield of the whole county has exceeded 800 *jin*.

*The four brilliant works are: *Pay Attention to Economic Work*, *How to Differentiate the Classes in the Rural Areas*, *Our Economic Policy* and *Be Concerned With the Well-Being of the Masses*, *Pay Attention to Methods of Work*.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Colour Film "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy"

IN colour, *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, the film of the modern revolutionary Peking opera of the same name, has been enthusiastically acclaimed by workers, peasants and soldiers since beginning its nationwide run.

The story is based on an event that took place in 1946, the initial stage of the War of Liberation. In line with Chairman Mao's great instruction "Build stable base areas in the northeast," a P.L.A. detachment mobilized and relied on the masses living deep in the forest and, using revolutionary wisdom and daring, finally wiped out a gang of Kuo-mintang bandits hiding on Tiger Mountain.

From poor hunter Chang and his daughter, scout platoon leader Yang Tzu-jung learns of the dangerous trail up the back of the strongly defended Tiger Mountain. The strategy decided on by the detachment is: Send someone disguised as a bandit to the lair with the secret Contacts Map seized from a captured bandit. Once inside, he will co-operate with the detachment which will come up the mountain back-trail to attack Tiger Mountain.

Passing himself off as Hu Piao, another bandit captured by the P.L.A. and who is unknown to bandit chieftain Vulture, Yang Tzu-jung goes up Tiger Mountain. Using the Contacts Map as bait, he wins Vulture's confidence. Taking advantage of an opportunity to charge forward down the mountain during a manoeuvre arranged by the bandit boss, he gets the information to the appointed place at the foot of the mountain so that the detachment can promptly know the situation in the hideaway.

As the P.L.A. detachment marches towards the mountain, Luan Ping, the bandit from whom the map was taken, escapes and runs to Vulture. A colleague of Hu Piao and once interrogated by Yang Tzu-jung, Luan Ping immediately identifies Yang as a "communist armyman." But, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and with the wisdom and daring of a revolutionary, Yang Tzu-jung outwits his enemy and puts him to death at the order of the bandit chieftain.

At the hundred chickens' feast on Vulture's birthday—the time for action to be taken—the detachment and the militiamen in the neighbourhood of the lair get there in time and, with Yang Tzu-jung co-operating from inside, wipe out all the bandits and capture the chieftain Vulture alive after a fierce fight.

This colour film not only faithfully retains the features of the original Peking opera stage production, but gives full expression to the specialities of film art, which leave the audiences with a fresh and vivid impression. Characters' images are particularly prominent and distinct, and the superb stylized Peking opera movements and singing are especially fascinating. The successful production and showing of this film promote the popularization of revolutionary model theatrical works among millions of workers, peasants and soldiers. It will serve as a spur to the vigorous development of the proletarian art and literary movement which is characterized by revolutionary model theatrical works.

Peking's Industry Continues Rapid Advance

PEKING'S workers fulfilled the 1970 state plan for total output value in the capital's industry 50

days ahead of schedule. They did this by firmly carrying out the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the great principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war," both of which had been put forward by Chairman Mao. Total output value was one-third higher than that in 1969 and double that of 1965, the year prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Compared with 1969, increases were registered in varying degrees in the production of such major items under the state plan as iron ore, pig iron, steel, rolled steel, coal, electricity, petroleum products, cement, machine tools, internal combustion engines, motor vehicles, power station equipment, electric motors, bearings, walking tractors, instruments and meters, electronic products, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, medicine, chemical fibres and sewing machines. Consumption of raw and other materials and production costs were gradually reduced for many products. Quality of industrial products steadily improved. Thousands of new products were successfully trial-produced or produced. A number of major capital construction projects were completed and put into production ahead of time.

These outstanding achievements are the result of the Peking workers' living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and their firm implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity," they vigorously grasped revolution and promoted production to win honour for Chairman Mao and our socialist motherland.

Persevering in putting politics in command, the workers launched a

mass movement for technical innovations and introduced over 10,000 items of innovations last year. The production level of the metallurgical, machine-building, meters, chemical and light industries rose considerably compared with 1969.

Peking's workers took on revolutionary mass criticism against the big renegade Liu Shao-chi's revisionist hogwash—the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. This enhanced their determination to be self-reliant and to struggle hard. While developing the processing industries, Peking made big efforts to build mines; while expanding the production of main engines, it turned out more accessories and parts; while developing heavy industry, it also expanded light industry accordingly. All this helped improve the rational distribution of industry in Peking.

Peking's metal-cutting machine tools have now increased by more than 10,000 since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Chemical plants have turned out a number of important chemicals, which have considerably raised Peking's rate of self-sufficiency in chemicals. Displaying the revolutionary heroism of fearing neither hardship nor death, workers in the Peking Iron Smelting Plant and the Peking Iron Mine took only half a year to put two converters into production. They also built China's first ore-dressing plant using the technological process of medium-less dry grinding and dry concentration.

While continuously pushing output up, many factories are doing their best to raise the quality of products. Many cadres and workers from textile mills and light industry factories sell articles in shops and go to other factories, the countryside and P.L.A. units soliciting comments from the masses. As a result, these mills and factories have improved their work

and produced many new products which are welcomed by the masses.

A number of factories also have made big efforts concerning multi-purpose use of resources and put the old and the discarded to proper use. This has increased supplies of raw and other materials and saved on their use, thereby expanding production.

Tientsin Makes 6,000-Ton Hydraulic Press

A NEW 6,000-ton hydraulic press was produced and put into operation in Tientsin just before the New Year.

Taking part in the manufacture of this big forging equipment were workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians from more than 200 factories, institutes of higher learning and scientific research departments in the city. Full of high aspirations to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our socialist motherland, they acted in the spirit of big socialist co-ordination. Though they did not have the necessary equipment for making this big press, they worked in unison and overcame all sorts of difficulties. It took them less than 13 months to design, make, install and put it into operation.

Take the electro-slag welding for the press for instance. This big technical difficulty was solved successfully after repeated experiments by over 200 experienced workers from more than 40 Tientsin plants. In doing this, they drew tremendous strength from Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles." Fearing neither difficulty nor failure, they united in a battle lasting over

three months and finally accomplished the task with success.

In the same revolutionary spirit, a Tientsin steel plant with small workshops and inadequate equipment produced a big casting weighing several dozen tons in a little over two months. A small electro-plating plant with some 200 workers had been able only to handle small pieces weighing about 200 *jin*. The workers set up makeshift work tables and electro-plating tanks in the open air in the plant's compound and did the job of electro-plating a big part weighing 11 tons with a degree of precision above the standard originally set.

Compared with the same type of product made in China or abroad, this new press is relatively small and light and easy to operate, maintain and repair and can handle pieces of different sizes. The workers introduced new techniques for some parts and solved certain problems which had remained unresolved for this kind of product.



The Tientsin-made 6,000-ton hydraulic press is forging a big casting.

ROUND THE WORLD

ANDEAN PACT ORGANIZATION

Restrictions on U.S. and Other Foreign Capital

The Andean Pact Organization comprising Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia which met in Lima towards the end of last year adopted a common regulation and 20 other resolutions concerning foreign capital. These measures are of great importance to restricting the operation of U.S. capital and the capital of other countries and accelerating the development of the national economy of these five Latin American countries.

Following are some points of the common regulation, which will go into force within six months. Profits to be remitted abroad by foreign enterprises cannot exceed 14 per cent of their annual total. Foreign capital is not allowed to invest directly in departments where existing enterprises can properly meet demand. Pending approval by the appropriate departments, foreign capital is debarred from buying shares owned by investors of the host country. Foreign investments are prohibited in public utilities, insurance, commercial banks, internal transport, publication, commercial broadcasting stations, television stations, newspapers, magazines, and enterprises trading in domestic products. Foreign firms doing business in transport and operating various kinds of publication and propaganda organs in the five countries have to sell 80 per cent of their shares to investors of the host country within a prescribed period. Foreign enterprises in the five countries must sell at least 51 per cent of their shares to investors of the host country within a prescribed period, so that they will become joint enterprises with national capital holding a predominant position.

The conference in Lima also decided to put into effect a plan for industrial development so as to reduce

imports of foreign industrial products. It further decided that the products of enterprises and joint enterprises of the A.P.O. member states will be tariff free gradually and reciprocally in the common market of the five countries.

The Andean Pact Organization — so called because the Andes Mountains pass through the five countries — formally came into being in May 1969. In November the same year, the Foreign Ministers of the five countries met in Lima and issued the Lima Declaration. The declaration said that one of the aims in setting up the Andean Pact Organization was "to enhance the capabilities of these countries of ours to negotiate with industrialized powers at conferences discussing trade and development." It added: "We firmly support the full possession by various countries of the highest authority to dispose natural resources freely, and oppose all forms of foreign political or economic intervention and pressure."

A.P.O.'s five member states have a combined population of 52 million inhabiting over an area of more than 4.70 million square kilometres. They occupy an important place in the world in their high output of copper, tin, coffee and marine products. Investments by U.S. imperialism in these countries run to several thousand million U.S. dollars. (It is estimated that in 1969 U.S. investments in these five countries exceeded 2,400 million U.S. dollars, representing more than two-thirds of the foreign investments in the region.) It has control over the vital economic departments of these countries and carries on ruthless exploitation and unbridled plunder of their resources. In recent years, the United States has adopted many measures to enrich itself at the expense of others and tried a thousand and one ways to shift the worsening U.S. economic crisis on to the Latin American countries. Naturally this has aroused vehement

opposition of the A.P.O. and other Latin American countries and people.

O.P.E.C.

Home Economic Interests Protected

At the 21st ministerial conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C.) recently held in Venezuela, decisions were taken to raise the tax on the net income of oil companies owned by foreign monopoly capital from 50 to over 55 per cent and to raise the price of oil.

Speaking at the opening session, Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera noted that while the prices of industrial products were rising, those of raw materials were falling. Efforts must be made, he said, to defend the legitimate interests of oil-producing countries and make oil prices as fair as possible.

Belaid Abdessalam, Algerian Minister of Industry and Power, pointed out at the conference that it was unjust, to say the least, for the rich countries to continue to sell manufactured goods to us at rising prices while partaking of our petroleum at daily lower prices.

O.P.E.C. is an international body including Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Iran, Venezuela and four other states.

CANADA

Coastal Waters Closed

Canadian Fisheries Minister Jack Davis recently declared that 80,000 square miles of sea off the Canadian coasts would be closed to foreign fishing fleets from the end of February 1971. The areas affected would include the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Fundy Bay on the Atlantic coast, Queen Charlotte Sound, and Dixon's Entrance on the Pacific coast.

This is a measure of the Canadian Government for fisheries conservation and forms part of its anti-pollution programmes on Canada's coastal waters.

To exploit oil in Alaska, U.S. imperialism used ice-breakers to open

a new sea route for oil transport through the waters off the northern coast of Canada in 1969. To safeguard Canada's sovereign rights over its territorial waters and prevent pollution of the sea, the Canadian House of Commons unanimously passed a bill in April 1970, deciding to extend Canada's territorial waters and its anti-pollution controlling area on sea off northern Canada to 100 nautical miles. The United States flagrantly declared in a note that it would not "recognize" the decision. Following the announcement by the Canadian Fisheries Minister, the U.S. State Department hurriedly issued a statement on the same day saying that "the United States deeply regrets this action." This highhanded move of U.S. imperialism was rebuffed by Canada.

NEPAL

India's Big-Nation Chauvinism Resisted

The talks between Nepal and India for concluding a new trade and transit treaty have ended in a deadlock. The existing treaty signed in 1960 expired last October, and repeated talks were held between the two governments during 1970. But no agreement has been reached because the Indian Government played power politics and utterly disregarded Nepal's independence and sovereignty. After the failure of the latest round of talks, the Indian Government went so far as to take unilateral action. It held up the goods en route to Nepal to exert pressure on that country. This preposterous act on the part of the Indian Government has met with

strong resistance from the Government and people of Nepal.

Nepal is a landlocked country. In its trade with a third country, goods have to go through Indian territory. According to international conventions, India should provide Nepal with transit facilities. Trade problems between the two countries could have been solved without difficulty through negotiations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. However, India refused to provide Nepal with transit facilities on the pretext that "arrangements" for trade and transit between Nepal and India should not be "harmful to India's economic interests and injurious to her policies." Moreover, it raised various exacting demands restricting Nepal's foreign trade in an attempt to control Nepal and imperil its national independence and state sovereignty.

During the talks, the Indian Government put on big-nation chauvinistic airs and repeatedly exerted pressure on Nepal. It flagrantly increased its troops in areas bordering Nepal and closed the trade passage between the two countries in Raxaul, denying transit to Nepalese goods destined for a third country. After the deadlock in the latest talk, the Indian Government unjustifiably rejected the Nepalese Government's proposal on extending the 1960 trade and transit treaty for one year and continuing the talks between the two sides. Moreover, it took unilateral action by suspending the transportation of goods to Nepal on January 1 without prior consultation with Nepal or giving advance notice of such a move. In so doing, the Indian Government has once again revealed its big-nation chauvinism

in habitually bullying small countries.

Oppression of a small nation by a big and playing the bully — these tactics of the Indian Government were rebuked and resisted by the Government and people of Nepal. Referring to Nepal-India relations on October 19 last year, King Mahendra of Nepal said: "We don't want our affairs to be interfered in. Naturally we love and respect independence and sovereignty." Nepalese Minister of Industry and Commerce Navaraj Subedi in a statement on Nepal-India economic relations on December 28 pointed out: "Up to today, the economic relations between Nepal and India are characterized by export of raw materials, lumber and agricultural products from Nepal to India and import of industrial goods from India to Nepal. It is the natural aspirations of a developing country that this sort of traditional relations should be gradually changed."

Protest rallies and demonstrations have taken place in Kathmandu, the capital, and other parts of Nepal against the Indian Government's vicious acts to exert economic pressure on Nepal. The stand of the Nepalese Government and people in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty has won the sympathy and support of the Asian people and all the countries and people in the world upholding justice. Relying on the backing of the two superpowers, the Indian Government has always tried to ride roughshod over its neighbouring countries. This has already met with universal opposition and condemnation.

(Continued from p. 12.)

to grow. From the latter part of 1969 to September 1970, the Japanese reactionaries tried to dispose of iron and steel, cement and other surplus products by large-scale construction, such as construction work for the World Exposition. Using all kinds of deceit they induced more than half the Japanese population to visit the exposition in Osaka from all parts of the country in a desperate attempt to get customers for surplus goods. This, however, brought only a temporary boom and failed to avert the crisis.

The looming economic crisis has greatly alarmed the Japanese reactionaries. Ichiro Sato, Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency of Japan, said he felt very uneasy over the ever-worsening "stagflation" (inflation in an economic recession). The Economic Council of the Economic Planning Agency had to admit that Japan's economy is faced with a recession in the coming fiscal year.

Crisis Will Sharpen Class Struggle. To cope with the present economic crisis, the Japanese reactionaries are

increasing their exploitation and shifting the crisis on to the labouring people by big increases in commodity prices and taxes and levies. They are strenuously enlarging war industries and carrying out expansion and aggression abroad. It was disclosed that the Sato government has decided to levy 8,296,000 million yen in taxes and float government bonds totalling several hundred thousand million yen in the coming fiscal year, and it is ready to use what it squeezes from the people to draft a state budget exceeding 9,410,000 million yen (more than 26,100 million U.S. dollars),

the biggest since the war. It is trying to stimulate the development of the economy by engaging in big construction projects, arms expansion and war preparations and by speeding up the development of war industries. The laws of class struggle and capitalist economy, however, are independent of the will of Sato and his kind. Their reactionary measures eventually can only accelerate the sharpening of class contradictions in Japan and help the people become more awakened so that they will fight for the overthrow of the criminal rule of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK

Premier Chou Sends Message to Prince Souphanouvong Greeting the 15th Anniversary of the Laotian Patriotic Front

Celebrating 25th Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of Albania

Premier Chou Sends Message to Comrade Shehu
Burmese Ambassador to China Gives Reception

Chinese Table Tennis Team Returns From Albania
Visit

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong Send Message to Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou — Thanking the Chinese Party and Government for supporting the Appeal of the Vietnamese Party and Government

New Chapter in China-Chile Relations — *Renmin Ribao* Editorial

Worker-Teachers in Tsinghua University

3

China's Small Local Industries Make Big Progress

Economic Crisis Looms Over Japan

Attacks by Jordan's Reactionaries Must Be Defeated! — by *Renmin Ribao* Commentator

Rising Tide of African People's Struggle Against Aggression

Sojourn in Sam Neua Liberated Zone

Old Revolutionary Base Area Has a New Look

SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Colour Film "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy"

Peking's Industry Continues Rapid Advance

Tientsin Makes 6,000-Ton Hydraulic Press

ROUND THE WORLD

Andean Pact Organization: Restrictions on U.S. and Other Foreign Capital

O.P.E.C.: Home Economic Interests Protected

Canada: Coastal Waters Closed

Nepal: India's Big-Nation Chauvinism Resisted

9

12

13

14

16

18

19

21

5

6

7

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