

PEKING REVIEW

37

September 15, 1972

北
京
周
報

**Celebrating Korean People's
Glorious Festival**

***1st Asian Table Tennis Championships
— A Big Success***

**Israeli Aggression Against Syria and
Lebanon Condemned**

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THE WEEK

Chinese Leaders Cable Korean Leaders

— Warmest congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the founding of
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Comrade Kim Il Sung,

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Comrade Choi Yong Kun,

President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we extend the warmest congratulations to the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean Government and the fraternal Korean people on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people.

The history of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since its founding 24 years ago has been replete with fighting and victories. Under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the heroic Korean people have won great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea against U.S. imperialist aggression and scored splendid achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Holding high the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea firmly supports the just struggles of the people of all countries and her international prestige is rising higher daily. The Korean people's heroic mettle of defying brute force and daring to struggle and their revolutionary spirit of working hard for the prosperity of the country through self-reliance are a great inspiration to the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of all countries.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government have always persisted in the correct line for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and have made unremitting efforts for the peaceful

reunification of Korea. The progress made by the Korean people in the cause of peaceful reunification of their fatherland accords with the national aspirations of the Korean people and has won the sympathy and support of the peoples of Asia and the world. The Chinese people warmly congratulate the Korean people on their tremendous achievements and will, as always, resolutely support the fraternal Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, till complete victory.

The Chinese people highly treasure the great friendship and militant unity cemented with blood of the Parties and peoples of China and Korea in their protracted common revolutionary struggle. This friendship and this unity are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We sincerely wish that the friendship and unity of the peoples of China and Korea will continuously grow stronger and develop in future.

Mao Tsetung

Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Chinese Communist Party

Tung Pi-wu

Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China

Chu Teh

Chairman of the Standing Committee
of the National People's Congress
of the People's Republic of China

Chou En-lai

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

Peking, September 8, 1972

September 15, 1972

3

Peking Mourns Death of N.P.C. Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning



Ho Hsiang-ning, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and Honorary President of the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China, died of illness in Peking on September 1, 1972 at the age of 95.

A solemn ceremony to pay last respects to her was held in the capital on the afternoon of September 5. Flags were flown at half-mast at Tien An Men Square and in front of Hsinhuamen and the Foreign Ministry.

The ceremony took place in the Great Hall of the People where a portrait of Ho Hsiang-ning hung in the meeting hall.

Wreaths from our great leader Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China were placed there.

Other wreaths were presented by Tung Pi-wu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and

Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council; Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Liu Po-cheng, Chiang Ching, Hsu Shih-yu and Chen Hsi-lien, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; there were also wreaths from the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the N.P.C. Standing Committee, the State Council, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China, the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Public Health and other departments, and from the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Attending the ceremony were Tung Pi-wu, Soong Ching Ling, Chu Teh, Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Kuo Mo-jo, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Chen Yun, Li Fuchun, Hsu Teh-heng, Fu Tso-yi, Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao, Hua Kuo-feng and Wu Teh. They expressed their deep sympathy to Liao Cheng-

chih and other family members of the deceased.

Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling's Memorial Speech

Chu Teh, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, presided over the ceremony. Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling made a memorial speech.

Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling said: "Madame Ho Hsiang-ning in her earlier years followed Dr. Sun Yat-sen in carrying out the Revolution of 1911 to overthrow the feudal rule of the Ching Dynasty. Later, she took an active part in the punitive expedition against Yuan Shih-kai and in the movement to uphold the provisional republican constitution. In 1924, she firmly supported Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary programme of the New Three People's Principles, the reorganization of the Kuomintang and co-operation with the Chinese Communist Party. After Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution in 1927, she firmly upheld Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Great Policies of alliance with Russia, co-operation with the Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers, resolutely resigned all her posts in the reactionary Kuomintang government, openly exposed the reactionary features of Chiang Kai-shek and waged an uncompromising struggle. During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, she actively responded to the call issued by the Chinese Communist Party for a national united front against Japan, and resolutely opposed Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary policy of passive resistance against Japan and active opposition to the Chinese Communist Party, and of false democracy and real dictatorship. She took an active part in the anti-Japanese democratic movement. After the Southern Anhwei Incident of January 1941, she sternly condemned Chiang Kai-shek for his criminal plot to launch a civil

war, and waged an unremitting struggle to **'persist in resistance and oppose capitulation,' 'persist in unity and oppose a split,' and 'persist in progress and oppose retrogression.'** During the period of the Liberation War, she was indignant at Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary policy of national betrayal, dictatorship and civil war; she actively called on and organized the democratic forces in the Kuomintang to oppose Chiang Kai-shek, organized the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, responded to the May 1, 1948 call of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party for the convening of the new political consultative conference, thereby making her contributions to China's new-democratic revolution.

"After nationwide liberation, Madame Ho Hsiang-ning became member of the Council of the Central People's Government, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Chairman of the Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs and Chairman of the Union of Chinese Artists. She consistently supported the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and took the socialist road. In the struggle against the enemies at home and abroad, she stood firm and drew a clear distinction between whom to love and whom to hate. Particularly, in the struggle against the Rightists in 1957, she denounced the anti-Party and

anti-socialist fallacies of the bourgeois Rightists in no uncertain terms. She warmly praised the great socialist motherland through her poems and paintings. She paid attention to affairs of state, supported the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and worked energetically and consistently in defence of the territorial integrity of the socialist motherland and for the liberation of Taiwan.

"Madame Ho Hsiang-ning was a revolutionary comrade-in-arms of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the revolutionary companion of Mr. Liao Chung-kai, a close friend of the Chinese Communist Party and an outstanding exponent of the revolutionaries in the Kuomintang. She warmly loved the motherland, the socialist system, the Chinese Communist Party and our great leader Chairman Mao. Madame Ho Hsiang-ning remained a revolutionary and a fighter all her life.

"We deeply mourn over the death of Vice-Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning. Let us turn our sorrow into strength and, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, closely follow our great leader Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and **unite to win still greater victories!**"

Also present at the ceremony were: Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.; leading members of various departments concerned under the C.P.C. Central Committee

and the State Council, the offices of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and the National Women's Federation; Members of the Central Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; Deputies to the N.P.C., representatives of art circles, well-known personages and Vice-Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning's relatives and friends, and foreign friends.

More than 500 Party and government functionaries and representatives of the masses attended the ceremony.

After the ceremony, Vice-Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning's coffin was transported by special train to Nanking to be buried by the side of Mr. Liao Chung-kai's coffin in the same grave. Vice-Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning's coffin arrived in Nanking on the afternoon of September 6 and a burial ceremony was held at the grave of Mr. Liao Chung-kai on the eastern outskirts of the city.

During Vice-Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning's illness, Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling, Premier Chou En-lai and other leaders went to the hospital to see her.

A wreath was presented by Prasit Kanchanawat, Deputy Director of the Division for Economics, Finance and Industry of the National Executive Council of Thailand, who was in Peking.

Comrade Chou En-lai Meets Comrade Le Duc Tho

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, and Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on the afternoon of September 8 met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with Le Duc Tho, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Special Adviser to Minister Xuan

Thuy, Head of the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

Present at the meeting were Nguyen Tien, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the D.R.V.N. Embassy in China, and Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China.

Present were Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Minister, and Liang Feng,

Deputy Director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

After the meeting, Comrade Chang Chun-chiao gave a banquet in honour of Le Duc Tho and the other Vietnamese comrades.

Comrade Le Duc Tho arrived in Peking from Hanoi on September 8 and left for Paris the following day.

Yoshimi Furui Arrives in Peking

Yoshimi Furui, Seiichi Tagawa and Shunichi Matsumoto, leading

(Continued on p. 18.)



1st Asian Table Tennis Championships – A Big Success

by Our Correspondent

THE First Asian Table Tennis Championships came to a triumphant close on September 13. The second such championships will be held in Japan in 1974 as decided by the First Congress of the Asian Table Tennis Union which met during the championships.

The first championships and congress showed the great unity of the peoples of Asia. Unity and friendship was the watchword of the players from different countries and regions throughout the championships and this spirit was also shown by the delegates at the congress. All countries, big or small, were on a completely equal footing and they respected one another and held democratic consultations.

The standard of play at the championships reached a new high. Through practising together before their

matches and exchanging experiences after their contests, the competitors showed a general improvement in their skill. While less experienced teams are catching up on strong teams and showed marked progress, the gap between strong teams, too, has narrowed. Many players took to a fast-attacking style of play. The championships have helped to popularize and develop table tennis in Asia and contributed to raise its level.

Closing Ceremony

The night sky over the Capital Gymnasium where the closing ceremony for the First Asian Table Tennis Championships took place was a galaxy of lights on September 13. Twelve days of keen competitions and extensive friendship activities were coming to a close. The 18,000 spectators packing the huge gymnasium had come to watch the finals of the men's and women's singles and doubles and to express the Chinese people's friendship to the players from various parts of Asia.

Present at the closing ceremony were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk.

Chinese Party and state leaders and leading members of various departments Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng, Kuo Mo-jo, Wang Hung-wen, Hua Kuo-feng, Li Fu-chun, Chi Peng-fei, Wu Teh and Wang Meng were also present.

On the rostrum were also leaders of the Asian Table Tennis Union, leading members of table tennis delegations, table tennis associations and sports organizations from various Asian countries and regions: representatives and observers from various countries to the Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, as well as diplomatic envoys and foreign friends in Peking.

Hisao Kido, representative of the President of the A.T.T.U., made the closing speech amid warm applause.

He said: "The present championships have been a great gathering of friendship and unity among the peoples and table tennis circles of various countries and regions in Asia.

"Through exchange of experience, the present championships have further developed the spirit of 'friendship first, competition second,' promoted the friendship and unity among the Asian peoples and table tennis circles, and contributed to the development and advancement of table tennis skill in Asia."

"This great success," Hisao Kido pointed out, "is an important contribution to the healthy development

Results for Individual Events

Over 800 matches were played in the five days (September 9 to 13) of competition in the seven individual events. The results were:

Men's Singles

- 1st Nobuhiko Hasegawa (*Japan*)
- 2nd Hsi En-ting (*China*)
- 3rd Liang Ko-liang and Wang Wen-jung (*China*)

Women's Singles

- 1st Li Li (*China*)
- 2nd Yukie Ohzeki (*Japan*)
- 3rd Cha Kyung Mi (*Democratic People's Republic of Korea*) and Chiu Pao-chin (*China*)

Men's Doubles

- 1st Mitsuru Kohno, Tetsuo Inoue (*Japan*)
- 2nd Nobuhiko Hasegawa, Tokio Tasaka (*Japan*)
- 3rd Kim Chang Ho, Pak Sin Il (*D.P.R.K.*) and Hsi En-ting, Liang Ko-liang (*China*)

Women's Doubles

- 1st O Yong Suk, Kim Chang Ae (*D.P.R.K.*)
- 2nd Cha Kyung Mi, Pak Yong Ok (*D.P.R.K.*)
- 3rd Hu Yu-lan, Chiu Pao-chin (*China*) and Nguyen Thi Mai Vu Thu Nga (*Democratic Republic of Viet Nam*)

Mixed Doubles

- 1st Nobuhiko Hasegawa, Yasuko Konno (*Japan*)
- 2nd Mitsuru Kohno, Sachiko Yokota (*Japan*)
- 3rd Liang Ko-liang, Li Li (*China*) and Tokio Tasaka, Yukie Ohzeki (*Japan*)

Boys' Singles

- 1st Pak Jung Chul (*D.P.R.K.*)
- 2nd Jo Yong Ho (*D.P.R.K.*)
- 3rd Somdaij (*Thailand*) and Wu Chin-hsing (*China*)

Girls' Singles

- 1st Ro Ok Sun (*D.P.R.K.*)
- 2nd Tiao Li-li (*China*)
- 3rd Yoshiko Shimauchi (*Japan*) and Pak Yong Sun (*D.P.R.K.*)



Asian friends warmly welcomed at the Summer Palace get-together.

of international table tennis circles, and I am convinced that it will also exercise a tremendous influence on the international sports circles."

"The magnificent Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament will be held in Peking in August next year," he continued. "More new friends will then come to take part in the tournament and enable the flowers of friendship and unity among the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and table tennis circles to blossom more luxuriantly. In 1974, when the Second Asian Table Tennis Championships are held in Japan, we shall achieve still greater successes. The Asian table tennis circles have an unparalleled bright future."

"We will close our ranks and rally around the Asian Table Tennis Union for the promotion of friendship and unity among the peoples and table tennis circles of Asian countries and regions," Hisao Kido declared.

After his speech, awards were presented to the first, second and third place winners in the men's and women's singles and doubles events, and Friendship Cups were given to all the delegations taking part in the championships.

As the band struck up the closing strains, 600 boys and girls carrying bouquets poured into the hall and performed a farewell dance. Some of the children went up to the stands where the players from various countries sat and tossed them their bouquets and showered them with confetti. In these last few minutes, the friends from various countries and regions were

deeply moved. Some shook hands with each other; others exchanged souvenirs. Shouts of "Till we meet again!" were heard in different languages as they reluctantly took leave of each other.

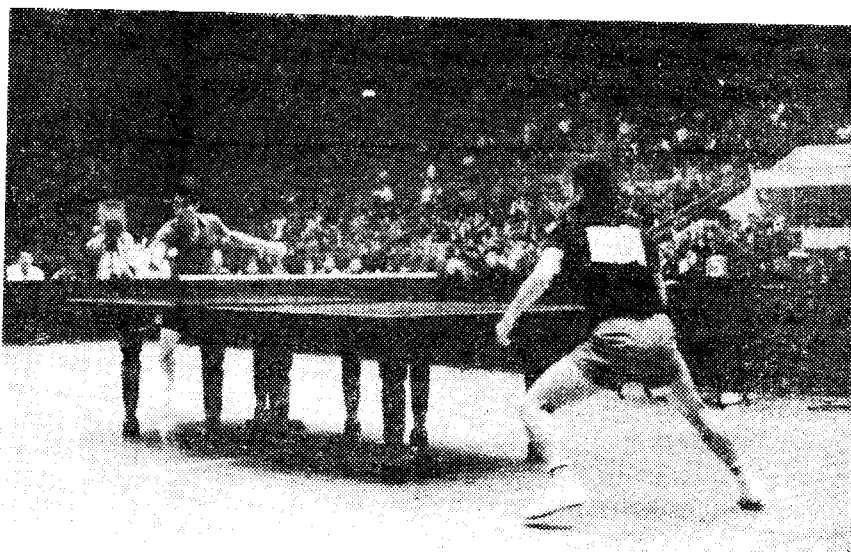
Till we meet again! Wins or losses are transient while friendship is everlasting. The championships have written a new chapter both in the development of table tennis in Asia and the cause of unity and friendship of the Asian peoples.

"Renmin Ribao's" Greetings

Renmin Ribao on September 14 carried an editorial congratulating the successful conclusion of the First Asian Table Tennis Championships and the triumphant closing of the First Congress of the Asian Table Tennis Union.

The editorial said: "The championships were a grand meeting of friendship and unity in the history of Asian sports. While presenting a scene of the vigorous development of table tennis in Asia, it has written a splendid new chapter in the annals of friendship and unity of the peoples and players of the countries and regions in Asia. Such an auspicious achievement made by the Asian Table Tennis Union shortly after its founding points to the fact that this widely representative international sports organization of a new type has the broadest prospects."

"The tremendous successes of the championships and the congress are a fruit of the joint efforts of the



Pak Sin Il of the D.P.R.K. (facing) vs. Japan's Nobuhiko Hasegawa in the men's team event.

COMMUNIQUE

of

First Congress of the Asian Table Tennis Union

The First Congress of the Asian Table Tennis Union was held in Peking during the First Asian Table Tennis Championships, from September 2 to 13, 1972. Participating in the Congress were the delegates and observers of table tennis associations or sports organizations from 31 countries and regions in Asia. They were from: Afghanistan, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Hong-kong, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos (Lao Patriotic Front), Lebanon, Macao, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Philippines, the Republic of South Viet Nam, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand and Turkey.

The delegates and observers held extensive discussions and democratic consultations on questions related to the promotion of friendship among the peoples and table tennis players of Asian countries and regions and development of table tennis in Asia.

The Congress holds that the founding of the Asian Table Tennis Union is a pioneering undertaking which reflects the common desire of the table tennis circles in Asia. The First Congress of the Asian Table Tennis Union, attended by friends from so many Asian countries and regions, is a great event, unprecedented in the annals of Asian table tennis movement. It has contributed to the cause of unity of the Asian peoples.

The Congress notes with gratification that the First Asian Table Tennis Championships, held under the auspices of the Asian Table Tennis Union, have achieved remarkable success. In the course of the competitions, the players from various countries and regions have shown their level best in both sportsmanship and skill. Throughout the Championships there have been scenes

of friendship and unity everywhere. An excellent situation marked by vigorous development prevails in the Asian table tennis world.

The Congress has decided to entrust the Japan Table Tennis Association with the organization of the Second Asian Table Tennis Championships in Japan in the spring of 1974, and to authorize the A.T.T.U. President and Honorary Secretary-General to keep in close contact with the host table tennis association to ensure a greater success for the Second Championships.

The Congress warmly hails the positive results achieved by the Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, and expresses its support for the First Asian-African-Latin American Friendship Invitational Tournament to be held in Peking from August 25 to September 7, 1973. The Congress calls upon the table tennis players of Asian countries and regions to take an active part in the forthcoming tournament.

The Asian Table Tennis Union expresses its gratitude to the peoples of various countries and regions in Asia and other parts of the world, for the support they have given to the Asian Table Tennis Union and the Asian Table Tennis Championships held under its auspices. Adhering to its aims and principles and working in co-operation with the International Table Tennis Federation, the Asian Table Tennis Union will continue its efforts for the promotion of friendship among the peoples and table tennis players of Asian countries and regions, for the development of friendly ties between the table tennis circles and players of Asia and those of other continents, and for the advancement of table tennis in Asia and the rest of the world.

Peking, September 13, 1972.

Asian friends," the editorial said. "The table tennis delegations from various Asian countries and regions have all contributed to the fruitful results of this grand gathering. Acting on the principle of mutual respect and democratic consultation, they discussed things over when matters cropped up and thus made it possible for both the championships and the congress to proceed very smoothly. Many African and Latin American friends have come to watch the competitions; this was a big encouragement and a powerful support to the championships as well as a demonstration of the profound friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

The editorial noted with gratification that the First Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament would be held in Peking next year, saying that "this is an inspiring and happy event for the peoples and players of the three continents who constitute more than half the world's population." The editorial said: "Through friendly contacts between the players, the traditional friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of Asia, Africa and Latin America will be further consolidated and enhanced and this will help bring about a rapid advancement of table tennis."

COMMUNIQUE

of

The Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

The Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament was held in Peking from September 10 to 11, 1972. Participating in the Meeting were the delegates from the table tennis associations of Chile, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Japan, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria and Tanzania. Members of the Executive Committee and all Vice-Presidents of the Asian Table Tennis Union, the Acting President of the African Table Tennis Federation and representatives from the table tennis associations of Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay also attended the Meeting. In an atmosphere of unity and friendship, and through full democratic consultation, the Meeting reached unanimity on all the questions discussed.

The Meeting points out that the people of various countries and regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America have had the same experience in history. Today, our common fighting tasks have brought us, the people of various countries and regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America, closely together. The friendly exchanges between the table tennis circles of Asian, African and Latin American countries and regions will help to realize the common aspirations of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to promote friendship and unity.

The Meeting has unanimously decided to entrust the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China with the organization of the First Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament in Peking from August 25 to September 7, 1973.

The Meeting defines the aims of the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament as: to enhance the friendship and unity among the people and players of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and regions and to promote the development of table tennis on these continents. The Meeting has decided to invite delegations to the Tournament from all the table tennis associations or sports organizations of countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America which endorse these aims. The Regulations of Competition for the Tournament was adopted at the Meeting.

The Meeting is confident that the First Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament will enjoy the warm approval and support of the sports organizations and personages in Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as in other parts of the world who genuinely care for the healthy development of table tennis on these three continents. The successful holding of the Tournament will add to the friendship and unity among the people and players of Asian, African and Latin American countries and regions and spur the table tennis development on those continents and elsewhere in the world.

The Meeting calls upon the table tennis associations or sports organizations of the countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America to take an active part in the above-mentioned Tournament and make it a magnificent sports gathering demonstrating the unity of the people and players of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Peking, September 11, 1972.

"The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have had a common experience of imperialist, colonialist aggression and oppression," the editorial said, "today they have the common task in their struggle to oppose aggression and intervention, to defend national independence and territorial integrity and to develop national economy and culture. We understand one another most easily; we know how each of us feels. The Chinese people and sportsmen who hold dear their friendship with the peoples and sportsmen of the Asian, African and Latin American countries will learn modestly from them and continue to do what they can to consolidate and enhance the friendship and unity of the peoples and sportsmen of all lands."

September 15, 1972

The editorial said: "Friends from the three continents who have come to attend this splendid friendship gathering have brought with them the profound friendship of the peoples and sportsmen of the various countries for the Chinese people. And this is a great encouragement and support to the Chinese people." The leading article expressed the belief that these friends would certainly bring the sincere wishes and friendship of the Chinese people and sportsmen to the peoples of other lands. Let us, it concluded, continue to work hard together for the further consolidation and development of friendship and unity among the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

9

Celebrating Korean People's Glorious Festival

SEPTEMBER 9 was the National Day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Chinese people extended their warmest greetings to the fraternal Korean people and joyously celebrated this glorious festival together with them.

On Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification

Renmin Ribao on September 9 published an editorial entitled "The Korean People's Glorious Festival" to greet the Korean people. It dwelt on the various brilliant achievements the Korean people have made in the last 24 years, the efforts made by the Korean Workers' Party and Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland as well as the militant friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China. Referring to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, the editorial said:

"The Korean Workers' Party and Government have for a long time made unremitting efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Last May, in particular, Premier Kim Il Sung advanced the three principles for the reunification of the fatherland on the basis of independence, peace and great national unity. These principles embody the common aspirations of the entire Korean people and have won widespread backing and support not only in north Korea but also in south Korea. Thanks to the correct stand and active measures of the Workers' Party and the Government, the door to north-south contact is finally opened. The publication of the Joint Statement of North and South Korea not long ago and the recent convening of the first meeting of the full-dress talks between the north and south Red Cross Societies in Pyongyang show that the Korean people's demand for the reunification of the fatherland has become an irresistible historical trend.

"The contacts between north and south Korea and progress in the settlement of the question of the reunification of the fatherland have aroused the keenest interest and received enthusiastic sympathy from the people of all countries in the world. Algeria and many other U.N. member countries have jointly submitted a draft resolution to the United Nations, demanding that an item entitled 'Creation of Favourable Conditions to Accelerate the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea' be placed on the agenda of the 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. This is com-

pletely in conformity with the national aspirations of the Korean people. The Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves on the principle of national self-determination, without any intervention from foreign forces. The agreement reached at the high level talks between north and south Korea serves as a good beginning for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In the new circumstances, the United Nations has the responsibility to take measures to remove the obstacles to the Korean people's independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. It should announce that the U.S. troops in south Korea have no right to use the U.N. flag and should terminate the activities of the 'United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea,' thus leading to the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea. It is time now for the United Nations to discuss the Korean question seriously and adopt measures to create conditions for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the series of reasonable propositions put forth by the Korean Workers' Party and Government on the settlement of the Korean question. We are deeply convinced that the Korean people will certainly win final victory in the just cause of winning the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland."

Korean People's Determination

Hyun Jun Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China, and his wife gave a banquet on the evening of September 9 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. It was attended by Chinese leaders Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Kuo Mo-jo, Keng Piao, Wu Teh, Han Nien-lung and other comrades. Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke at the occasion.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk said: "During the past 24 years the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader, has traversed the road of brilliant struggle and victory, upholding his great *juche* idea and its embodiment—the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defence."

He said, "The entire Party and all the people are now waging a vigorous struggle for the pre-scheduled

fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan mapped out at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, rallied firmly around Comrade Kim Il Sung, our great revolutionary leader. They strive energetically to reunify the country by themselves."

The Korean Ambassador said, "Due to the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea our country remains divided and the Korean people have been suffering national division for more than a quarter of a century.

"The Government of our Republic put forward more than once most fair and reasonable policies with a view to putting an end to the national split as early as possible and achieving independent and peaceful reunification.

"Recently our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down three principles on national reunification to oppose the outside interference and promote great national unity by independent and peaceful means.

"On the basis of these principles a north-south joint statement was issued on July 4, opening a breach for a north-south contact and national reunification. And on August 30 the first session of the full-dress talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and south was successfully opened in Pyongyang.

"This is a splendid fruit of the epoch-making proposals put forward by our Party and the Government of our Republic to save the nation and it signifies a great event in hastening the reunification of our country.

"But even at this solemn moment when north-south contacts and talks are being realized the U.S. imperialists occupying a half of our land are clamouring that they 'have no plan for further reduction of the U.S. troops in south Korea,' and that they 'will proceed with their plan for modernizing the south Korean army.' Recently they again committed provocative acts by handing destroyers and other vessels over to south Korea.

"Not only that. The U.S. imperialists and their followers are now scheming to divide our country for ever, claiming that the U.S. troops occupying south Korea under the usurped signboard of the U.N. are not foreign forces.

"Algeria and many other peace-loving countries have proposed to put the new item — 'Establishment of Favourable Conditions for Acceleration of the Peaceful and Independent Reunification of Korea' — in the agenda of the 27th Session of the U.N. General Assembly in anticipation of positive measures for removing aggression and outside interference from Korea. But the U.S. imperialists are trying to prevent this from being placed on the agenda of the session.

"The U.S. imperialists should immediately stop their reckless interference in our country.

"The above-mentioned problem must be discussed at the 27th Session of the U.N. General Assembly and the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying south Korea must not be allowed to continue to usurp the U.N. flag. The activity of 'U.N. commission on unification and rehabilitation of Korea,' a tool of the U.S. imperialists for their aggression, must be stopped and the U.S. imperialist aggression army must quit south Korea unconditionally."

"The Korean people extend resolute support to and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Indochinese and other Asian peoples and African and Latin American peoples to oppose U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism and for freedom, liberation, independence and peace and for the victory of the cause of democracy and socialism."

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk said in conclusion, "Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle, the Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, continue to fight vigorously for peace, democracy and independence and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, closely united with the peoples of the socialist countries and all the peace-loving peoples throughout the world."

Sino-Korean Friendship

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien began his speech with congratulations to the Korean Workers' Party, the D.P.R.K. Government and the fraternal Korean people. The Chinese people, he said, were overjoyed and inspired by the brilliant achievements scored by the fraternal Korean people, and wished them new and still greater victories.

The Chinese Vice-Premier said: "China and Korea are friendly neighbours relying on each other like the lips and the teeth and sharing common vital interests. The Chinese and Korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe and fighting shoulder to shoulder. In the past, in the struggle against foreign aggression, our two peoples fought courageously and shed blood together, and won great victories. Today, in socialist construction and in the struggle against our common enemy, our two peoples are working in close co-operation, supporting and assisting each other and advancing together. The friendship and unity of our two peoples have been forged by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Korean people's great leader Premier Kim Il Sung personally; they have stood severe tests in history and are unbreakable. The Chinese people highly cherish this friendship and unity and will make every effort to develop them constantly."

The Aspiration of Hundreds of Millions of African People

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE 8th Conference of Heads of State and Government of East and Central African Countries has come to a successful close in Dar-es-Salaam, capital of Tanzania. The communique and resolutions adopted at the conference reiterate the firm determination to support the African national-liberation movements, safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism, thus contributing to the promotion of the African people's cause of unity against imperialism. We are pleased with the conference's achievements and extend it our warm congratulations.

At present, the armed struggle of the people of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau) against the Portuguese colonialists and the struggle of the people of Azania, Zimbabwe and Namibia against the white racist regimes are developing in depth. The independent east and central African countries have gained successive new victories in their struggle against

external aggression and subversion and against big power hegemony and played an important role in supporting the people's struggle in southern Africa. The achievements of the Dar-es-Salaam conference are a manifestation of the excellent situation in east, central and southern Africa and the whole of Africa. Its resolutions have expressed the aspiration of the hundreds of millions of African people.

The conference fully demonstrated the firm will of the African peoples to fight in unity. In an atmosphere of neighbourliness, unity and friendship, it discussed the urgent questions in the east and central African areas and sternly denounced colonialism and imperialism of all descriptions. It emphasized, "Armed struggle is the only way through which colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) can be eliminated." This is the correct conclusion drawn by the African people from their own experience of protracted struggle and the triumphant road of the oppressed nations to gain liberation.

The anti-colonialist and anti-racist struggles of the people of Azania, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau) have always had the sympathy and support of the many countries and people in Africa, Asia and Latin America. As the Portuguese colonial authorities and the South African and Rhodesian racist regimes have for years the backing of colonialism and neo-colonialism, the African people's struggle for national liberation is by no means a regional question, but an important component part of the contemporary revolutionary movements of the people all over the world. The decision adopted at the conference to intensify support and assistance for the African liberation movements is another important contribution to the just struggle of the African people and it is a source of encouragement for the cause of unity against imperialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The African people are the close friends of the Chinese people. Every victory of theirs means a support to us. We are following closely their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination, regarding it as our own. We are deeply convinced that the struggle of various countries in Africa for safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and developing national economy will undoubtedly be crowned with new successes. So long as they strengthen unity, persevere in protracted armed struggles and rely on their own strength, the African people, who remain under the domination of colonialism and racialism, will surely win final victory in their national-liberation struggles!

(September 12)

Facts on File

The Summit Conference of East And Central African Countries

The Conference of Heads of State and Government of East and Central African Countries meets once a year but, through consultation, may be convened whenever necessary.

Its purpose is to discuss questions such as relations of neighbourliness and co-operation among the member countries, African unity and decolonization.

The summit conference is to be preceded by a ministerial meeting to make preparations for it. The recent summit conference was held from September 7 to 9; prior to this, a foreign ministers' conference was held from September 5 to 7.

Previous to the recent conference, seven such conferences had been held respectively in Nairobi, capital of Kenya; Kinshasa, capital of Zaire; Kampala, capital of Uganda; Dar-es-Salaam, capital of Tanzania; Lusaka, capital of Zambia; Khartoum, capital of the Sudan; and Mogadishu, capital of Somalia. The first one met in March 1966 and the seventh in October 1971.

The Summit Conference of East and Central African Countries now has 16 member states, namely, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zaire.

Israeli Aggression Against Syria and Lebanon Condemned

THE United Nations Security Council held urgent meetings on September 10 at the request of Syria and Lebanon to discuss the issue of the latest Israeli aggression against the two countries.

The meetings were presided over by Chinese Permanent Representative Huang Hua, President of the Security Council of the month. Syrian Representative Eaissam Kelani and Lebanese Representative Edouard Ghorra attended the meetings on invitation. They listed the latest incidents of Israeli aggression against Syria and Lebanon and the many civilian casualties resulted from them.

They requested the Security Council to condemn Israel and take measures to prevent the recurrence of similar cases.

In his speech, Somali Representative Abdulrahim Abby Farah denounced the attacks on innocent civilians by Israel. He tabled a draft resolution, which reads: "The Security Council, deeply concerned by the deteriorating situation in the Middle East, calls on the parties concerned to cease immediately all military operations and exercise the greatest restraint in the interests of international peace and security." U.S. Representative George Bush, however, took advantage of the abduction of Israeli sportsmen at the Munich Olympics on September 5 and tried to link the incident in Munich with the latest Israeli aggression against Syria and Lebanon, in an attempt to absolve Israel of its armed aggression and white-wash it.

The draft resolution put forward by Somalia and other two countries was then put to vote. Thirteen members voted in favour, with one abstention. But this draft resolution with the overwhelming majority voting in favour was not adopted as a result of the unreasonable veto by the U.S. representative.

After the voting, Chinese Representative Huang Hua made a speech. He pointed out: "Since September 8, again in defiance of world condemnation, the Israeli Zionists have brazenly sent out large numbers of aircraft to penetrate deep into Syrian and Lebanese territory and carried out wanton bombing, wounding and killing many inhabitants, including no small number of women and children. This is another serious crime perpetrated by the Israeli Zionists against the Arab people. This is utterly intolerable to all the countries that defend the principles of the U.N. Charter and all the people who uphold justice."

Huang Hua stressed, "What evokes even greater indignation is that not only have the Israeli Zionists refused thus far to implement the resolutions adopted

by the Security Council not long ago, but they have intensified the ceaseless expansion of their aggression against the Arab countries. The Chinese Delegation expresses utmost indignation at, and strongly condemns these barbarous and unscrupulous crimes of aggression committed by Israel against Syria and Lebanon in open contempt for the Security Council resolutions."

Reviewing the history of the Middle East since World War II, Huang Hua pointed out that it was one of incessant aggression and expansion by Israeli Zionism and of the continuous fight of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against aggression and expansion. "It is utterly futile for Israeli Zionism to make itself appear as an innocent victim and to seek this or that excuse for its aggressive acts. Israel has tried to use the Olympic incident as a pretext to expand its war of aggression against the Arab countries. This cannot be tolerated in any way." "The occurrence of the Olympic incident," he continued, "is unfortunate. We have never been in favour of such adventurist acts of terrorism." But "we firmly oppose Israel using this incident to subject the Palestinian people to renewed persecution and slaughter and make fresh war provocations against the Arab countries," he said.

Huang Hua stressed, "We hold that in order to defend the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter, the Security Council must: First, severely condemn Israeli Zionism for its aggression against Syria and Lebanon and demand that Israel immediately stop all its aggressive acts and compensate for all the losses incurred from its aggression. Second, ask Israel to earnestly implement the relevant Security Council resolutions and ensure against the recurrence of similar incidents in the future."

Huang Hua said, "The Chinese Delegation has just voted in favour of the draft resolution tabled by Somalia and other two countries. However, the Chinese Delegation deems it necessary to point out that this draft resolution fails to condemn Israeli Zionism for its aggressive acts against Syria and Lebanon. We have reservations in this respect. However, the Chinese Delegation cannot but point out that as a result of the veto by a permanent member even such a minimum draft resolution cannot be carried. The Chinese Delegation expresses deep regret at this."

Huang Hua concluded, "The Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the Palestinian people and the Arab governments and peoples in their just struggle to restore their right to national existence, recover their lost territories and defend their state sovereignty and territorial integrity."

Latin America

Struggle in Defence of Petroleum Interests

Struggle in defence of petroleum interests is developing daily in some Latin American countries as new oil resources have been discovered successively and foreign monopoly capital has stepped up its infiltration in this field.

LATIN America is very rich in oil resources. Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago have long been oil-producing countries. In recent years, new oil resources have been discovered successively in a number of Latin American countries, the biggest oilfield being located in the upper reaches of the Amazon River in the border areas of Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. The discovery of this big oilfield will greatly boost the oil output of these three countries, and enable Peru and Ecuador to join the ranks of oil-producing and -exporting countries.

U.S. Monopoly Capital's High Profits

Latin America's oil resources have long been controlled by foreign capital, mainly U.S. capital. U.S. private direct investment in the oil industry of Latin America totalled 3,929 million dollars in 1970, of which 1,730 million dollars were invested in Venezuela, controlling three-fourths of the country's oil production. U.S. monopoly capital's profits from Latin America's oil in 1960-70 amounted to 5,415 million dollars, which were about 40 per cent of the total profits it grabbed in the continent during the same period.

Developing Oil Industry

Latin American countries have taken various measures in the last few years to control their oil resources and to develop their oil industry by relying on their own efforts.

The Peruvian Government completed the process of nationalization of the U.S.-owned International Petroleum Company (which used to control 80 to 90 per cent of Peru's oil production) from October 1968 to May this year, dealing a heavy blow to U.S. monopoly capital. The government also stipulates that oil refining and sales as well as the petro-chemical industry are to be operated by the state.

A decree promulgated in Venezuela in July 1971 stipulates that all the property of most foreign oil companies will revert to the state without compensation when their concessions in Venezuela expire in 1983. Later, the Venezuelan Government declared the nationalization of natural gas resources in concessions to foreign petroleum interests. In July 1972, the Venezuelan Chamber of Deputies approved a bill to nationalize all the domestic trade in oil and oil products.

Oil resources were nationalized in Mexico as early as 1938. It has made new achievements in developing

oil industry by relying mainly on its own efforts in recent years. Last year, 17 new oilfields and 14 oil extensions were discovered in Mexico. In March this year, 49 petroleum and petro-chemical projects were put into operation.

Restricting Foreign Capital

Oil-producing countries in Latin America have taken various measures to restrict infiltration by foreign capital and strive to safeguard their state sovereignty. Peru and Colombia have abolished the oil concession system which jeopardizes state sovereignty, and adopted the contract system under the sovereign control of the country. Under the contract system, foreign companies participating in the exploration and exploitation of oil do not own the land on which they operate, and must accept the supervision and control of the host country and abide by its laws.

In Ecuador, a law was promulgated last June to restrict the activities of foreign oil companies. All foreign companies which have acquired concessions must sign with the government within one year new contracts in conformity with Ecuador's present law. Foreign oil companies must revert to the country 60 per cent of the land contracted for exploration when the term of exploration expires.

Venezuela has taken successive measures in recent years to restrict the profits of foreign oil companies. Under a law promulgated in December 1970, Venezuela raised the basic income tax rate for foreign companies from 52 to 60 per cent. It raised oil reference prices twice in 1971.

Strengthening Co-operation

In the struggle to safeguard petroleum interests, Latin American countries have strengthened the ties and co-operation among themselves as well as with the oil-producing countries in other regions of the world. To co-ordinate their oil policies, eight oil-producing countries in Latin America formed the Association for Reciprocal Assistance in 1965.

Proposed by Venezuela, the first informal consultative meeting of the ministers of power and petroleum of Latin American countries was held in Caracas from August 21 to 24 to study the problems of strengthening co-operation and mutual supply among Latin American countries in relation to petroleum and other power resources. It was attended by Venezuela, Argentina,

Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Salvador, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay. The meeting decided that the participating countries will form a common front to strengthen the price position of petroleum and other Latin American products on international markets. It also decided on the establishment of a Latin American common power market in which oil trade

would be conducted directly among Latin American countries without profiteering by international companies; on the creation of a Latin American fleet of oil tankers; and on the exchange of information and technical co-operation with regard to oil.

Besides, as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Venezuela has joined other Asian and African oil-exporting countries in fighting the foreign oil monopolies.

Guyana Safeguards National Independence



WE arrived in Georgetown, capital of Guyana, to cover the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries. Since we stepped on the beautiful land of the country, we have felt the pulse of life beating in unison with that of many other Asian, African and Latin American countries. We have gained some knowledge of the history of the Guyanese nation, one of protracted heroic struggle to shake off the colonialist yoke, and witnessed the achievements scored by the Guyanese people in their cause of defending national independence and developing national economy. As the host of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, the Guyanese Government and people have made contributions to its success. We have also seen for ourselves how joyous they are over the significant achievements made by the conference.

Guyana had suffered successively under the rule of Dutch, Spanish, British and French colonialists since the end of the 15th century. In 1831, Guyana was formally reduced to a British colony and it was given the name British Guiana between then and 1966 when it gained independence. Not long after the establishment of the British colonial rule, the United States also made its inroad. The centuries-old colonial rule subjected the Guyanese people — aboriginal Indians, black people brought

here from Africa and indentured labourers from India and China — to brutal enslavement and exploitation in the plantations. The colonialists squeezed a world of wealth out of these slaves and quasi slaves.

Where there is oppression, there is resistance. The slaves staged many uprisings in order to achieve freedom and emancipation. The best known was an armed revolt which took place in 1763, led by a black slave named Cuffy. Although the uprising was suppressed in cold blood and Cuffy was killed, it sowed the seeds of revolution in the hearts of the Guyanese people generation after generation and became a source of inspiration in their struggles against colonial rule.

In the year of 1966, Guyana won its national independence at last. On February 23, 1970, the 207th anniversary of the Cuffy uprising, it became the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and ended the status of "dominion," in which the British Queen was the head of state.

Since independence, the Guyanese Government and people have made efforts to consolidate national independence, eradicate the remains of the colonial system and develop national economy and achievements have been scored.

As a result of the Guyanization of government officials, all officers of British nationality in the armed

forces left the country in 1970 and the commanding posts at all levels were assigned to Guyanese.

In the industrial field, the Guyanese Government last year nationalized a foreign-owned bauxite company which accounted for one-tenth of the country's gross national products. This year it nationalized the biggest foreign-owned timber company in Guyana. Bauxite and timber are Guyana's important natural resources, which enjoy a high reputation in the world for their good quality. But in the past they were completely under the control of foreign capital which reaped immense profits. For example, the nationalized Demerara Bauxite Company, which was owned by the Aluminium Company of Canada with the United States as a big shareholder, grabbed hundreds of millions of dollars in profits during the more than half a century of its operation in Guyana. Guyana on its part received less than 3 per cent of the total profits. To obstruct the nationalization, the U.S. Government has exerted various kinds of pressure on the Guyanese Government. However, the new-born Guyana Bauxite Company, by relying on its own efforts and overcoming all sorts of difficulties, has kept its production going on smoothly since the nationalization.

In the financial and monetary fields, the setting up of the bank of

issue by the Guyanese Government immediately after independence was followed by the founding of Guyana's first commercial bank in 1970, the National Co-operative Bank, coupled with imposing restrictions on foreign banks. In the last two years and a half, the National Co-operative Bank has developed rapidly. It has granted the bulk of its loans to productive sectors and co-operatives of various types so as to promote the national economy. The Government also set up an external trade bureau two years ago to control foreign trade. At the beginning of this year, it ordered

a reduction of total food import by about one-third. It has also attached great importance to the reform of the mono-culture system, the development of the inland and such self-help projects as schools, highways, bridges and residential centres.

On the basis of the achievements already made, the Guyanese Government has now set the target for self-sufficiency in food, clothing and housing.

The struggle of the Guyanese people to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to build their own

country has the profound sympathy and firm support of the people of the world. It is inspiring many oppressed nations, especially those which are weak and small, with fighting will. The change from British Guiana to Guyana and then to the Co-operative Republic of Guyana is a tremendous one. The change in Guyana, though a small country, is another manifestation that it has become an irresistible historical trend that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution.

(Hsinhua Correspondents)

Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Studying Philosophy

Mining Asbestos

by a workers' study group of
the Chinchow Asbestos Mine

WE are workers of the Chinchow Asbestos Mine in Liaoning Province, northeast China. We used to mine asbestos by means of a small inclined shaft, and most of us had never seen a vertical shaft. In the past few years we studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works to draw inspiration and guidance. After overcoming numerous difficulties, we managed by our own efforts to sink a large, modern vertical shaft in an area which, because of the numerous mud-filled cavities of varying sizes there, we once considered "no access." These cavities resulted from water percolating through the limestones over the centuries and were later filled with clay washed down by rain.

Really a "No Access" Area?

Our engineering crew began sinking a big vertical shaft in 1966 to get more and better asbestos for socialist construction. At 84 metres underground we struck a huge clay-filled hollow, and clay flowed out copiously to obstruct our work. Some said that this was the sort of place

tunnellers should keep away from. They said that there was nothing we could do but pull out and start again somewhere else. We were somewhat taken aback, for that would mean big losses for the state and considerable delay in our project.

But was it really a "no access" area? We recalled a passage in Chairman Mao's *On Practice* which said: "**The truth of many theories is incomplete and that this incompleteness is remedied through the test of practice. Many theories are erroneous and it is through the test of practice that their errors are corrected.**" We turned to this passage and studied it again. We discussed our problem and analysed it from the dialectical-materialist viewpoint as Chairman Mao had taught. We all agreed that the reason why some people considered a place with mud-filled cavities impossible was that either they had no experience in sinking a shaft in such areas or they had only lessons of failure to draw upon. We refused to accept their conclusion. In fact, there was no such thing as an absolutely "impossible" area. The history of the labouring people in

shaft sinking is one of continuously breaking through all sorts of barriers. At one time shafts were sunk only in places of consolidated rock and if any sizable inrush of water took place, it was considered an unsuitable place. Later, with more experience gained in practice, people worked out the method of pouring liquid cement underground to seal up the interstices and stop the inrush of water. Thus, shafts were sunk in areas once considered "out of bounds." As man's knowledge steadily deepens in the course of practice, his knowledge of the unknown will not remain on the same level for ever.

Chairman Mao's philosophical works opened our eyes to the possibilities and gave us added strength. We firmly believed that there were only unrecognized but no unrecognizable things, and we confidently bent our efforts to finding ways to solve the problem we had on hand.

Finding Out the Law

The first thing we did was to make careful investigations and study so as to grasp the laws governing geo-

logical changes in this area. We found that whenever a clay-filled hollow appeared on the wall of the shaft, water flowed out continuously, but the flow of clay and pieces of rock was off and on. So we tried to use the intervals to fill up the hollow with rocks and cement. However, each time before we could finish the job, the flow of rocks and clay started again.

We realized that things inside the hollow were not so simple, and that cursory, superficial observations would not do. Chairman Mao has taught us: **“The real task of knowing is, through perception, to arrive at thought, to arrive step by step at the comprehension of the internal contradictions of objective things, of their laws and of the internal relations between one process and another, that is, to arrive at logical knowledge.”** And we remembered the old Chinese saying, “How can you catch tiger cubs without entering the tiger’s lair?” We decided we must enter the “lair,” that is, get inside the hollow itself and find things out. This we did many times and through minute observations we collected some very important first-hand information.

Together with the geological data and experience we had gained earlier, we studied and analysed the new information and finally got hold of a general law governing changes in these mud-filled hollows. It is something like this: As the shaft went down deep, an imbalance of underground pressure resulted. As the pressure inside the shaft was lower than that in the hollow, so parts of the wall of the hollow collapsed. When this took place, clay and rocks were pushed out of the hollow, bringing about a temporary balance of pressures. Hence the intervals. Later the pressure from other hollows pushed through and led to further collapses in the wall. Just before each cave-in there was usually an inrush of water accompanied by the fall of a small quantity of rocks and clay.

We consciously used a method of work that fitted in with this rule. For example, when a cave-in took

place, appropriate steps were taken during the interval that followed. At the same time we took care not to dig down too far at one go since that would create conditions for further collapses in the wall of the hollow. As soon as we had excavated a section, we put cement on the wall before we went further down. This reduced the possibility of a cave-in to the minimum.

New Difficulties

The shaft went down deeper and deeper and we were all very happy. Then at 130 metres down something serious suddenly cropped up. The shaft wall was full of clay-filled hollows of all sizes and water gushed in at the rate of over 70 tons per hour. This severely held up operations and menaced the safety of the workers.

When anything like this happened in the past, cooling equipment was used to bring the underground temperature down to below the freezing point so as to solidify the water with the rocks and clay on the wall of the shaft. This, however, called for large equipment and a big outlay, and considerable time was needed. We workers decided to find a new method so as to achieve greater, quicker, better and more economical results in building socialism.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **“If in any process there are a number of contradictions, one of them must be the principal contradiction playing the leading and decisive role, while the rest occupy a secondary and subordinate position.”** We were aware that although clay and rocks had given us all our earlier troubles, it was the flow of water that caused them to move into the shaft. Thus the principal contradiction at that moment was water. To cope with the situation, we drilled holes at the work-site and packed concrete down the holes under pressure, thereby filling the fissures and cavities and sealing off the passage of underground water. After a hundred or so attempts we succeeded.

As the vertical shaft was sunk further and further down, deeper holes had to be drilled for pouring down

the concrete. But we found that the drills were not making any headway and the holes frequently collapsed. This posed a problem for us. The drills were not biting because they had run into a layer of highly fragmented unconsolidated rock. Even as the drills went down, the holes they made collapsed in no time.

“Qualitatively different contradictions can only be resolved by qualitatively different methods.” This is what Chairman Mao has taught us. We saw that since the nature of the contradiction had changed, our method of work must change accordingly. Many veteran workers offered suggestions and advice and we finally found the solution. Very briefly it was like this: When the drills were not able to advance, we would pull out the drill rods and pour in liquid cement which would solidify with the fragmented rocks. Then we started drilling again.

Turning Failure Into Success

After we had completed the shaft, another weighty problem confronted us. We had to install some 350 tons of heavy equipment deep down inside the shaft. Most of us were miners and had no experience in this work. But we were resolved to do it ourselves. Well begun is half done, as the saying goes. The completion of the shaft filled us with confidence in all subsequent work.

A rather arduous task was the installation of drainage pipes. To perch on steel beams the width of a man’s foot inside that 230-metre-deep shaft, positioning and connecting lengths of piping each 8 metres long and weighing over 400 kgs., was too dangerous. We tried working from cable-suspended planks, but this proved too slow. We then tried the “working in mid-air” method. Each man wore a safety belt around his waist and a hoop around each thigh. The belt and hoops were fastened to a cable that hung from a steel beam up above. Working in mid-air speeded up the installation of the pipes.

Revolutionary fervour, however, cannot be separated from a scientific approach. When we had to put in

the steel girders in the shaft, we were given a maximum tolerance of only 5 millimetres in any direction. At first, we went at it with a will and soon 40 metres were installed. But when we examined our work, we found that the variation was 10 millimetres. We were not put out by this for we remembered Chairman Mao's teaching: **"After he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world and can thus**

turn failure into success." We carefully analysed the cause of our failure and found a simple effective remedy, namely, tying two steel wires with two heavy weights at the end to the topmost cross-beam and lowering them down the shaft to form two perpendicular lines which served as guidelines for fitting the other girders. We examined each girder after putting it into place, and by this method we speeded up work and reduced deviation to 3 millimetres.

That was how we built our big, modern vertical shaft.

Last year, our enterprise fulfilled the state production plan 22 days ahead of schedule, a record for our mine. When we saw the white asbestos being mined and sent to the four corners of our country, we felt a glow of satisfaction. Practice has again eloquently proved that once we workers grasp Marxist philosophical thought, we can overcome all difficulties.

(Continued from p. 5.)

members, and Sadaji Kanemitsu, secretary, of the Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office of Japan, arrived in Peking on September 9 for a visit to China on invitation.

On September 12, Premier Chou En-lai, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chih and Liu Hsi-wen, a leading member of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office of China, met and gave a banquet in honour of Yoshimi Furui and the other Japanese friends. Hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

Ghanaian Guests Welcomed

Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo gave a banquet on the evening of September 9 in honour of the visiting Ghanaian Government Trade and Goodwill Mission with Kodjo Barney Agbo, Member of the National Redemption Council and Commissioner for Industries of Ghana, as its leader and Joseph Emmanuel Appiah, Roving Ambassador, as its deputy leader. The mission arrived in Peking on September 8.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Chen Mu-hua and others.

Speaking at the banquet, Pai Hsiang-kuo praised the Ghanaian Government and people for their new achievements in defending national independence and state sovereignty, developing the national

economy and building up the country, and their valuable contributions in pursuing a policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment in international affairs.

He said: "The people of both China and Ghana had the same experience of being subjected to the aggression and oppression by imperialism in the past. They supported and sympathized with each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. As a result of the joint efforts of China and Ghana, our two countries resumed diplomatic relations last February, thus starting a new chapter in the relations between them." "We believe," Pai Hsiang-kuo added, "that the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries will develop daily on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

In his speech, Minister Agbo said: "We are equally anxious to maintain friendly co-operation in equality for our mutual benefit." He declared that the objective of the mission in coming to China "is to promote mutual understanding between our two peoples and to bring about closer relations between our two countries."

"We are all developing countries belonging to the third world. Therefore it behoves us to close our ranks and help ourselves, in order not to fall prey to those who do not seek our welfare," Minister Agbo said.

On September 9, Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo and Vice-Minister Chen Mu-hua had cordial and friendly talks with the mission.

Premier Chou Meets Prasit Kanchanawat

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung on September 5 met and held talks with Prasit Kanchanawat, Adviser to the Thai Table Tennis Delegation and Deputy Director of the Division for Economics, Finance and Industry of the National Executive Council of Thailand. Prior to this, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang and Liao Cheng-chih met him respectively.

Adviser Prasit Kanchanawat left Peking on September 6 for a visit to southern China before going home.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou sent a message on September 5 to Prince Makhosini Dlamini, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland, greeting the 4th anniversary of the independence of the kingdom.

▲ Premier Chou sent a message on September 7 to Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of Malta, expressing congratulations on the National Day of Malta.

▲ Rene Maheu, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, together with Manuel Jimenez, Director of the UNESCO Bureau of Relations With Member States and International Organizations and Programmes, and Claude Lussier, Director of the UNESCO Office of International Norms of Juridical Affairs, visited China from August 29 to September 5.

ROUND THE WORLD

PAKISTAN

Support China's Principled Stand

Pakistan newspapers and periodicals have recently published editorials or articles supporting the principled stand China adopted at the U.N. Security Council sessions over the question of the entry of "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations. They have also refuted the Soviet and Indian authorities' unwarranted attacks against China.

Tameer said in an editorial that the just stand of China showed once again that she is opposed to imperialism, outside interference and plunder and recognizes the right of the people of the whole world to live in honour and freedom and to develop through mutual co-operation.

It added: "It is so curious that the Soviet Union and India pose as great champions of world peace and international justice. Freedom, prosperity and brotherhood are their favourite themes and they don a mantle of protectors of developing countries but in reality their actions are those of robbers in respect of the freedom of Afro-Asian nations; their so-called sacred robes bear blots of blood of their victims."

The weekly *Combat* said in an article in a recent issue that "the Chinese stood by principles" when they exercised the right of veto to oppose the Soviet and Indian attempt to bring the "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations. This also demonstrated that "the Chinese make an essential distinction between secession engineered by foreign powers and genuine national liberation," it added.

The article pointed out: "The three vetoes used by the Soviet Union, one after another, last December had one specific purpose: to stall action by the Security Council long enough to permit the Soviet-equipped Indian forces to enter Dacca, occupy it and sponsor a government of Bangla Desh. Every shred of international law and morality and every principle

of the United Nations were thrown overboard in a brazen manoeuvre to enable India to dismember Pakistan."

Having achieved their aim of breaking up Pakistan, it continued, the Soviet Union and India are now making every effort to legalize the war of aggression against Pakistan and ask the Security Council to admit "Bangla Desh" as a U.N. member while the resolutions adopted by the Council and the United Nations have not yet been implemented.

The article said: "Chinese Permanent Representative at the United Nations Mr. Huang Hua was explicit in his stand. He was using veto not to erode the principles of the United Nations, but to reassert them. His arguments are unassailable."

The paper *Jang* in a commentary refuted the absurd Indian propaganda charging Pakistan with "colluding" with China in sabotaging the Simla accord. It said that like the People's Republic of China, Pakistan too has every right to adopt any stand in conformity with her basic principles. It has no relevance to the Simla agreement which stresses the principle of bilateralism to resolve mutual problems without interference of a third party. Pakistan's insistence on implementation of U.N. resolutions as a prerequisite for "Bangla Desh" membership and the Chinese veto cannot in any way be categorized as interference by a third power. It pointed out that India's insistence on making "Bangla Desh" a party to the question of P.O.W.s repatriation is definitely contrary to the principle of bilateralism.

NEPAL

Repulsing Provocations

On the night of August 24, about 100 men in arms from Indian territory entered Haripur Village in Nepal's Saptari District to loot and plunder. This was disclosed by Minister of Home, Panchayat and Land

Reform Jog Mehar at the National Panchayat on August 27.

In an exchange of gun-fire between the Haripur police and the plunderers, a Nepalese constable was killed. Some of the looters were injured by police gun-fire: they were carried away by their fellow criminals who fled towards Birpur on Indian territory.

In Kathmandu, the Nepalese capital, a mammoth demonstration and a mass rally were held on September 2. Tens of thousands of demonstrators from various strata expressed their support for the determination of the Royal Government of Nepal to safeguard state sovereignty and develop national economy.

Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista of the Royal Government was among the masses in the demonstration. Speaking at the rally, he praised the Nepalese armed police for their bravery in fighting against the large number of armed intruders from Indian territory.

His Majesty's Government, Bista declared, has urged the Indian Government to promptly investigate such organized intrusions from Indian territory, carried out for the purpose of looting or creating uncalled-for troubles, and track down the culprits. "The Nepalese should be constantly on their own guard to safeguard the interest of Nepal," the Prime Minister stressed. Today, every Nepalese citizen was fully prepared to meet such challenges, he added.

Meanwhile, the Nepalese press, commenting on the August 24 incident, called on the people to heighten their vigilance and be prepared to meet any challenges from outside.

The weekly *Mirror*, noting that armed personnel had intruded from Indian territory and run back again, said that it was a politically motivated incident and added that "things cannot occur without the active connivance of the Indian authorities."

Glimpse in its editorial commented that "links have been established between those residing in India and those actively engaged in activities against the system inside the king-

dom." In another editorial that followed, it said: "Things look paradoxical between what India says and how she actually behaves. India is blowing hot and cold at the same time."

The weekly *Charcha* in a recent issue carried an editorial on the incident and said that this "has made it necessary for us, as well as for our government, to reassess the intentions and policies of Indian leaders towards Nepal."

The editorial recalled: "Dark clouds had begun hovering over the politics of Nepal following the secession of East Pakistan from Pakistan. The Nepalese had since been calling on His Majesty's Government to be on its guard against any possible crisis."

The editorial pointed out that the Haripur incident constituted a challenge to the present political situation in Nepal.

It stressed: "The attack on our police station by the infiltrators from India cannot be taken lightly. Of course, the Government of India has reiterated its assurances that it will not permit the use of Indian territory for hostile activities against Nepal. However, such assurances have yet to be fulfilled by India. The Nepalese have had enough of such assurances from India. Therefore, the Nepalese should once again demonstrate their unity and their readiness to make any sacrifice to drive out anti-Nepal elements."

U.S.S.R.

Crude Attacks on Egypt and Other Arab Countries

The Soviet press has recently published a series of articles crudely attacking Egypt and other Arab countries.

After the Egyptian Government announced its decision to terminate the mission of the Soviet military advisers in Egypt, the Soviet revisionist leading clique set its propaganda machine in motion to describe those leaders and people of Arab countries who uphold state sovereignty and who are discontented with and opposed to the policy of aggres-

sion and expansion pursued by the Soviet revisionists in the Middle East as "Arab reactionaries," "reactionary Arab cliques," "reactionary Rightist forces," "extremists," "ultra-nationalistic elements," "enemies of Soviet-Egyptian co-operation," etc. The clique threatened the Arab countries by alleging that they "can only rely on the Soviet Union" and that opposition to Soviet revisionism's control means "anti-Sovietism." This has once again revealed the clique's ugly features as social-imperialists.

Pravda in an article on July 23 wrote that "in a number of Arab countries, including Egypt, Right-wing reactionary forces which are against social reforms are struggling to become more active. These forces are trying to sabotage progressive reforms and simultaneously undermine Soviet-Arab friendship."

New Times in an editorial in its No. 31 issue in July this year insinuated that "imperialist and Zionist propaganda is striking primarily against Soviet-Arab friendship and co-operation and resorting to anti-communism and anti-Sovietism"; and that "imperialist propaganda is going all out to put over the slanderous idea that the Soviet Union is not in the least interested in an early settlement of the Middle East conflict, that it allegedly benefits by the 'no war, no peace' situation." Not daring to touch upon the truth of the matter and the reason for the unbiased Arab public opinion to condemn Soviet revisionism, this editorial stated abusively that "no little service is rendered imperialism in this frontal attack on Soviet-Arab friendship by the reactionary, Rightist and ultra-nationalistic elements in the Arab world itself." In an article in its No. 34 issue this year, *New Times* hurled all kinds of abuses, saying that "particular emphasis is placed on discrediting Soviet military aid to the Arab countries. Not only imperialist propaganda, but also the Right-wing forces in the Arab countries acting in unison with it spare no effort to smear this aid. They circulate fabrications to the effect that the U.S.S.R. does not supply the Arab countries enough weapons

to combat the aggressors because it allegedly seeks to perpetuate a 'neither war nor peace' situation in the Middle East in order to preserve its 'military presence' in the area."

In an article on Soviet-Egyptian relations on August 19, *Pravda* once again attacked the so-called "Arab reactionaries," alleging that "they tried their utmost to smear Arab-Soviet friendship and obstruct the further development of the fruitful co-operation between the Arab countries and the Soviet Union."

Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) in an article on August 24 asserted that "of late, the extremist forces in the Arab world have obviously stepped up their activity." The paper even blamed them for calling for "violent actions" to settle the issues confronting the Arab countries. The paper said: "This is the root cause why certain circles in the Arab countries rejected a political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

In face of the strong desire of the Arab countries to uphold national independence and state sovereignty, the Soviet press trumpeted loudly the Soviet revisionists' doctrine of hegemony. *Pravda* in its August 19 article openly accused some Arab countries of putting forward the call for waging the liberation struggle by "relying on the Arab force," alleging that it is "an attempt of the reactionary elements and certain nationalistic elements to undermine the popularity of the idea of Arab-Soviet friendship itself."

Eefore this, this paper time and again bragged about the "aid" given to Egypt by the Soviet Union in the past. It alleged that "as historical experience shows, Egypt could not have received real assistance, unfettered by conditions, and in such quantities, from any other source."

New Times in an article in its No. 27 issue even declared that not only for the Arab countries but also for all Asian, African and Latin American countries, "colonialism's demise in the newly free countries has placed on the agenda problems of so complex an order that it is hard and often impossible to resolve them except in the context of co-operation with the Soviet Union."

Sovietskaya Russia in a recent article openly threatened the Arab countries by saying that the "friendship" between the "Arab countries and the Soviet Union" is not like an "ornament which can be changed when it is tired of."

The successive attacks on Egypt and other Arab countries by the Soviet press have aroused strong reaction in the Arab countries.

EGYPT

Press Comments on Egyptian-Soviet Relations

Published on September 3, an article by Moussa Sabry, Chief Editor of *Al Akhbar*, said that voices in (Soviet) diplomatic circles are heard today reiterating "the falsity of Egyptian claims," and saying that "the Soviet Union had offered Egypt all the arms it had demanded and that Egypt had engineered this difference with the Soviet Union in order to cover up its reluctance to fight."

"These voices and those asking them to reiterate such sayings, are well aware of the minutes of official meetings, and they know that Egypt is determined to pursue the fate-determining battle," said the article.

It continued: "These same voices are reiterating another lie: that Egypt has asked the Soviet Union to fight our battle of liberation with its men and arms; and that our premeditated difference with Moscow stems from our desire to fight with Egyptian words and Soviet men. This is ridiculous!"

"We have never asked and will never ask anyone to fight our battle, and we have never attempted to bring about a military confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States," the article declared.

It added: "The whole problem has become clear, especially after the American-Soviet agreement in Moscow, namely that there is a partial ban on tactical weapons which are decisive to our overall battle. This ban was unexpected, especially from a friend."

"If the Soviet Union, as a big power, has its own economic and political strategic interests that com-

pel it to impose this ban on us, we do not want our own interests to clash with those of the friend. But we maintain that relations and positions should be clearly defined," it stressed.

The article said that those who claimed that Egypt did not want to fight "are reiterating instructions from the Soviet Government to its diplomatic representatives in all capitals of the world."

It pointed out: "We are surprised at the Soviet embargo imposed on supplying us with offensive weapons which can cope with the Phantom aircraft given to Israel by the United States. These Phantoms are given to Israel for nothing while we buy these weapons with thousands of millions which we save at the expense of the welfare of the people and the growth of development projects."

The article stressed, "Our cause is the liberation of our land" and "there is no single citizen in Egypt, whatever his thought may be, who is not keen on the liberation of his land."

In conclusion, the article said: "We are getting prepared for the battle, according to well calculated considerations, and we will go ahead with our plans regardless of all manoeuvres."

Commenting on the Egyptian-Soviet relations, Abdel Koddous, Editor-in-Chief of the Egyptian weekly *Akhbar el-Yom*, said in an article on September 2: "An important phenomenon is that Soviet newspapers and writers are always talking about what Egypt has gained from its friendship with the Soviet Union — which is something we admit and take pride in — but these newspapers and writers never talk about what the Soviet Union has benefited from its friendship with Egypt. I hope that they will discuss this one day and publish the long list of the political, military and economic gains which the Soviet Union secured as a result of its friendship with Egypt."

Pointing out the Soviet revisionists' logic of hegemony, the weekly said in another article: "This logic stems from the reactionary political thought which imagines small countries as mere satellites to big powers. They forget that relations between the big and small countries should be based

on the national interests of the countries."

PERU

Determined to Eradicate Remains of Colonialism

On July 25, the eve of the 151st anniversary of the independence of Peru, a big portrait of the Peruvian national hero Tupac Amaru was put up in the main hall of the Governmental Palace of the country to replace that of the Spanish conqueror Francisco Pizarro. The hall was formally named after Tupac Amaru by the Peruvian Government at a ceremony attended by President Juan Velasco and other cabinet members. The Peruvian national anthem was played as President Velasco unveiled the portrait of Tupac Amaru.

Mention of Francisco Pizarro reminds the Peruvian people of the dark age of the colonial rule. It was this Spanish colonialist who led a group of covetous adventurers to land in Peru in 1531. By deceptive means, they captured and killed Atahualpa, the then Emperor of the Incan Empire and imposed a ruthless colonial rule on the Peruvian people. The local Indians launched an unremitting struggle against the colonialists. In 1780, Tupac Amaru led a large-scale uprising involving 60,000 Indians, which dealt a telling blow to the Spanish colonial rule. The colonial authorities again resorted to deceptive means and captured Tupac Amaru and had this heroic insurgent leader dismembered by four horses on Cuzco Square. This aroused the Indians to intense indignation. A larger popular rebellion broke out which lasted two years. The insurgent Indians besieged the city La Paz for 109 days.

The independence of Peru has been won at the cost of blood and sacrifice of its people, the makers of Peruvian history. Tupac Amaru is a symbol of the Peruvian people's fight for independence and emancipation. With his portrait in the main hall of the Governmental Palace the history is now represented as it actually occurred. This is a convincing testimony to the Peruvian people's determination to eradicate all the remains of colonialism.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Transforming the Tengri Desert

ONE of China's largest, the Tengri Desert in the northwest was a great menace to people living on its southeastern fringes. Its sand dunes used to move in that direction whenever there was a windstorm. In the 200 years before liberation, the desert had made an inroad of 29 kilometres, gobbling up many villages and large tracts of farmland.

Today, terraced fields have replaced the shifting sand dunes along its southeastern ends. Irrigated by water from the nearby Yellow River, wheat, maize, peanuts, tomatoes, potatoes and other crops thrive on the reclaimed land. "Before liberation," the people say, "men retreated before the advancing sands, but now men advance and the sands retreat."

To control the desert, the state set up the Chungwei Sand-Control Forestry Farm in 1950 with a staff of 80. The farm's cadres, technicians and workers have always relied on active participation in their work by the masses.

Every spring and autumn, workers of the forestry farm and people's commune members have planted trees to control the shifting sands. Over the past decade and more, they have built a windbreak 20 kilometres long and one kilometre wide to protect 60,000 *mu* of farmland.

In 1958, they started to anchor the shifting sand dunes which were 20 to 30 metres high in many places. The arid climate and strong wind added to their difficulties. But after repeated experiments, the workers found a simple and effective method, which was to plant wheat stalks to protect rectangular enclosures covered with grass — each 1-2 square

metres — to prevent the sand from shifting.

But this was not a permanent measure, as the wheat stalks rotted several years later and lost their effect. So the forestry farm workers experimented with planting trees, bushes and grass. In summer when the temperature on the surface of the desert was 60-70 degrees C., they made a survey of the ground and atmospheric temperature, the amount of moisture in the sand layers, evaporation, and the growth of plants. In severe winter when sandstorms raged, they observed the direction and velocity of the wind and studied the shifting of the sand dunes. After more than two years of investigations and experiments, they gained an initial knowledge of the laws governing the movement of the sand and the growth of plants on the desert. They gathered and sowed the seeds of three kinds of bushes with well-developed root systems, and experiments with them showed a survival rate of 80 per cent. Combining the method of planting wheat stalks on rectangular enclosures with the growing of plants, they successfully held the sand in check in an area 24 kilometres long and one kilometre wide.

Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, with the help of the engineers and scientists in water conservancy, they flattened a sand hill over 1,200 metres above sea level, moved away 300,000 cubic metres of shifting sand, filled the hollows and turned the land into terraced fields.

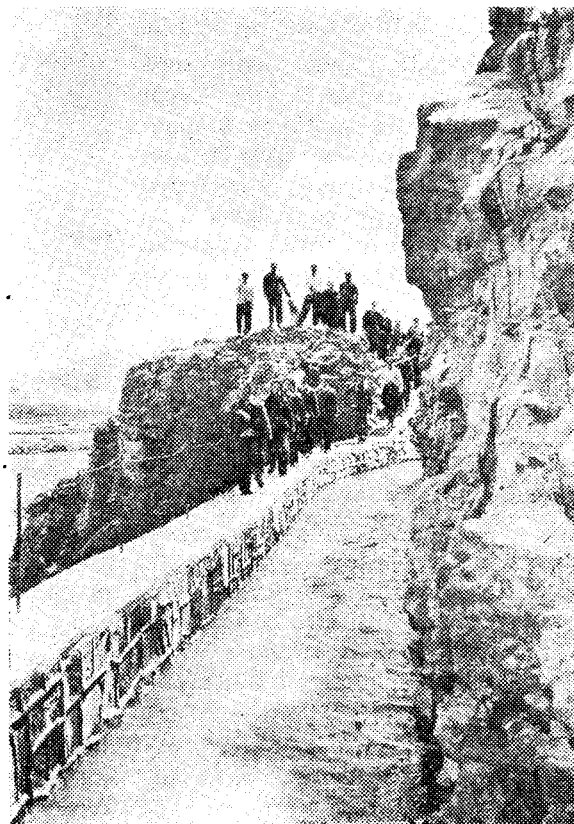
They then built a pumping station and installed a five-kilometre-long pipeline to lead water from the Yellow River to the terraced fields.

Peasants in scores of villages along the southeastern tips of the Tengri Desert are now transforming the land once affected by shifting sands into farmland. Many peasants who fled before the encroaching sands have returned to their native villages and built new houses. What with the planting of trees and the growing of crops and fruit trees, the barren desert is rapidly changing its look.

The Shengtien Canal

"MAN will conquer nature," as the old Chinese saying is. Yet another proof of this is provided by members of the Mansatzukou Brigade in Piliutai Commune, Liaoning Province, who are hewing a 50-km. canal through a rugged mountain side.

With help from Mongolian members of a neighbouring brigade, the



The Shengtien Canal.

peasants of Mansatzukou started work in winter 1970 with plenty of grit but few mechanical aids. Overcoming great odds, they have now cut the greater part of the canal, including the chiselling of a 127-m. tunnel through the rocks. When completed, the canal will bring the waters of a nearby river to the terraced fields of Mansatzukou and free the area once and for all from the caprices of nature.

The canal-builders have proudly named it "Shengtien Canal," meaning "victory over nature."

Throughout China's countryside, hundreds of millions of peasants are displaying the revolutionary spirit of working hard and relying on their own efforts to transform nature. The movement to emulate Tachai—an advanced agricultural unit in the nation—is in full swing. The transformation of the Tengri Desert and the building of this canal are only two of the numerous examples.

New Tea Gardens

CHINA'S tea acreage has increased by 50 per cent since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Some of the new tea gardens are in traditional tea-producing provinces including Hunan, Chekiang, Yunnan, Hupeh, Kwangtung, Kweichow, Szechuan, Fukien and Anhwei and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. Since experiments with moving tea-plants from the south to north of the Yangtze have proved successful, some areas north of the Huai River and in Shantung and Honan Provinces, which never grew tea before, now also have tea gardens. Tea trees have also been planted in the southeastern parts of the Tibetan Plateau.

Tea-picking has begun in many new gardens thanks to careful man-

agement over the past few years. This has raised China's tea output by a big margin. Total output in 1971 was 46.6 per cent more than in 1965. Last spring saw another good tea harvest. By the end of June, the amount sold to the state increased 14 per cent compared to the same period of last year, and quality is generally much better.

Hand-Woven Carpets

THE No. 2 Carpet Factory in the northern seaboard city of Tientsin is a well-known manufacturer of exquisite tapestries and carpets. In 1959, the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the factory produced a number of these to adorn the newly completed ten big buildings of the capital. A typical work is the huge carpet of superb workmanship in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People, which is a specimen of the skill and ingenuity of the workers in this factory.

Carpet-making has flourished in Tientsin since liberation. The No. 2 Carpet Factory was formerly a small, poorly equipped workshop, but it has now become a big factory with over 2,000 workers. All production processes used to be done by hand, hence great labour intensity and low productivity. Today, however, except in the hand-weaving department, all other processes are mechanized or semi-mechanized. By using the mordant dyeing technology to ensure fastness of colour, the factory now produces woven carpets which are much more beautiful and durable.

In recent years, to meet the needs both at home and abroad, the workers have constantly made improvements and innovations as regards the designs and colours. There were just over ten patterns in the early years after liberation, now there are well over a hundred. A recent product

which the workers named "The Great Wall" was exhibited at the Chinese Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow in spring 1972. It is a magnificent 3 x 7 m. tapestry piece. To make sure that the famous ancient structure depicted was true to life, the workers visited the Great Wall and gathered all kinds of relevant information before designing the pattern. In the course of production the old workers contributed their unique skill and taught others patiently, while the young workers learnt modestly and worked hard.

Solar-Energy Boiler on Tibetan Plateau

COMMANDERS and fighters of the P.L.A. logistic units stationed in Tibet have successfully trial-produced a solar-energy boiler, which is simple in structure and easy to operate. The boiler has a system of parabolic mirrors which rotates in an ecliptic plane. The mirrors reflect the solar rays on to the steel pipes filled with cold water, which gradually boils.

Lhasa, capital of Tibet, is known as a "city of the sun." The long duration of strong solar radiation on the Tibetan Plateau including Lhasa makes it possible to use solar energy to the best advantage. Relevant data available call for many apparatuses and equipment to design a solar-energy boiler. After overcoming numerous material or technical difficulties, the P.L.A. commanders and fighters have succeeded in designing and making the necessary equipment.

Solar-energy boilers are now being used in some departments in the Lhasa area. They can boil 400 litres of water a day. At noon, under a scorching sun, 45 kilogrammes of cold water boils in 47 minutes. This saves much coal and firewood. The P.L.A. units are continuing their research in order to design and make new types of boilers which can be used on a wider scale.

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