

PEKING REVIEW

47

November 19, 1971

**Speech by Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of
Delegation of People's Republic of China,
At U.N. General Assembly**

**Wang Chin-hsi — Outstanding
Representative of the Chinese
Working Class**

***Diplomatic Relations Established Between
China and Lebanon and Between
China and Rwanda***

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1971 Autumn Fair Ends

China's 1971 Autumn Export Commodities Fair closed in Kwangchow on November 15. Close to 20,000 people came to the fair and negotiated for transactions in the past month, including foreign friends from nearly 100 countries and regions on the five continents, overseas Chinese and Hongkong and Macao compatriots. There were more than a dozen trade delegations.

Following Chairman Mao's consistent teachings, staff members of the fair carried out the socialist foreign trade policy of equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs, and the policy of developing friendly contacts with the people of

different countries. They enthusiastically acquainted the guests with China's new look in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and signed a large number of export and import contracts with friends from trade circles of various countries and regions. This further expanded China's friendly trade exchanges with many countries and regions in the world and promoted mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and the peoples there.

The fair showed that the Chinese Renminbi is a currency gaining more and more international prestige. As the financial crisis worsens daily in the capitalist world and the dollar's special privilege as an international

reserve currency of the capitalist world totters, businessmen from more and more countries and regions at the fair preferred to conclude transactions with China by quoting prices and settling accounts in Renminbi.

A gala reception marking the fair's closing was given on the evening of November 15, with nearly 4,000 guests and hosts attending. Chen Yu, Director of the Fair and Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the reception. He said: This fair is the 30th of its kind since China first instituted the 1957 spring fair when friends from over 20 countries and regions participated on invitation. The number now has

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Lebanon

Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China and The Republic of Lebanon

In accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Lebanon have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations, effective November 9, 1971 and the exchange of ambassadors within three months.

The Chinese Government reaffirms that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Lebanese Government takes note of this statement of the Chinese Government.

The Lebanese Government recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China.

The Chinese Government and the Lebanese Government have decided through consultation to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international practice.

(signed)

Tien Chih-tung
Representative of the
Government of the Peo-
ple's Republic of China

(signed)

Joseph Harfouche
Representative of the
Government of the Re-
public of Lebanon

Paris, November 9, 1971

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Rwanda

Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China and The Republic of Rwanda

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda, in conformity with the interests and desire of the two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as from November 12, 1971.

The Government of the People's Republic of China resolutely supports the Government of the Republic of Rwanda in its struggle against neo-colonialism and for the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty. It supports the policy of peaceful co-operation between all the peoples practised by the Government of the Republic of Rwanda.

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China.

The two Governments agree to develop the diplomatic relations, peace and co-operation in the economic and technical fields between the two countries.

For the People's Republic of China

(signed)
Chung Hsi-tung
Ambassador and representative of the Chinese Government

For the Republic of Rwanda

(signed)
D. Gashonga
Minister of Co-ordination of Economic, Technical and Financial Affairs of the Presidency

Done in Kigali, November 12, 1971

reached nearly 100 countries and regions with participants increasing more than ten times. The rise in the volume of imports and exports is even greater. Foreign friends on friendly visits to China have developed trade relations with us on the basis of the principle of "equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs." Friendship between the people of China and other countries is enhanced through such friendly exchanges.

Chen Yu said in conclusion: Following the daily development of China's foreign relations and the daily expansion of friendly ties between the Chinese people and the people of the world, our friendly trade with them will surely develop further.

Guyanese Government Trade Mission Visits China

A Guyanese Government Trade Mission led by David A. Singh, Min-

ister of Trade of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, made a friendship visit to China from November 6 to 15.

Minister Singh expressed satisfaction over the visit at a banquet he gave. He said: "Your representatives with whom we have spoken have on every occasion shown a deep understanding of our problems and a willingness to assist us. This has not been in the spirit of a big nation talking to a small nation as we have sometimes known in the past, but in the spirit of two friendly states stretching out their hands to each other in friendship and equality."

Minister Singh praised the eight principles on which China provides technical assistance and aid to friendly nations.

In his speech, Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo said that the mission's visit and the talks between them greatly enhanced the friendship and mutual understanding between the two sides,

thus creating favourable conditions for the further development of friendly relations and co-operation between China and Guyana.

During its stay in China, Premier Chou En-lai, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei, and Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Fang Yi met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the mission. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet on November 10 in honour of the distinguished Guyanese guests.

Two trade agreements between China and Guyana were signed in Peking on November 14. One is between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana on the development of trade relations between the two countries and the mutual establish-

(Continued on p. 22.)

Speech by Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of Delegation Of People's Republic of China

Mr. President,

Fellow Representatives,

First of all, allow me, in the name of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, to thank Mr. President and the representatives of many countries for the welcome they have given us.

Many friends have made very enthusiastic speeches expressing their trust in as well as encouragement and fraternal sentiments for the Chinese people. We are deeply moved by this, and we shall convey all this to the entire Chinese people.

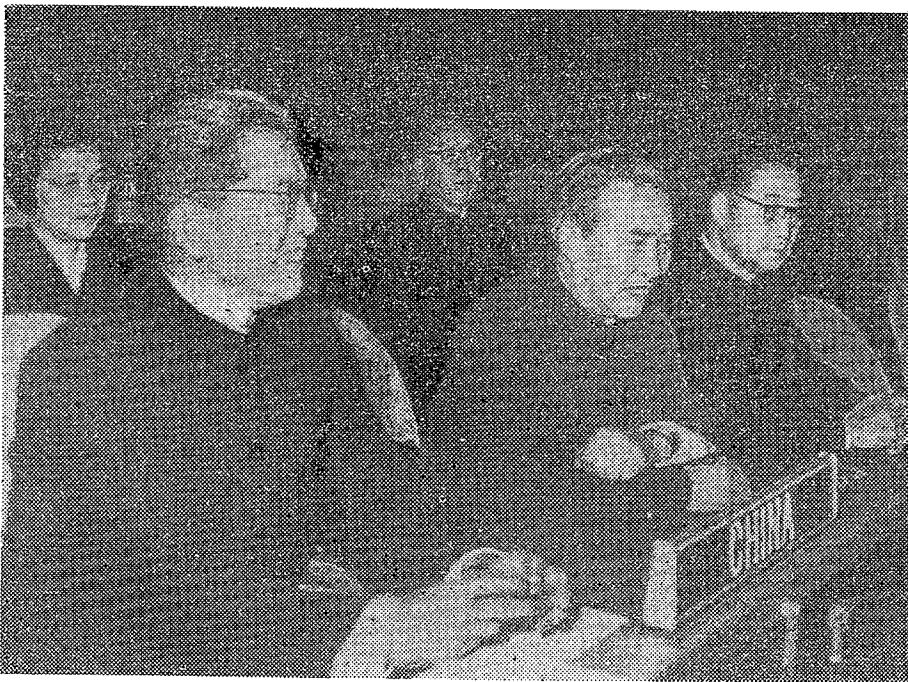
It is a pleasure for the Delegation of the People's Republic of China to be here today to attend the 26th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and take part together with you in the work of the United Nations.

As is known to all, China is one of the founding members of the United Nations. In 1949, the Chinese people overthrew the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and founded the People's Republic of

China. Since then, the legitimate rights of China in the United Nations should have gone to the People's Republic of China as a matter of course. It was only because of the obstruction by the United States Government that the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations were deprived of for a long time and that the Chiang Kai-shek clique long repudiated by the Chinese people was able to usurp China's lawful seat in the United Nations. This was a gross interference in China's internal affairs as well as a wilful trampling on the Charter of the United Nations. Now such an unjustifiable state of affairs has finally been put right.

On October 25, 1971, the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution restoring to the People's Republic of China all its lawful rights in the United Nations and expelling forthwith the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and all the organizations related to it. This proves the bankruptcy of the policies of hostility towards the Chinese people and of isolating and imposing a blockade on them. This is a defeat of the plan of the U.S. Government in collusion with the Sato government of Japan to create "two Chinas" in the United Nations. This is a victory for Chairman Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. This is a common victory for the people all over the world.

Upholding principle and justice, the 23 sponsor countries of the resolution, Albania, Algeria, Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of the Congo, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia have made unremitting and fruitful efforts to restore China's legitimate rights



The Delegation of the People's Republic of China at the November 15 plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly.

in the United Nations; many friendly countries which supported this resolution have also made contributions to this end. Some other countries have expressed their sympathy for China in various ways. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I express heartfelt thanks to the governments and people of all these countries.

Twenty-six years have elapsed since the founding of the United Nations. Twenty-six years are but a brief span in human history, yet during this period profound changes have taken place in the world situation. When the United Nations was first founded, there were only 51 member states and now the membership has grown to 131. Of the 80 members that joined later, the overwhelming majority are countries which achieved independence after World War II. In the past 20 years and more, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have waged unflinching struggles to win and safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and oppression. In Europe, North America and Oceania, too, mass movements and social tides for the change of the present state of affairs are rising. An increasing number of medium and small countries are uniting to oppose the hegemony and power politics practised by the one or two superpowers and to fight for the right to settle their own affairs as independent and sovereign states and for equal status in international relations. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution, this has become an irresistible trend of history.

Human society invariably makes constant progress, and such progress is always achieved through innumerable revolutions and transformations. Take the United States, where the United Nations headquarters is situated. It was owing to the victory of the revolutionary war of 1776 led by Washington that the American people won independence. And it was owing to the great revolution of 1789 that the French people rid themselves of the yoke of feudalism. After mankind entered the 20th century, the victory of the 1917 Russian October Socialist Revolution led by the great Lenin opened up a broad path to freedom and liberation for the oppressed nations and peoples of the world. The advance of history and social progress gladden the hearts of and inspire the peoples of the world and throw into panic a handful of decadent reactionary forces who do their utmost to put up desperate struggles. They commit armed aggression against other countries, subvert the legal governments of other countries, interfere in other countries' internal affairs, subject other countries to their political, military and economic control and bully other countries at will. Since World War II, no new world war has occurred, yet local wars have never ceased. At present, the danger of a new world war still exists, but revolution is the main trend in the world today. Although there are twists and turns and reverses in the people's struggles, adverse currents against the people and against progress, in the final

analysis, cannot hold back the main current of the continuous development of human society. The world will surely move towards progress and light, and definitely not towards reaction and darkness.

Mr. President and fellow representatives,

The Chinese people have experienced untold sufferings under imperialist oppression. For one century and more, imperialism repeatedly launched wars of aggression against China and forced her to sign many unequal treaties. They divided China into their spheres of influence, plundered China's resources and exploited the Chinese people. The degree of poverty and lack of freedom suffered by the Chinese people in the past are known to all. In order to win national independence, freedom and liberation, the Chinese people, advancing wave upon wave in a dauntless spirit, waged protracted heroic struggles against imperialism and its lackeys and finally won the revolution under the leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Communist Party. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we, the Chinese people, defying the tight imperialist blockades and withstanding the terrific pressure from without, have built our country into a socialist state with initial prosperity by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and through self-reliance. It has been proved by facts that we the Chinese nation are fully capable of standing on our own feet in the family of nations.

Taiwan is a province of China and the 14 million people who live in Taiwan are our fellow-countrymen by flesh and blood. Taiwan was already returned to the motherland after World War II in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Proclamation, and our compatriots in Taiwan already returned to the embrace of their motherland. The U.S. Government officially confirmed this fact on more than one occasion in 1949 and 1950, and publicly stated that the Taiwan question was China's internal affair and that the U.S. Government had no intention to interfere in it. It was only because of the outbreak of the Korean war that the U.S. Government went back on its own words and sent armed forces to invade and occupy China's Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits, and to date they are still there. The spreading in certain places of the fallacy that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" is a conspiracy to plot "an independent Taiwan" and continue to create "one China, one Taiwan," which is in effect to create "two Chinas." On behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, I hereby reiterate that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory and the U.S. armed invasion and occupation of China's Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits cannot in the least alter the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China over Taiwan, that all the armed forces of the United States definitely should be withdrawn from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits and that we are firmly opposed to any design to separate Taiwan from the motherland.

Chinese Delegation at 26th Session of U.N. General Assembly

THE Delegation of the People's Republic of China with Chiao Kuan-hua as Chairman and Huang Hua as Vice-Chairman attended the plenary meeting of the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on November 15 and received a most warm welcome.

The meeting started at 10:30 a.m. local time. Assembly President Adam Malik first of all made a welcoming speech. "As President of the General Assembly," he said, "I take great pleasure in welcoming the Delegation of the People's Republic of China." Referring to the participation of the People's Republic of China in the work of the United Nations Organization, he said, "This is an historic occasion."

After Malik's speech, representatives of many countries took the floor to welcome the Chinese Delegation. While they were speaking, the number of speakers on the list kept on increasing and finally representatives from a total of 57 countries delivered welcoming speeches. They included representatives from Albania, Algeria and other co-sponsoring countries of the draft resolution demanding the immediate restoration of all the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and all the organizations related to it, representatives from Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Arab region, East Europe, West Europe, North Europe, etc. The meeting lasted about six hours. But there were still other representatives who could not deliver their prepared speeches because it was so late.

The welcoming speeches of many representatives were filled with enthusiasm and warmth expressing confidence, encouragement and fraternal

feelings towards the Chinese people. A number of representatives in their speeches praised Chairman Mao for his leadership of the Chinese people in the cause of revolution and construction. A representative recited ardently a poem of Chairman Mao's.

After the representatives of different countries made their welcoming speeches, Chairman of the Delegation Chiao Kuan-hua mounted the rostrum amidst applause and cheers and delivered an important speech (full text on p. 5). When he concluded his speech, a prolonged and warm applause burst out once again in the hall.

The representatives of the various countries who made welcoming speeches at the meeting (according to the order of their speeches) were: Kuwait (on behalf of the Asian states), Czechoslovakia (on behalf of the East European states), the Netherlands (on behalf of the West European and other states), Denmark (on behalf of the 5 Nordic countries), Morocco (on behalf of the Arab states), U.S.A. (as host country), Albania, France, Chile, Burundi, Costa Rica (on behalf of the Latin American states), Zambia, Cuba, Upper Volta (on behalf of the African states), Mauritania, Pakistan, Romania, the United Republic of Tanzania, Italy, Ghana, Malaysia (on behalf of Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand), Nepal, Austria, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Equatorial Guinea, Peru, the Sudan, Mali, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Uganda, Burma, Guinea, the People's Republic of the Congo, Japan, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Mexico, Iraq, Cameroon, the Arab Republic of Syria, Ethiopia, Turkey, U.S.S.R., Iran, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Hungary, Cyprus, Poland, Mongolia, India, Lebanon, Togo, Somalia, Tunisia, Nigeria and Bulgaria.

The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan and no force on earth can stop us from doing so.

Mr. President and fellow representatives,

The Chinese people who suffered for a long time from imperialist aggression and oppression have consistently opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported all the oppressed peoples and nations in their just struggles to win freedom and

liberation, oppose foreign interference and become masters of their own destiny. This position of the Chinese Government and people is in the fundamental interests of the peoples of the world and is also in accord with the spirit of the United Nations Charter.

The U.S. Government's armed aggression against Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos and its encroachment upon the territorial integrity and sovereignty of these three countries have aggravated tension in the Far East,

and met with strong opposition of the people of the world, including the American people. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the peoples of the three countries of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and firmly support the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and the 7-point peace proposal put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The U.S. Government should withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its armed forces and the armed forces of its followers from the three countries of Indochina so that the peoples of the three countries may solve their own problems independently and free from foreign interference; this is the key to the relaxation of tension in the Far East.

To date, Korea still remains divided. The Chinese People's Volunteers have long since withdrawn from Korea but up to now the U.S. troops still remain in south Korea. The peaceful unification of their fatherland is the common aspiration of the entire Korean people. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the 8-point programme for the peaceful unification of the fatherland put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in April this year and firmly support its just demand that all the illegal resolutions adopted by the United Nations on the Korean question be annulled and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved.

The essence of the Middle East question is aggression against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples by Israeli Zionism with the support and connivance of the superpowers. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against aggression and believe that persevering in struggle and upholding unity the heroic Palestinian and other Arab peoples will surely be able to recover the lost territories of the Arab countries and restore to the Palestinian people their national rights. The Chinese Government maintains that all countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice have the obligation to support the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, and no one has the right to engage in political deals behind their backs bartering away their right to existence and their national interests.

The continued existence of colonialism in all its manifestations is a provocation against the peoples of the world. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the people of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau) in their struggle for national liberation, and resolutely support the people of Azania, Zimbabwe and Namibia in their struggle against the white colonialist rule and racial discrimination. Their struggle is a just one, and a just cause will surely triumph.

The independence of a country is incomplete without economic independence. The economic backwardness of the Asian, African and Latin American countries is the result of imperialist plunder. Opposition to economic plunder and protection of national resources are the inalienable sovereign rights of an independent state. China is still an economically backward country as well as a developing country. Like the overwhelming majority of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, China belongs to the third world. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the struggles initiated by Latin American countries and peoples to defend their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and to protect the resources of their respective countries. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the struggles unfolded by the petroleum-exporting countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as various regional and specialized organizations to protect their national rights and interests and oppose economic plunder.

We have consistently maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal and that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence should be taken as the principles guiding the relations between countries. The people of each country have the right to choose the social system of their own country according to their own will and to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their own country. No country has the right to subject another country to its aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying. We are opposed to the imperialist and colonialist theory that big nations are superior to the small nations and small nations are subordinate to the big nations. We are opposed to the power politics and hegemony of big nations bullying small ones or strong nations bullying weak ones. We hold that the affairs of a given country must be handled by its own people, that the affairs of the world must be handled by all the countries of the world, and that the affairs of the United Nations must be handled jointly by all its member states, and the superpowers should not be allowed to manipulate and monopolize them. The superpowers want to be superior to others and lord it over others. At no time, neither today nor ever in the future, will China be a superpower subjecting others to its aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying.

The one or two superpowers are stepping up their arms expansion and war preparations and vigorously developing nuclear weapons, thus seriously threatening international peace. It is understandable that the people of the world long for disarmament and particularly for nuclear disarmament. Their demand for the dissolution of military blocs, withdrawal of foreign troops and dismantling of foreign military bases is a just one. However, the superpowers, while talking about disarmament every day, are actually engaged in arms expansion daily. The so-called nuclear disarmament which they are supposed to seek is entirely for the pur-

pose of monopolizing nuclear weapons in order to carry out nuclear threats and blackmail. China will never participate in the so-called nuclear disarmament talks between the nuclear powers behind the backs of the non-nuclear countries. China's nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage. China develops nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. The Chinese Government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and proposed to convene a summit conference of all countries of the world to discuss this question and, as the first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government has on many occasions declared, and now on behalf of the Chinese Government, I once again solemnly declare that at no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. If the United States and the Soviet Union really and truly want disarmament, they should commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is not something difficult to do. Whether this is done or not will be a severe test as to whether they have the genuine desire for disarmament.

We have always held that the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. China has always had the sympathy and support of the people of various countries in her socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is our bounden duty to support the just struggles of the people of various countries. For this purpose, we have provided aid to some friendly countries to help them develop their national

economy independently. In providing aid, we always strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries, and never attach any conditions or ask for any privileges. We provide free military aid to countries and peoples who are fighting against aggression. We will never become munition merchants. We firmly oppose certain countries trying to control and plunder the recipient countries by means of "aid." However, as China's economy is still comparatively backward, the material aid we have provided is very limited, and what we provide is mainly political and moral support. With a population of 700 million, China ought to make a greater contribution to human progress. And we hope that this situation of our ability falling short of this wish of ours will be gradually changed.

Mr. President and fellow representatives,

In accordance with the purposes of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations should play its due role in maintaining international peace, opposing aggression and interference and developing friendly relations and co-operation among nations. However, for a long period the one or two superpowers have utilized the United Nations and have done many things in contravention of the United Nations Charter against the will of the people of various countries. This situation should not continue. We hope that the spirit of the United Nations Charter will be really and truly followed out. We will stand together with all the countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice and work together with them for the defence of the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries and for the cause of safeguarding international peace and promoting human progress.

Chiao Kuan-hua's Statement at New York Airport

Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 26th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, made a statement at the airport upon the delegation's arrival in New York on November 11. The full text of the statement reads:

It is a pleasure today for the Delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of China to come to New York to attend the 26th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. We express deep thanks to the representatives of the United Nations headquarters, the representatives of various countries and all friends who have come to meet us.

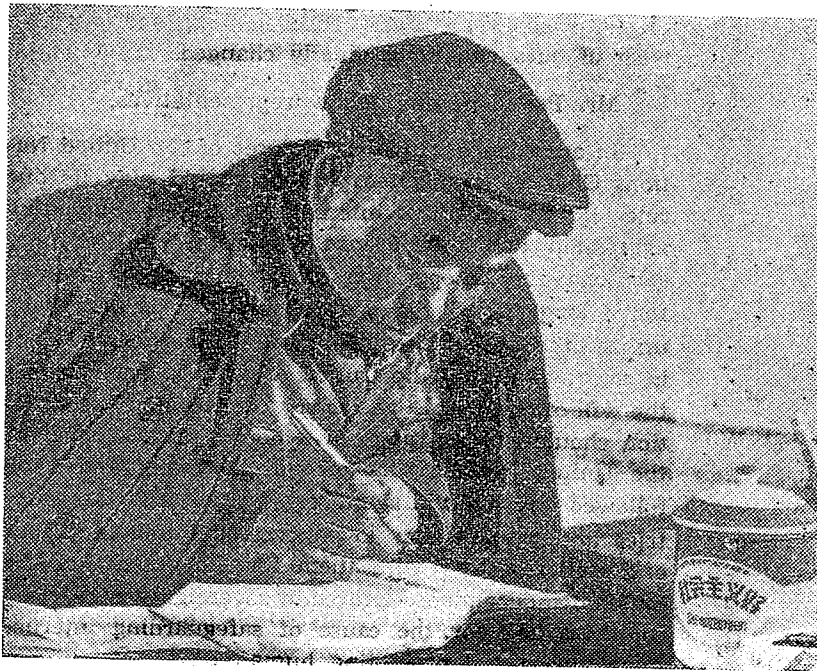
The Chinese people and the peoples of the world have always been friendly. The Chinese Government has consistently stood for the establishment and de-

velopment of normal relations with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and has all along supported the oppressed peoples and nations in their just struggles to win freedom and liberation, oppose foreign interference and become masters of their own destiny. Following the established policies of the Chinese Government, our delegation will work jointly in the United Nations with the representatives of all the countries that love peace and uphold justice for the cause of safeguarding international peace and promoting human progress.

The people of the United States are a great people and there exists a profound friendship between the peoples of China and the United States. We would like to take this opportunity to convey our good wishes to the people of all walks of life of New York City and the American people.

Wang Chin-hsi — Outstanding Representative Of the Chinese Working Class

by Kung Yeh



death, he battled the elements and the handful of class enemies at home and abroad, combated erroneous ideas and strove for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Firm in his class stand and with an iron will, he staunchly defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he was elected deputy chairman of the Taching Revolutionary Committee, and was elected a Member of the Party Central Committee at the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

Unyielding in Battle

Known among the Taching workers as an "Iron Man," Wang Chin-hsi lived in misery in the old society, doing odd jobs at the Yumen Oilfield owned by the comprador-capitalists. It was only after

liberation when the oilfield had returned to the hands of the people that he became a driller.

Not reconciled to its defeat, U.S. imperialism which was driven out of China carried out an "economic blockade" while stepping up preparations for military intervention in a vain attempt to stage a come-back and lord it over the Chinese people once again.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people who had stood up persisted in their tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism. In *Farewell, Leighton Stuart!*, published in 1949, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Let them blockade us! Let them blockade us for eight or ten years! By that time all of China's problems will have been solved. Will the Chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?"

Together with his mates, Wang the Iron Man worked indefatigably at the Yumen Oilfield to develop China's petroleum industry in order to shatter U.S. imperialism's "economic blockade."

In 1958, Chairman Mao put forward the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving great-

"In industry, learn from Taching." The Taching Oilfield has been commended by Chairman Mao as a red banner on China's industrial front. From exploration to development, Taching has consistently followed the road of developing industry under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the heroic Taching oil workers have displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and, starting in 1960, built a first-class big oilfield in less than three years. Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they have grasped revolution and promoted production, and with their splendid achievements defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Following is the story of Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, an outstanding representative of the heroic Taching workers.

Other articles about the Taching Oilfield will be published in later issues. — Ed.

WANG CHIN-HSI was a driller at the Taching Oilfield. He had worked with might and main after liberation. Fearing neither hardship nor

er, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." This was a great inspiration for Wang. He and his mates worked hard and with ingenuity and set a national record by drilling 10,000 metres in 12 months.

While the nation's petroleum industry was developing steadily, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his gang pushed the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." The fallacy that China was "poor in oil resources," manufactured by U.S. imperialism for its needs of aggression, still shackled some people's thinking. Was China really "poor in oil resources"? To this Wang the Iron Man replied: "I just don't believe that oil is buried underground only in other countries!"

When he came to Peking in 1959 to attend the National Conference of Heroes of Labour, he noticed huge gas bags on top of some buses because of the petroleum shortage, and he felt as if he himself were weighted down by them.

While the conference was on, news came that a new oilfield had been discovered. Wang immediately sent in his request to join in opening the new oilfield so as to do his bit in boosting the nation's oil production.

The next spring, thousands of petroleum workers converged on the Taching Oilfield from all over the country.

At that time China was hit by serious natural calamities and had temporary economic difficulties. Taking advantage of this, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique tore up its economic contracts and withdrew its specialists. It also tried to use oil to block our economic development. Infuriated, Wang said firmly: "Nothing will stop us. Chairman Mao has led the Chinese people to defeat the enemy with millet plus rifles and founded the New China. Now the U.S. imperialists want to blockade us and the modern revisionists are trying to throttle us. But we'll stand firm as a rock and work with a will!" With other members of the 1205 drilling team, Wang hurried to Taching. When he arrived at the vast grassland, he could hardly contain his joy. "Here we are," he said. "This is the big oilfield. Get the drilling rig ready and start work! Let's rid our country once and for all of its backwardness in the petroleum industry!"

The influx of so many workers presented Taching, which was only an expanse of snow-bound desolate land, with problems of housing and food and other supplies. But Wang dismissed them all and said: "There's bound to be difficulties in making revolution. We will overcome them, otherwise we are not worthy of being Communists!" He added: "We must start work at once whether the conditions are favourable or not!"

When the drilling equipment arrived and there were not enough cranes and trucks to move them, Wang led the others to carry or pull the equipment by sheer force from the railway station to the well-site. When water was needed in drilling and water-pipes had not yet been installed and water-carts were insufficient in number, they used basins and buckets to bring water from a frozen pond half a kilometre away. Sleeping and taking his meals at the well-site, he and his mates worked doggedly and succeeded in opening up the first oil-well. It was a real spectacle when the jet-black crude oil gushed forth!

When the 1205 team was moving a derrick one morning, a drill pipe weighing several hundred jin suddenly rolled down, smashing into Wang's leg. The pipe knocked him unconscious. Examining his injury, his fellow-workers could not hold back their tears. But when Wang came to, he said: "Do you weep over a comrade wounded on the battlefield or keep fighting?" They answered in one voice: "Keep fighting!" With amazing tenacity, Wang was on his feet again and, taking up a small flag, continued to give directions in carrying on the work.

Wang was later sent to a hospital for treatment. But he could not stay in bed doing nothing.

The day shift workers were all asleep one night when a heavy rain came. A knock on the door woke comrades of the 1205 team up. When they opened the door, they saw Wang standing there, leaning on a crutch. His injured leg was bandaged and he was soaking wet and covered with mud. The comrades hurriedly made his bed. But when they turned round to ask him to take a good rest, he had already gone to the well-site to rejoin his comrades in the battle for oil.

While drilling was going on one day, a strong gas flow suddenly spouted out of the well and a blow-out was imminent! Unless the flow was checked immediately, a serious incident was inevitable. But they did not have enough barite on hand to do the job. With great presence of mind, Wang called out to everyone to pour cement into the mud sump to increase the mud specific gravity in a desperate effort to prevent a blow-out. When this was done, they found they needed a mixer to thoroughly intermingle the cement with the mud. Throwing away his crutch, Wang jumped into the waist-deep mud, followed by several others. Beating and stirring with their hands and feet, they kept mixing the cement with the mud for more than three hours and succeeded in averting a blow-out. By that time, however, Wang's legs were so painful that he could no longer stand up.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Wang the Iron Man and his comrades battled

for three years on the Taching grassland and built a first-class big oilfield for their motherland.

In 1963, China became basically self-sufficient in petroleum!

But Wang was not contented. He said to his comrades: "We should follow the example of the mountaineers and take the red banner right to the peak!"

Defending Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

Wang Chin-hsi was born in a poor peasant family in Yumen County, Kansu Province. His life in the old society was a nightmare. His father became blind as a result of brutal treatment by the landlords. At six, Wang had to lead his father along and beg. Two years later, he worked as a cowherd for a landlord. At 15 when he got a job at the Yumen Oilfield, he had to do the work of an adult. And he was often severely beaten by the overseers and police of the oilfield as well as by American "technicians." For ten years he worked at Yumen, often going hungry and even unable to buy a cotton quilt.

Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought after liberation, he was admitted to the Chinese Communist Party in 1956.

He deeply understood the importance of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in order to make revolution. He always painstakingly studied Chairman Mao's works no matter how busy or tired he was.

At the time of liberation Wang could not even write his own name as he had never been to school. After liberation he learnt to read and write with great perseverance and, by 1965, he had read all four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. As regards the more important articles by Chairman Mao, he had read several or even dozens of times. While he studied, he wrote a lot of notes. It was because he had really grasped Mao Tsetung Thought that he became an "Iron Man."

Countless difficulties and contradictions confronted Wang and his mates when they were opening up the oilfield. Studying Chairman Mao's *On Contradiction* again and again together with his mates, Wang said: "Of all the difficulties, the greatest one is that our country lacks petroleum, and it is also the greatest

contradiction we have to solve." He added: "We should look difficulties in the face, analyse them and overcome them. We must open up this big oilfield at any price." With Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* as their ideological weapon, they gave full play to their subjective dynamic role. They made the necessary equipment when there wasn't any ready for immediate use. They moved the machinery by pulling or carrying when they lacked adequate means of transport. And when grain and vegetables were in short supply, they reclaimed the waste land and cultivated what they needed. And they built their own houses when there weren't enough living quarters.

In 1963 oilfield stipulations said that the slant of the well sunk should not exceed three degrees. Some people took out their books and delved into them behind closed doors seeking "secrets to success" in sinking vertical wells. Wang told them: "In *On Practice* Chairman Mao explicitly stated: 'If you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality.' If you shut yourselves up in a room all day, you will not be able to sink a vertical well in your lifetime."

Having summed up their past experience in sinking wells, Wang and his mates renovated the drills and investigated through practice the laws of sinking vertical wells. In the first experiment their drill got stuck. Again those people poured out abuse: "You simply lack a scientific spirit and act recklessly!" Wang retorted: "'Failure is the mother of success.' Though the



Wang Chin-hsi churning the mud sump with his hands and feet.

drill gets stuck this time, we'll find a way to make it work properly in the future." Summing up their experience while experimenting, Wang and the workers finally worked out a series of methods and sank the first vertical well with a slant of only a little over two degrees and later another well with only half a degree incline.

Wang said: "In studying Chairman Mao's works, we must think, say and act in line with what Chairman Mao teaches."

The Taching Oilfield is commended by Chairman Mao as a red banner on China's industrial front. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, however, a handful of class enemies vainly attempted to pull it down and undermine Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Wang fought resolutely against the handful.

One night in spring 1967, a great heated debate went on in a well-lit auditorium. One scoundrel with an ulterior motive came out with a venomous slander against the Taching Oilfield. Full of anger, Wang stood up in the throng. Referring to his personal experience in opening up the oilfield, he recounted the Taching people's heroic deeds in doing that on the desolate plains by studying Chairman Mao's *On Practice, On Contradiction, Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. In an energetic and emotional tone, he vehemently denounced the handful of class enemies for their shameless rumours and slanders. He said: "It's because of Mao Tsetung Thought that the Taching Oilfield has come into being. Its every success is a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

The enemies' schemes collapsed one after another. But they still struggled desperately. They cooked up stories to hoodwink some people, trying in vain to persecute Wang. Taking him by surprise, they tried to force Wang to sign a note slandering the oilfield, which they had prepared beforehand. Wang firmly refused, saying: "Taching belongs to the 700 million Chinese people. I won't sign it even if a knife is put to my neck!"

Braving wind and snow, he often went to the drilling teams with his ration bag on his back



Wang Chin-hsi giving young workers at Taching's first oil-well an education in the revolutionary tradition.

to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought so as to carry out Chairman Mao's instruction "Grasp revolution, promote production." He worked alongside the workers by day and studied and carried out revolutionary mass criticism with them by night.

People's "Ox"

Standing as a "fierce tiger" facing the class enemies, Wang served the people like a willing ox. He often said: "I tended oxen in my childhood, so I'm most acquainted with their way. They contribute the greatest energy but enjoy the least comfort. I'm willing to be an 'ox' serving the people all my life."

When the oilfield was being opened up, Wang and the workers worked day and night by the well-site, defying wind and snow in winter and continuous rain in summer. When hungry, he crunched a few mouthfuls of food; tired, he had a nap on an improvised bed in a sheltered recess on the ground or on a pile of tubes with drilling bits as his pillow. Day by day he got thinner. The comrades were very concerned about his health, but he used to say with a smile: "People suffered misery in the old society. Our present life is far better than in the past. We now bear a bit of hardship and fatigue in return for the happiness of the majority of people and of our future generations."

One man in the second drilling brigade in which Wang worked took advantage of his absence from home to send meat to his house, but it was turned down by Wang's wife. Wang learnt that the meat the man had sent him was part of the state's allowance for the workers. He sternly criticized him: "Just think, doesn't this mean sucking the blood of the workers? Only the landlords and the capitalists do such a thing!" It was later proved through investigation that this fellow was a class enemy who had wormed his way into the revolutionary ranks.

Chang Chi-kang, a worker who sacrificed his life for the revolution, had an elderly mother in his home village in Shensi Province. Wang did not forget her through the years. He asked the comrades on the drilling team in which Chang Chi-kang worked to write at least one letter a month to her. When China met temporary economic difficulties, he heard that a comrade would go near Chang Chi-kang's house on a trip. Wang gave him 100 yuan and asked him to bring it to Chang's mother. Because of his influence, the workers also bought some cloth and other daily necessities for her. When she received the money and the other things, the old woman was deeply moved. With her own eyes she had seen in the old society how the lonely working people had died from hunger and cold by the roadside in their old age because they were deprived of any means of living and had to go begging. Now she was not only given due consideration by the government but also cared for by the workers.

Wang always thought of his class brothers and sisters and not of himself. Once when a veteran Shanghai doctor of traditional Chinese medicine learnt that Wang had a serious case of arthritis, he sent him two doses of valuable medicine. But Wang gave the medicine to other people, one to a worker who sent it to another worker's wife. The woman was troubled with arthritis. When she expressed her thanks to the worker, he said: "The medicine isn't mine, it's Wang's. You should go thank him." So she went to find Wang. But Wang said: "The medicine isn't mine. It's a token of the 700 million Chinese people's concern for the Taching people. You can thank them if you want to."

Ordinary Worker

After becoming a Member of the Party Central Committee, Wang worked as usual with the workers and showed still greater enthusiasm. As in the past,

his heart was linked with those of the masses, now even more closely; living in an improvised mud house and wearing overalls, he worked hard and lived simply. He set a still higher demand on himself. The joyful workers praised: "Wang is still an ordinary worker!"

The Taching Oilfield won continuous new victories in revolution and production. Wang noticed that some people who considered the Taching Oilfield a big enterprise with a good foundation threw some iron and steel scrap and other materials on the grassland, considering them "waste." But Wang thought of this as a cardinal question concerning whether the revolutionary tradition could be carried forward. So he proposed organizing a group for recovering used and old materials.

Some people gossiped that being a leader with a rank as high as a Central Committee Member, he need not handle such trivial matter as collecting scraps of iron and steel. Wang patiently explained: "Chairman Mao has taught us: 'To make China rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practise strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality.' We must work hard from generation to generation so that we can guarantee our socialist motherland will never change its political colour."

Braving wind and snow, he led the group in picking up the scrap and other materials on the grassland.

He became one of the workers in whichever drilling team he went to. He vied to do the dirty and tedious work and appeared wherever danger was involved.

Under his influence, the workers and their dependents organized teams for recovering old and used materials. They recovered much scrap and other materials which were welded into a derrick.

He had a relapse in April last year. A check-up revealed that he had an advanced case of gastric cancer. Last November 15, Wang the Iron Man, a fine son of the Party and a man with the unyielding integrity of the Chinese working class, passed away.

When he was at the point of death, he gasped out suggestions for Taching's work. With tears in their eyes, the comrades told him: "You'd better stop thinking of all this." But he argued: "I'm a Communist Party member, how can I stop thinking about it. . . I haven't done enough for the Party. . . ."

Gala Friendship Meeting, A Tremendous Success

THE Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament ended triumphantly yesterday. Thanks to the energetic efforts of friends from various Asian and African countries, the friendship invitational tournament was a tremendous success, fully attaining its goal of "enhancing friendship among the peoples and table tennis players of the Asian and African countries and promoting the development of table tennis in Asia and Africa." We warmly congratulate the tournament on its great success.

The A.A.T.T.F.I.T. was a grand meeting of friendship, a grand meeting of unity. It made new contributions to the unity and friendship of the people of Asia and Africa and added a new page in the development of table tennis on the two continents.

Several hundred outstanding players and friends from sports circles of 51 countries and regions took part in the tournament. They came from Korea, an outpost in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, from fighting Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia on the banks of the Mekong River, from Japan whose people are struggling for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, from Asian countries linked by the same mountains and rivers, from Palestine and other Arab countries at the front in the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors, and from African countries fighting heroically to safeguard national independence.

Though they came from different countries, have different colours and languages, they came together joyously for the common goal of promoting friendship and the development of table tennis. During the tournament, moving scenes of putting friendship and unity first were seen everywhere. It became customary for players to practise together and teach and learn from one another before competition, and exchange hearty congratulations and friendly encouragement after it. They were not conceited when they won, nor discouraged when they lost. In the competition arena they placed friendship above the score. Outside, they made friends with and showed concern for each other, and joyously sang songs of friendship. Some Asian and African friends put it well: "We have come to the tournament for friendship, not to win cups." "Come for friendship" sums up the common desire of table tennis players from various countries.

It fully shows that the people of Asia and Africa want friendship and unity and that this has become an irresistible trend of history.

The A.A.T.T.F.I.T. owed its tremendous success to the joint efforts of friends from many countries. All the teams in the tournament contributed to its success. People were deeply impressed by their good sportsmanship and skill. Friends from the International Table Tennis Federation and African and Latin American sports circles, who attended the friendship invitational tournament as observers, also greatly encouraged and supported it. Friends from different countries approached each other in the spirit of mutual respect, mutual help, friendship, equality and democratic consultation. This fully embodied the principle of equality among all nations, big or small, and marked a new trend in international sports.

We are delighted to see the new development of table tennis in Asia and Africa and the general rise in the level of the table tennis players of various countries as demonstrated at the tournament. It is particularly gratifying that 28 African countries participated and that they are entering the international table tennis arena as a new force. Table tennis will surely make further progress in Asia and Africa as a result of the friendship invitational tournament.

It was unanimously decided at a meeting of the heads of the delegations of various countries to the A.A.T.T.F.I.T. that the next tournament would include Latin America as well. The meeting decided that the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament would be held at an appropriate date. The decision vividly reflects the common aspirations of the people and table tennis players of the three continents. It will surely produce good effects in strengthening the traditional friendship among the people and sportsmen of Asia, Africa and Latin America and promoting the development of table tennis in these areas.

The Chinese people and sportsmen have always highly valued their friendship with the people and sportsmen of Asian, African and Latin American countries. The people of Asia, Africa and Latin America have had common experiences and today they are confronted with the common tasks of opposing imperial-

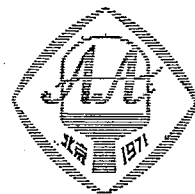
ism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, fighting for national liberation and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. The common struggle has linked us closely. We will learn modestly from the people and sportsmen of Asian, African and Latin American countries and continue our efforts to enhance the friendship among the people and sportsmen of the three continents.

The Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament has concluded with great success.

Our friends from many countries have brought us the precious friendship of Asian and African peoples. As we part with one another, we would like to request that our friends from Asia and Africa take home to their people the sincere friendship of the Chinese people and table tennis players. We are convinced that the seeds of friendship sown during this friendship invitational tournament will sprout and grow sturdily, blossom magnificently and bear bountiful fruit.

(November 15)

Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament Closes in Triumph



THE Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament closed on the evening of November 14 before a capacity crowd at Peking's Capital Gymnasium.

About 20,000 spectators and friends and table tennis players from many countries warmly acclaimed the success of this international sports and gala friendship meeting.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth attended the closing ceremony on invitation.

Present were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Peng Shao-hui, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Wang Meng, Chairman of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and Chairman of the A.A.T.T.F.I.T. Organizing Committee; and Wang Kuo-chuan, leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

The closing ceremony was preceded by the finals in the men's and women's singles and doubles events. Prizes were awarded to the winners, runners-up and semi-finalists in the four events. Representatives of table tennis players from 46 countries and regions participating in the tournament received friendship awards. On the evening of November 13, prizes were

presented to the winners, runners-up and semi-finalists in the mixed doubles, boys' and girls' singles and veterans' events.

Closing Speech

Wang Meng, Chairman of the A.A.T.T.F.I.T. Organizing Committee, in his closing speech warmly hailed the success of the friendship invitational tournament.

He said: "Please allow me to express, on behalf of the A.A.T.T.F.I.T. Organizing Committee, high respect and hearty thanks to the friends from various countries for their spirit of unity, friendship and sincere cooperation.

"Let us work together to make the seeds of friendship sown at this friendship invitational tournament take root, blossom and bear still richer fruits in various Asian and African countries.

"The next invitational tournament will be extended from Asia and Africa to Latin America. We wish in advance success to the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament."

Wang Meng said in conclusion: "We hope that the friendship and unity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and their sportsmen will grow stronger and develop day by day."

After his speech, 600 young men and women, in costumes of China's many nationalities came on to the floor with bats in hand around a huge basket of flowers symbolizing the friendship of the Asian and African peoples. They waved bouquets and coloured ribbons, beat drums and danced to convey greetings to the Asian and African players taking part in the tournament who reciprocated by applauding and waving back to them.

They cheered: "A warm send-off to Asian-African friends!" The competition hall was filled with singing, cheers and applause. The tournament concluded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship.

Chinese Party and Government Leaders Meet Table Tennis Delegations

Chinese Party and government leading comrades Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing, Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Teh, Chi Peng-fei and Wang Kuo-chuan on the evening of November 15 met the table tennis delegations from various countries and regions taking part in the tournament and the reporters accompanying them, leading members of the International Table Tennis Federation and the table tennis association delegations of Latin American countries visiting the tournament on invitation. Altogether there were more than 600 people.

The Party and government leaders cordially shook hands with the heads of the delegations of various countries and regions and leading members of the International Table Tennis Federation and warmly applauded the players and coaches, greeting the successful conclusion of the invitational tournament and congratulating the players on their new contributions in promoting the friendship of the Asian and African peoples. Friends from these countries also warmly applauded the Chinese Party and government leaders. The meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the Chinese people and the people of Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Organizing Committee of the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a grand reception the same evening at the Great Hall of the People to celebrate the successful conclusion of the tournament. All the guests who were received attended.

Also present were Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo, Chi Peng-fei, Peng Shao-hui, Wang Meng and Wang Kuo-chuan.

Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, addressed the reception on behalf of the Organizing Committee of the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the people of Peking.

Mr. Koji Goto spoke at the reception on behalf of the six A.A.T.T.F.I.T. sponsor nations.

Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament to Be Held

DURING the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, a meeting was held between the heads of the table tennis delegations participating in the tournament and representatives of table tennis associations of Latin American countries who attended the tournament as guests.

The tournament will be enlarged to include Latin America. This was unanimously agreed to at the meeting through friendly consultation. The Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament will be held at an appropriate date. The meeting held that this would help strengthen the traditional friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of Asia, Africa and Latin America and promote table tennis in the three continents.

The meeting elected a preparatory committee for the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, made up of the representatives of the Table Tennis Associations of Chile, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Japan, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Tanzania and China. The preparatory committee will meet at the earliest possible time to decide upon the date and place and other details of the tournament.

The meeting entrusted the preparatory committee to send invitations to all table tennis associations or sports organizations in Asian, African and Latin American countries and regions which endorse the aims of the tournament to take part in the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament. Invitations should be sent to all the table tennis associations and sports organizations invited to the just concluded tournament. The list of invitations should be decided on by the preparatory committee in accordance with the principle of reaching unanimity through consultation.

The preparatory committee held its first session and decided to establish its liaison organ in Peking with the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China responsible for its work.



The Seeds of Friendship Will Bear Rich Fruit

by Our Correspondents

THE Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament closed triumphantly amid warm applause and joy. The men's and women's team events were held from November 3 to 7 and the eight individual events from November 10 to 14. The tournament's more than 1,000 matches were highly impressive. This tournament was a gala event, one of unity and friendship. Though there were victories and defeats in the contests, the words "We have all won friendship" express the common feelings of the friends from Asia and Africa.

The organizing work and the tournament's other activities were all aimed at furthering friendship between the peoples and players of Asia and Africa and promoting the development of table tennis in these regions. Competitions in the team events were conducted under a three-stage group round-robin system so that players could have more games and wider contacts. The men's, women's, boys' and girls' singles used this round-robin system in the preliminary stage after which the winners of the different groups competed under the knock-out system to determine the winners, runners-up and semi-finalists. This enabled every competitor in the singles to play at least five players from different countries or regions. Thus, there were

altogether 54 groups in the men's, women's, boys' and girls' singles. The top players on all the men's and women's teams were listed as seeded players. The first day of the singles competitions took place simultaneously on 20 tables in the Capital Gymnasium with more than 300 players in action.

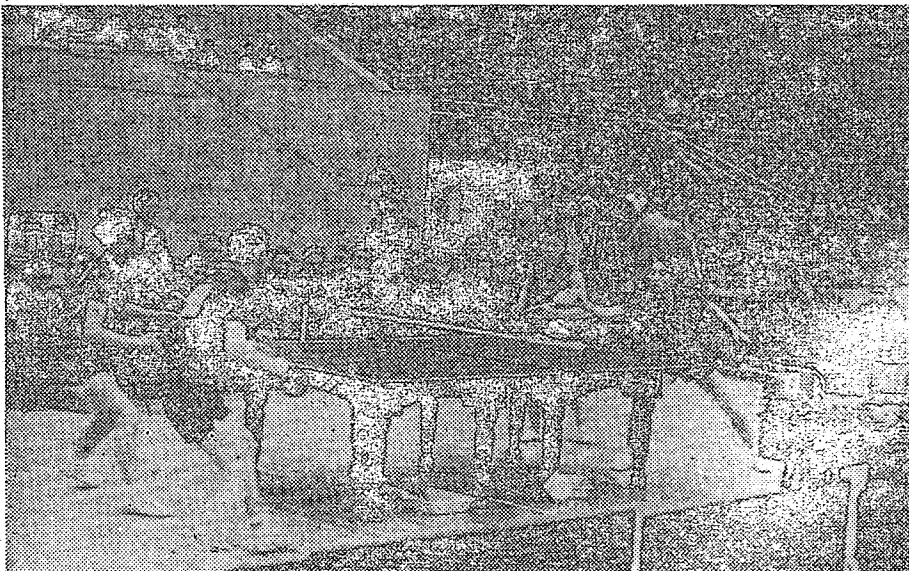
Unity and friendship prevailed throughout the tournament. The players did not become cocky with success nor downcast over defeat. They learnt from each other and made up for their shortcomings by learning from their opponents. Moving instances of this were applauded by the spectators.

Magnificent Skill, Great Sportsmanship

The finals of the men's and women's singles both went to the full five games before the matches were decided. Facing each other in the men's final, Japanese players Nobuhiko Hasegawa and Mitsuru Kohno put everything they had into the match and fought it out from the very first ball with loop drives and fast counter-smashes. After more than an hour of hard play, the score was 2:2. By winning the fifth game 21:15 Nobuhiko Hasegawa took the match and the event.

The women's singles final was between China's Cheng Huai-ying and Pak Yeung Ok of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Cheng Huai-ying won the first two games with lightning smashes. Pak Yeung Ok, however, was not at all rattled. Tightening up her attack, she won the next two games to tie the score. Though she lost the match in the end, her courageous spirit of daring to fight it out to the finish greatly impressed the spectators.

The mixed doubles final between Korea's Pak Sin Il and Pak Yeung Ok and Japan's Mitsuru Kohno and Mieko Fukuno was a seesaw match because the contestants were equally strong. In the crucial game, a long



Mixed doubles final between Korean (facing camera) and Japanese players.

Results of Individual Events

Men's Singles: champion, Nobuhiko Hasegawa (Japan); runner-up, Mitsuru Kohno (Japan); third place winners, Hsi En-ting (China) and Pak Sin Il (Democratic People's Republic of Korea).

Women's Singles: champion, Cheng Huai-ying (China); runner-up, Pak Yeung Ok (D.P.R.K.); third place winners, Cha Kyung Mi and O Yeung Suk (D.P.R.K.).

Men's Doubles: champions, Li Ching-kuang and Tiao Wen-yuan (China); runners-up, Hsi En-ting and Liang Ko-liang (China); third place winners, M.K. Ali and D.R. Saxena (India) and Pak Kil Du and Kim Kwang Bai (D.P.R.K.).

Women's Doubles: champions, Yukie Ozeki and Yasuko Konno (Japan); runners-up, Yukiko Kawamorita and Yukiko Onuma (Japan); third place winners, Kim Chang Ai and O Yeung Suk (D.P.R.K.) and the Korean-Chinese pair Pak Yeung Ok and Cheng Huai-ying.

Mixed Doubles: champions, Pak Sin Il and Pak Yeung Ok (D.P.R.K.); runners-up, Mitsuru Kohno and Mieko Fukuno (Japan); third place winners, Hsi En-ting and Cheng Huai-ying (China), and Tetsuo Inoue and Yoko Koshinaka (Japan).

Boys' Singles: champion, Yun Chul (D.P.R.K.); runner-up, Nguyen The Kim (Democratic Republic of Viet Nam); third place winners, Nguyen Dinh Phien and Nguyen Ngoc Luong (D.R.V.N.).

Girls' Singles: champion, Kim Chang Ai (D.P.R.K.); runner-up, N. Kamal (Egypt); third place winners, Tiao Li-li (China) and M. Mowla (India).

Veterans' Singles: champion, Kim Jung Sun (D.P.R.K.); runner-up, Kok Kwai Seng (Malaysia); third place winners, Tetsuo Nakata (Japan) and C.H.L. Yiptong (Mauritius).

backhand drive by Kohno sent the ball over and on to the edge of the table. However, he volunteered that the Korean players should get the point because he said that the ball had hit the lower edge of the table. This display of fine sportsmanship got a big hand.

Fine Prospects

Boy and girl players from 18 countries attracted attention. Less than 16 years old, these youngsters were strong on the attack.

Ji Quansah, boys' singles champion of Ghana, and G. Richi, Syria's boys' singles champion, are 15-year-old attacking players with the tennis grip. They both launched attacks from the outset, with each winning a game. In the third and fourth games, Quansah stepped up his attack and finally won the match.

Togo's 10-year-old O.D. d'Almeida played in the girls' singles. She won two 3:0 matches in the group contest. Just taller than the table, she showed a strong fighting spirit and often made successful smashes.

Viet Nam fielded the most boy and girl players in the tournament, and all gave a good account of themselves. In the boys' singles, one of their players came second while two others shared third place.

Coaches from many countries had a high opinion of the youngsters' fine sportsmanship and skill. They believed that they will make greater progress and swell

the ranks of outstanding Afro-Asian table tennis players in the not distant future. The vigour and vitality displayed by them point to fine prospects for table tennis on the two continents.

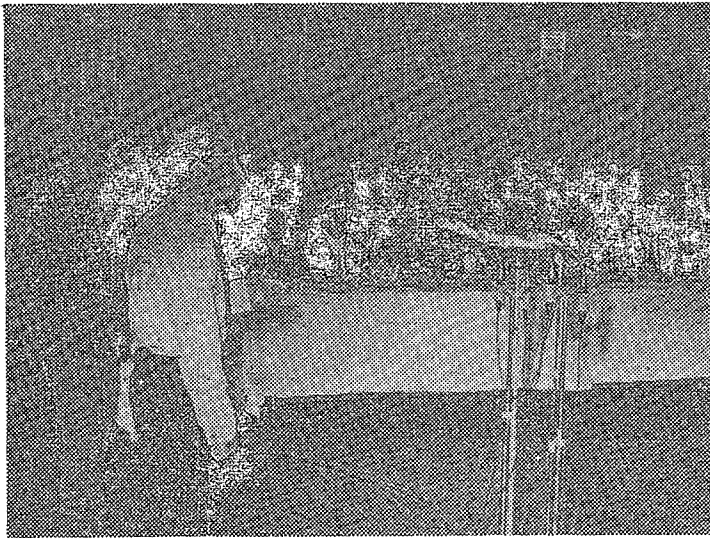
Veterans on the Scene

The veterans' singles contested by delegation leaders and coaches of 17 countries aroused great interest among the spectators. All over forty, 24 players, including woman coach M.D. Segun of Nigeria, put up stiff competition for the title.

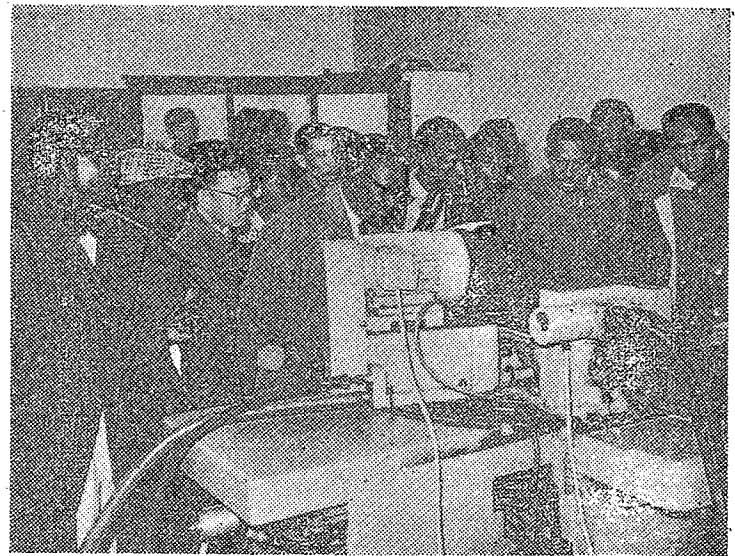
Forty-year-old A.M. Camara, leader of the Senegal delegation who had played table tennis for 20 years, went up against 49-year-old Egyptian coach Mi Fädaly, a table tennis player since he was 14. Serious about each stroke, both played a steady game. Fädaly smashed time and again, but Camara chopped the ball back. Sweating profusely, both kept going. After their match, Camara said that though he had lost, he was proud of playing his part in the tournament. Fädaly told us: "I don't play for a title but to show that even when one grows old he can and should take part in the fight."

C.H.L. Yiptong, chief representative of the table tennis delegation of Mauritius, one of the tournament's sponsor countries, placed third in the veterans' singles. He said that those taking part in the veterans' singles

(Continued on p. 22.)



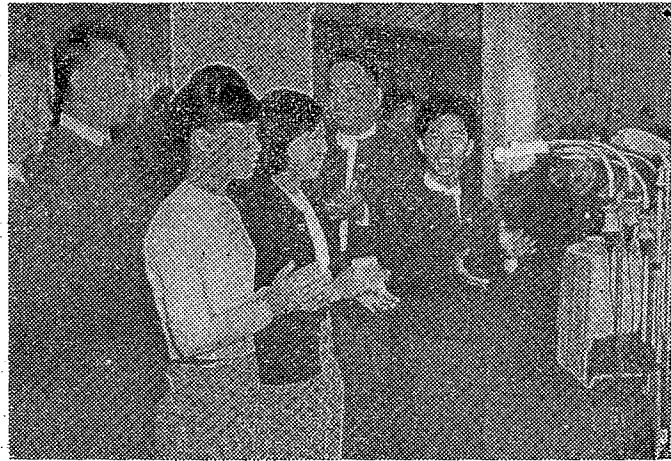
An Algerian friend sings at a get-together.



Friends from Sierra Leone visiting Tsinghua University.



Friends from Equatorial Guinea visiting the Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill.

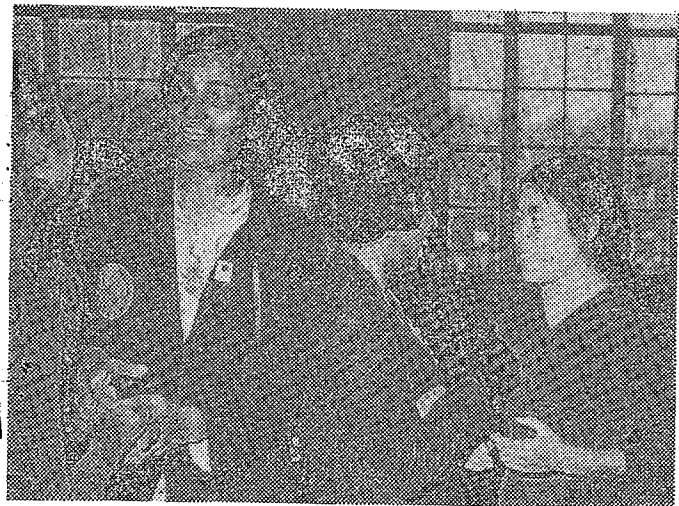


Burmese friends performing at a get-together.

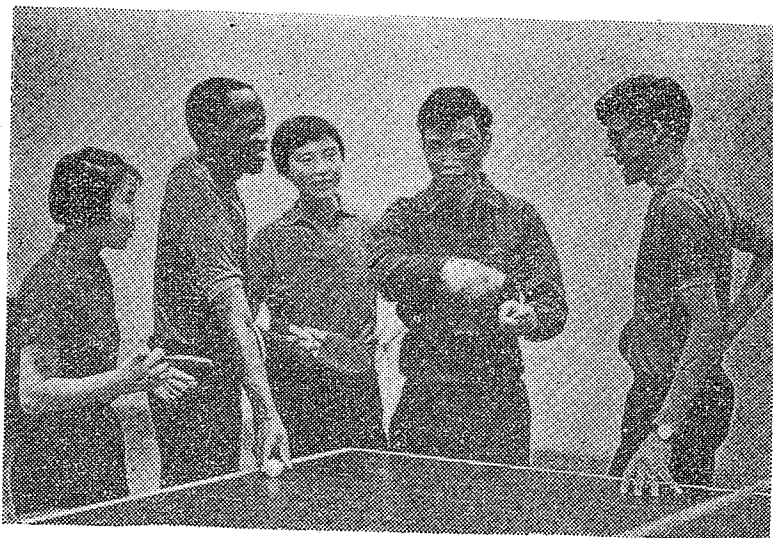
Malaysian friends looking at ancient relics.



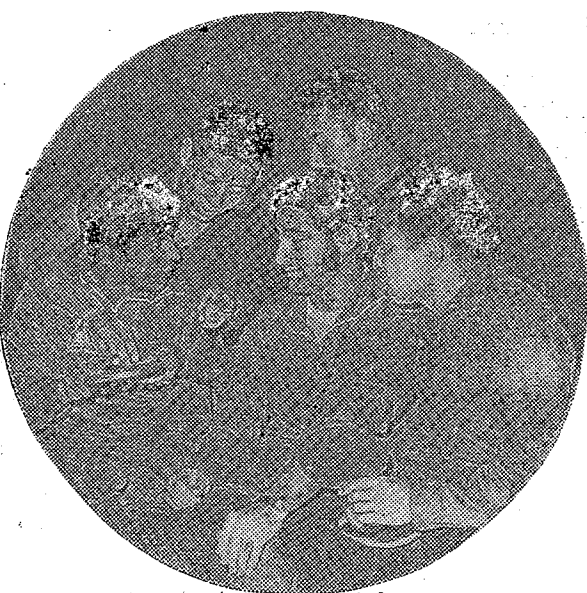
Nigerian friends at the Palace Museum.



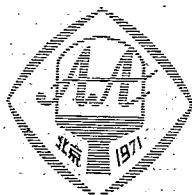
Ceylonese friends chatting with students of the Peking Institute of Physical Culture.



Zambian and Chinese players swap experience.



Players from Afghanistan and China exchanging experience.



Friends from the People's Republic of the Congo watching a performance.



Tanzanian friends at the Great Wall.



Indian friends sing at an outdoor gathering.

(Continued from p. 19.)

were mostly table tennis enthusiasts. Their aim in taking this opportunity to play was friendship.

A Sea of Friendship

Chinese papers in different cities gave full coverage to how the tournament and the activities of the Asian and African friends were going. In Peking over 50,000 spectators thronged the Capital Gymnasium to see the three times a day sessions, a demonstration of the Chinese people's enthusiasm for table tennis and friendship and unity with the peoples of Asia and Africa.

The warm welcome to Asian and African friends when they visited people's communes, factories, hospitals, schools and places of historical interest was beyond description. There was a gala party on November 8 with youngsters waving bouquets at the entrance to Peking's Summer Palace, where sounds of singing and dancing resounded. The party was permeated with solidarity and friendship between the Afro-Asian peoples. Strains of the songs *Welcome Afro-Asian Friends* and *A Small Ball Conveys Friendship* echoed everywhere.

Theatrical troupes and amateur troupes of workers, peasants, soldiers and students in the capital sang and danced in praise of Afro-Asian peoples' friendship. *The Hearts of the Afro-Asian Peoples Are Closely Linked*, composed and sung by four veteran workers of the Peking Hsinhua Printing House, was warmly received by the foreign friends.

The old workers said: "We are getting old, but our hearts are aflame. We will contribute our share to promoting friendship between the Afro-Asian peoples." Many Asian and African friends went on the stage and performed.

This was an unforgettable party. F.S. Kidjo, deputy leader of the Dahomey delegation, said: "There are bouquets everywhere, smiles everywhere and friendship everywhere."

At the closing ceremony of the tournament, representatives of table tennis players from 46 countries and regions received, in front of the rostrum, Friendship Awards symbolizing the friendship and unity between the Asian and African peoples.

A Moroccan player who received a Friendship Award said with deep feeling: "I have made many friends at this tournament. We are going to say good-bye very soon, but our hearts will always be together."

Six pine trees were planted behind the Capital Gymnasium. This was done by the leaders of the table tennis delegations from Asian and African countries and regions to commemorate the tournament's success and in response to the proposal by Japanese table tennis delegation leader Koji Goto on behalf of the sponsor countries. These trees were named "Trees of Unity and Friendship Between Afro-Asian Peoples."

May the friendship between the Afro-Asian peoples be everlasting like the pine trees!

(Continued from p. 4.)

ment of trade missions. The other is between the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Trade of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana concerning import and export commodities of China and Guyana.

David A. Singh and Pai Hsiang-kuo signed the agreements on behalf of their respective Governments.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Shih Shao-hua on November 9 met all the members of the Albanian Journalists' Delegation led by Stefi Kotmilo,

Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the journal *Rruga e Partise*, organ of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai, N.P.C. Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and his wife Yu Li-chun, and Wang Kuo-chuan, leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, on November 10 met and feted Nepalese friendly personage former Prime Minister Tanka Prasad Acharya and his wife.

▲ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on November 10 met Iranian Trade Delegation to China led by Abdol Ali Farmanfarmaian, Vice-President of the Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mine.

▲ Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Teh and Wang Kuo-chuan on November 10 met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the Japanese Delegation of the National Council for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations as well as Ryokichi Minobe, Governor of Metropolitan Tokyo of Japan, and his assistants.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Chang Hsi-jo and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Yao-wen on November 11 met and gave a banquet in honour of Pietro Nenni, former Vice-Premier, former Foreign Minister and Italian Senator for life.

Greetings on
The Restoration of the Legitimate Rights
Of the People's Republic of China
In the United Nations

Since the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted on October 25 by an overwhelming majority the resolution put forward by Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and all the organizations related to it, telegrams and letters of congratulations from government departments, political parties, mass organizations, and friendly circles of many countries, as well as from a number of diplomatic envoys to China have been received by various Chinese departments concerned. The Hsinhua News Agency was authorized to express heartfelt thanks for this in an announcement on November 13. Following are some of these telegrams and letters.

—“Peking Review” Ed.

From Albanian Party and State Leaders Comrades Enver Hoxha, Haxhi Lleshi and Mehmet Shehu

Comrade Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Comrade Tung Pi-wu,
Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China

Comrade Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Peking

The entire Albanian people, wrapped in an atmosphere of the indescribable revolutionary enthusiasm which has burst out in our country on the eve of the glorious jubilee, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Party of Labour and its 6th Congress, received with great joy the news of the complete restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations Organization.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, of the People's Republic of Albania, and the Albanian people as well as in our own names, we extend to you and, through you, to the glorious Communist Party of China, to the Government of the People's Republic of China and to the fraternal Chinese people our warmest greetings and the most cordial wishes.

The restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations Organization and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from it are a new and important victory of the Chinese people and the People's Republic of China in the international arena, another vivid testimony to the indisputable prestige and reputation of the great People's China and its great role and powerful influence in the course of events in the world. It is a result of the victorious march of the 700 million strong Chinese people on the road of revolution and socialism under the leadership of their Communist Party with the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung at the head, of the correct foreign policy of the People's Republic of China and its determined struggle in defence of the lofty sovereign interests of the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples and states.

The victory that the People's Republic of China scored at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly marks a serious defeat for the hostile anti-China policy of U.S. imperialism, which for 22 years in succession has left no stone unturned to prevent the People's Republic of China from occupying its rightful place in the United Nations. All pressures, blackmail and plots of U.S. imperialism shamefully failed in face of the undeniable reality, of the might and colossal influence of the People's Republic of China in the world, and of the boundless sympathy and support it enjoys among the peace-loving peoples and states. Contrary to the will of the U.S. imperialists, Soviet social-imperialists and all the other enemies of the great Chinese people, of peace and progress, justice and truth have emerged victorious, the great injustice done to the Chinese people and the People's Republic of China has been corrected, and their right to take the lawful place in the United Nations Organization, usurped so far by the Chiang Kai-shek traitorous clique, has been recognized on a worldwide scale. Through the decision of the General Assembly it was once more confirmed that the world cannot do without great People's China, and that without its participation no important problem whatsoever of the time can rightfully be solved.

The restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations Organization is warmly greeted by the freedom-loving peoples and peace-loving sovereign countries, who have long since fought and demanded that the People's Republic of China should take its merited place in this organization, because they have always seen in the great People's China, which is an unconquerable fortress of revolution and peace in the world, the faithful and resolute defender of their just cause.

The Albanian people, who are bound to the great Chinese people by an unbreakable revolutionary friendship, immeasurably rejoice at this victory. They consider it as their own victory and wholeheartedly wish them fresh and still greater successes in all fields, internally and in the international arena, so that the

prestige and reputation of the People's Republic of China in the world should rise higher and higher.

Enver Hoxha

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour

Haxhi Lleshi

President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania

Mehmet Shehu

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania

Tirana, October 26, 1971

From Chairman Houari Boumedienne of Algeria

His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Your Excellency,

The Council of Revolution and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, truly reflecting the sentiments of profound friendship of the Algerian people for the Chinese people, most joyfully express to Your Excellency and to the friendly Chinese people the warmest and sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the restoration to the People's Republic of China of her full rights in the United Nations despite the most perfidious manoeuvres carried out by imperialism in the last 22 years to perpetuate the deprivation of the legitimate rights in the U.N.O. of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the only authentic representative of the Chinese people. The remarkable successes that you have continuously won in the great cause of building your country and your steadfast stand in consistently supporting all the forces firmly adhering to the cause of national independence, freedom, justice, peace and progress, have heightened the prestige of your glorious nation and further expanded her influence in the international arena. Our immense satisfaction with such a historic event which we celebrate as a victory of the whole progressive world can be matched only by our deep conviction that the People's Republic of China, by her might and unremitting efforts on the side of the peoples struggling against foreign oppression and domination in all forms, will effectively contribute to the establishment of a new international order which would guarantee to all countries their security and the prosperity and well-being of their people on the basis of respect for strict equality and for their fundamental national interests.

I am convinced that the presence of the People's Republic of China in the General Assembly and the

Security Council will be favourable to a just settlement of the questions which continue to preoccupy the whole mankind, thereby consolidating peace and security in the world.

With high consideration.

Houari Boumedienne

Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria

From Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State Of Cambodia

To His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Your Excellency Respected Mr. Premier,

The Khmer people, the Head of State, the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia are extremely happy and enthusiastic to learn today the historic news of the triumphant victory of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations Organization, where an overwhelming majority of members, defying the vain and base menace of U.S. imperialism, have voted for the restoration of all the rights of the People's Republic of China (including her imprescriptible right over the Chinese island Taiwan) and the pure and simple expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique whose illegal presence within the United Nations Organization was every year energetically denounced by the delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Since 1970, our Kingdom in its turn has become the victim of the utterly unjust, cynical and cunning manoeuvre of U.S. imperialism which arbitrarily makes U Thant give the seat of our Kingdom to the clique of the traitor Lon Nol, a little "Chiang Kai-shek" and the enemy of its own people, which only represents imperialism — its master and employer.

We, patriotic and resistant Khmers, regret deeply for not having been able to participate this year in the historic vote that brings to our greatest and most faithful friend — the People's Republic of China — her present triumph completely merited in every respect.

This year, 1971, witnesses the prestige of the People's Republic of China in the world reaching the zenith. This is essentially the great work of the very illustrious Chairman Mao Tsetung, admirably assisted by Your Excellency, Mr. Premier, and also the great work of the heroic and very talented Chinese people whose multiple successes in the field of socialist construction, in the prodigious development of economy, science and revolutionary culture, in the struggle against imperialism and injustice in complete solidarity with

the peoples who are the victims and to whom the People's Republic of China gives incomparable support and multiform aid, and in the field of international relations based on the principles of equality and peaceful coexistence, have won the admiration and esteem of all the peoples in the world.

We, patriotic and resistant Khmers, are definitely relieved to see that this so irritant question — irritant because it should not have been posed — of the apertenance of Taiwan is at last resolved and irreversibly resolved by the vote of the United Nations Organization by expelling from it the Chiang Kai-shek clique. This means that Taiwan is an island that rightly belongs to the People's Republic of China under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Another consequence of the triumphal victory of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations Organization is that it constitutes a very serious defeat inflicted on U.S. imperialism, which from now on will never be able to act as master neither in the Assembly nor in our third world, and which will not be able to maintain in power for long in certain cities of our Asia (such as Seoul, Saigon and Phnom Penh) the illegal and anti-popular "governments" in its pay. Concerning this, the triumph of the People's Republic of China constitutes for the people of the three countries in Indochina in general and for the Khmer people in particular (N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C.) a very stirring encouragement and gives them "today more than before" the certainty to defeat completely the aggressor imperialism and its puppets.

Besides, the entry of the People's Republic of China into the United Nations Organization will enable this organization for the first time in its history to comply more faithfully with the fundamental principles of its charter, which till now have neither been respected nor applied, and this involves particularly the principles of equality between big and small nations, non-interference by big nations in the affairs of other nations, the right of each nation (even small) to self-determination and to be completely independent of the big nations in the world, and the condemnation of aggression and other forms of injustice which certain powers (imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist) still inflict with impunity on many countries of the third world.

Before this month, October 1971, all the big powers except China are in the United Nations Organization, but the small and weak countries like Cambodia could not count on their "justice." From now on, we have an authentic advocate and defender — the People's Republic of China, which, in spite of her might as a world power, will always refuse to be a member of the "club" of the big powers and will resolutely remain in the family of the countries and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which have yet to struggle during many years in order to become really and completely master of their resources and destiny. This undoubtedly constitutes one of the most marvellous titles of glory for the People's Republic of China.

It is with these sentiments that I ask Your Excellency to entreat His Excellency, the very respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, and the great Chinese people to accept, and to accept yourself the most ardent and fraternal congratulations of myself, the Khmer people, the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C., with the assurances of our highest and most grateful consideration and the expression of our sentiments of great pride of being your comrades-in-arms and your old and faithful friends.

(signed) Samdech Norodom Sihanouk
Head of State of Cambodia

From Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of R.G.N.U.C.

His Excellency Mr. 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 of the People's Republic of China

Peking

Your Excellency,

With boundless joy and emotion, the Cambodian people, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia have learnt about the great victory of the great fraternal Chinese people in the United Nations Organization. Though it had conducted perfidious and hopeless manoeuvres to the last moment, U.S. imperialism failed to bar once more the door of the international organization against the representatives of the great nation of the world with its 800 million inhabitants, and to maintain the illegal occupation by the moribund Chiang Kai-shek clique of the seat which should normally return to the sole and only legal Government of China; that of the People's Republic of China.

For 22 years, the U.S. Government had used all means and resorted to all kinds of pressure to prevent the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations Organization and its specialized institutions. But, the defence of an evil cause can never succeed.

Your Excellency,

At the moment when the great fraternal Chinese people have won unprecedented diplomatic victory in international relations, allow me, on behalf of the fighting Cambodian people, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, to extend to you my warmest and sincerest fraternal congratulations.

This political and diplomatic achievement confirms the correct road which the People's Republic of China, under the leadership of respected Chairman Mao

Tsetung, has always followed in the international arena since her founding. This constitutes the greatest common success of the people in the world who love peace, justice, freedom, independence and progress.

As all other anti-imperialist people, the fighting Cambodian people in the revolutionary war of national and people's liberation, which they are waging without retreat and compromise against the U.S. imperialists, their Saigon and Bangkok lackeys and their sub-lackeys, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique, are greatly encouraged by this common victory.

I wish to reiterate my warmest congratulations to Your Excellency and request you to accept the assurances of my highest and most fraternal consideration.

(signed) Penn Nouth
Chairman of the Political Bureau of
the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C.
and Prime Minister of the R.G.N.U.C.

Peking, October 28, 1971

**From Comrade Kim Il Sung,
General Secretary of the
Central Committee of the
Workers' Party of Korea
And Premier of the
Cabinet of D.P.R.K.**

Comrade Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Comrade Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Peking

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people and in my own name, extend the warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people upon the expulsion of the delegates of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from all U.N. bodies and the restoration of all the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations by a resolution of the U.N. General Assembly on October 25.

The adoption at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly by an overwhelming majority vote of the resolution of Albania, Algeria and 20 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations-

November 19, 1971

and the immediate expulsion of the delegates of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and all its bodies is not only a great victory for the Chinese people but also a great victory for the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the rest of the world and signifies a shameful defeat and a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who have persistently hampered the restoration of the lawful rights of China in the United Nations, resorting for more than 20 years to plots to blockade and isolate the People's Republic of China and fabricate "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan."

This is also a brilliant victory of the foreign policy of the Government of the People's Republic of China, showing to the full the irresistible trend of the present time to recognize the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate Government of the Chinese people and is a reflection of the demand of the world that the People's Republic of China, a powerful socialist country, can by no means be excluded in solving the major international issues and should play its proper role in it.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the daily growth of the might of the People's Republic of China and the rapid rise in its international position, and warmly hail the victory of the Chinese people as a common victory.

Believing that the militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples will be further strengthened in the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, the common enemies, and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and the fraternal Chinese people more new and great successes in internal and external activities for the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of China.

Kim Il Sung

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

Pyongyang, October 27, 1971

**From Comrade Pham Van Dong,
Premier of the Democratic
Republic of Viet Nam**

Comrade Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Peking

The 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly recently adopted the resolution on the restoration of the

lawful right of representation of the People's Republic of China at the U.N. and its various organs and at the same time expelled the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from this organization.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people and the D.R.V.N. Government, I send you, Comrade Premier, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people my warm congratulations.

The restoration of the legitimate seat of the People's Republic of China at the U.N. is the result of the persistent struggle of the Chinese people who have won the active support of the peoples of the socialist countries and all the progressive peoples in the world. This is another failure of the U.S. imperialists in their scheme to deny the People's Republic of China of her legitimate right of representation at the U.N. and to stubbornly occupy Taiwan Province, an inseparable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

I request Comrade Premier to accept my cordial salutations.

Pham Van Dong
Premier of the Government
of the Democratic Republic
of Viet Nam

Hanoi, October 29, 1971

From President Huynh Tan Phat Of the Republic of South Viet Nam

His Excellency Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Peking

On behalf of the people and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, I sincerely wish to convey to Your Excellency, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the brother Chinese people my warm congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations Organization.

This was a victory of the great people of China who have enjoyed the sympathy and support from the other socialist countries and many nationalist countries and the justice-loving people all over the world. It was at the same time an ignominious failure of the U.S. imperialists' schemes aimed at maintaining the Chiang Kai-shek clique in the U.N.O.

We wish the Chinese people many and yet greater successes in the building of their powerful country and in their struggle to defeat the U.S. imperialists' and

their henchmen's scheme of indefinitely occupying Taiwan Province, an integral part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China.

May the militant solidarity between the peoples of south Viet Nam and China last for ever.

Huynh Tan Phat
President of the Provisional
Revolutionary Government of
the Republic of South Viet Nam

South Viet Nam, October 29, 1971

From Romanian Party and State Leaders Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Ion Gheorghe Maurer

Comrade Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Comrade Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Dear Comrades,

Learning with especial satisfaction of the outcome of voting at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, we, on behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the entire Romanian people and in our own name, extend the warmest congratulations to you, the Communist Party of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people on the occasion of the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and all its organizations.

The restoration of the rights due to the People's Republic of China in the U.N. is an act of justice which is of special significance to the activity of the U.N.O. and to the cause of progress and peace in the world. It is a victory for the correct policy of recognition of the special role and importance of the People's Republic of China in international life, a victory for the fact that in our times, a durable settlement of major contemporary problems in conformity with the aspirations of the peoples is inconceivable without the participation, on an equal footing, of People's China and all states, be they big, medium-sized or small. This decision solemnly confirms the undeniable reality that there is only one China in the world and the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal representative of all Chinese people.

We are deeply convinced that the presence of the People's Republic of China in the U.N. will be an es-

sential contribution to the observance of the norms of international law, to the enhanced role of the U.N.O. in promoting the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual benefit, restraint from the threat or use of force, principles governing relations among states.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to reaffirm our conviction that the relations of friendship and mansided co-operation between our two Parties and countries, firmly based on mutual respect and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will steadily expand in the interests of our two peoples, of strengthening the anti-imperialist forces and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

We wholeheartedly wish the People's Republic of China full success in her activity in the United Nations Organization and other international bodies.

Nicolae Ceausescu

General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Ion Gheorghe Maurer

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania

From Madame Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon

The message Madame Sirimavo R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, sent to Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, reads:

"I was very pleased to learn of the resounding victory of the resolution at the United Nations General Assembly for the admission of the People's Republic of China. Please accept my sincerest felicitations and that of my government and people on this happy event to which we had been looking forward. The restoration of the People's Republic of China to its rightful place which was denied to her a quarter of a century is indeed a momentous event in world history and in the U.N. where it will mark the dawn of new era. As the Prime Minister of a country which has constantly supported and worked for the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, I personally welcome this event in common no doubt with the overwhelming majority of the world community and we look forward to fruitful co-operation with you for the attainment of the common purposes and objectives in the interest of world peace."

November 19, 1971

From Maithripala Senanayake, Acting Head of Government Of Ceylon

The message Maithripala Senanayake, Acting Head of the Government of Ceylon, sent to Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, reads:

"Please accept on behalf of the Government of Ceylon, the Honourable Prime Minister and myself our warmest congratulations to yourself and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the historic decision of the United Nations to restore your lawful seat in the United Nations Organization. We are confident that the entry of China into the United Nations will enhance the efficacy of the United Nations in international affairs and add considerably to the resolution of problems of peace, security and development."

From President Francisco Macias Nguema of Equatorial Guinea

The message from Francisco Macias Nguema, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, sent on October 27 to Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, reads:

I learnt with very great pleasure the admission of the great Chinese people to the United Nations. I, on behalf of the people, party and Government of Equatorial Guinea, express the warmest congratulations to the Chinese people and Government and the Communist Party of China on the historic event of the restoration of the lawful rights of China's sole Government in the international community. The entry of People's China into the United Nations constitutes a victory of the organization because it will contribute to the consolidation of peace and the settlement of world problems.

From El Hadj Diallo Saifoulaye, Guinean Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs

The message El Hadj Diallo Saifoulaye, Guinean Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs, sent to Chi Peng-fei, Acting Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, reads:

On the occasion of the admission of your great country to the United Nations Organization, the Guinean people, party, Government and I myself extend congratulations to the Chinese people, Communist Party and Government and you yourself on your diplomatic victory over the reactionary forces. The restoration of

the legitimate rights of your country in the United Nations Organization is the result of the unremitting struggle of the progressive forces of the world. It evidently proves that the unity of the progressive forces is invincible. This victory is the starting point of an offensive of the progressive forces to exercise their irresistible influence on history.

With highest consideration.

From President Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr of Iraq

His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Peking

On the occasion of the historic resolution adopted on the night of October 25 at the U.N. General Assembly on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China as the sole lawful representative of the entire Chinese people, I have the pleasure to extend, in my own name and on behalf of the people and the Government of the Republic of Iraq, the best congratulations and wishes to you personally and the friendly people and Government of the People's Republic of China.

I am convinced that this historic event will be a positive and effective contribution to the strengthening of world peace based on righteousness and justice and in support of the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence and against the imperialist and Zionist forces.

The exercise of its natural rights in the world organization by such a major power as People's China will be a support to the progressive front of the world and help the United Nations in undertaking its responsibilities for the liberation and progress of the peoples.

I reaffirm to Your Excellency on this occasion the willingness of the Government of the Republic of Iraq to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with your friendly country.

Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr
President of the Republic of Iraq
Baghdad, October 27, 1971

From President Moussa Traore Of Mali

His Excellency Mr. Tung Pi-wu,
Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China

Peking

The Malian people, the National Liberation Military Committee, the Government and myself have learnt

with great pleasure the news of the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. This victory won by the great Chinese people is the crown of their consistent and heroic struggle for peace and justice in the relations among the nations. I am convinced that the participation of your country in the work of the United Nations Organization will be of great importance to the future of the organization and will certainly contribute to the strengthening of peace and the development of international co-operation.

With very high consideration.

Colonel Moussa Traore
President of the National Liberation
Military Committee, Head of State,
and Premier of the Government, of
the Republic of Mali

Koulouba, October 26, 1971

From President Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania

His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai,
Premier of the People's Republic of China

Peking

On the occasion of the historic vote confirming the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations Organization, I have the honour to extend to Your Excellency, the friendly Chinese people and their Government the sincerest congratulations of the Mauritanian people, their party and Government and myself. We celebrate the event as a great victory of the forces of justice and peace in the common struggle we are waging for the triumph of the noble ideals inscribed in the United Nations Charter.

With high consideration.

Moktar Ould Daddah
President of the Islamic Republic of
Mauritania

Nouakchott, October 26, 1971

From King Mahendra of Nepal

His Excellency

Mr. Tung Pi-wu,
Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of
China

Peking

On this happy occasion of the adoption of the Albanian resolution by the United Nations admitting the People's Republic of China and expelling the Chiang

Kai-shek clique, we extend to you our hearty congratulations. We are confident that with the admission of your great country into the family of nations this world body will undoubtedly be more effective in maintaining world peace and international justice.

Mahendra

Kathmandu, October 26, 1971

From Prime Minister Bista Of Nepal

His Excellency

Mr. Chou En-lai,

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

Peking

We are extremely happy that the Albanian resolution of which Nepal is one of the co-sponsors has been passed by the General Assembly. The passing of the resolution enables your great country to take the rightful place in the world body. We are confident that with the admission of your great country there is bound to be greater contribution to the maintenance of world peace and security. Congratulations.

Prime Minister of Nepal
Kirti Nidhi Bista

Kathmandu, October 26, 1971

From President Yahya Khan Of Pakistan

The message Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, President of Pakistan, sent to Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, reads:

"On this historic occasion of the restoration of the legitimate rights of the great Chinese people in the United Nations, I offer on behalf of the Government and people of Pakistan and my own behalf sincere felicitations to you and to the Government and people of China. We have always maintained that the United Nations could neither be complete nor effective till the legitimate rights of the Chinese people were restored. We feel a sense of satisfaction and great happiness on this momentous development. The vote at the U.N. General Assembly last night is a vindication of the firm and just stand of the People's Republic of China on this issue. We are confident that the presence at the United

Nations of the People's Republic of China will make it truly universal and serve as a vital contribution to the efforts of that organization towards safeguarding the rights of all peoples of the world as also to international peace and justice. We in Pakistan stand ready to cooperate with the People's Republic of China in all its efforts to promote these objectives."

From President Marien Ngouabi Of the People's Republic of The Congo

His Excellency Mao Tsetung,

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Peking

The Congolese people united round their party, the Congolese Party of Labour, are celebrating with extreme joy the brilliant and historic victory won by the valiant Chinese people under your correct and wise leadership.

The restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations Organization and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique which is nearing its doom have opened a new era for fairer relations among nations. Together with the Chinese people, all the oppressed and exploited peoples have recovered their rights to the freedom of expression, to the affirmation of their personality and to the rightful reclamation of their freedom. Therefore, this victory is also a victory for all the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and for all the democratic forces of Europe and North America.

This event confirms once again the correctness of your brilliant thought. You have told us that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers and that no matter how big is their repressive material power, it can never intimidate those who refuse to be slaves.

The Congolese people share wholeheartedly the great and just satisfaction of the friendly Chinese people and believe that the Chinese people will make a militant and outstanding contribution in the United Nations Organization to make it an instrument veritably in the service of peace and freedom.

More than ever, the Congolese people are standing on the side of the Chinese people for the triumph of the ideals of progress, justice and peace in a world in which the exploitation of man will be banished through the annihilation of imperialism and its lackeys.

Comrade Chairman, please allow me, in the name of the Congolese people and their party, to extend our sincere congratulations, wishing the Chinese people and their glorious Communist Party happiness and prosperity and wishing you good health and longevity so that the friendly Chinese people, guided by your radiant and correct thought, will win even greater victories.

Major Marien Ngouabi
President of the Central Committee
of the Congolese Party of Labour
and President of the State Council
Brazzaville, October 27, 1971

From President Siaka Stevens Of Sierra Leone

Peking

The People's Republic of China
Chairman Mao Tsetung,

We in Sierra Leone have followed with keen interest the progress of the United Nations debate culminating in your country's admission to that august organization as the legal and logical representative of the Chinese people. We are enheartened that the People's Republic of China now takes its rightful place in the world community of nations. I send you my personal and heartfelt congratulations as well as those of the Government and people of the Republic of Sierra Leone. We are confident that the People's Republic of China will continue to make invaluable contribution to world peace and security.

Siaka Stevens
President
Freetown, October 26, 1971

From Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre

Peking

The People's Republic of China
His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung,

On the occasion of the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, I wish to express on behalf of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the Government and people of the Somali Democratic Republic, and in my own name our heartfelt congratulations to Your Excellency and to the Government and people of China. Indeed the res-

toration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations is a victory for our long-drawn struggle. In this historic occasion, we salute the Government and people of China who under your exemplary and epoch-making leadership achieved a tremendous victory which serves as a guiding pigeon for all peoples struggling for their just causes. In conclusion, I am sure that the active participation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations will make great contributions towards the realization of the true aims and objectives of the United Nations and the aspirations of all peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Please accept the assurance of my highest and fraternal consideration.

Major General Mohamed Siad Barre
President of the Supreme
Revolutionary Council
Mogadiscio, October 27, 1971

From Sudanese Foreign Minister Mansour Khalid

Mr. Chi Peng-fei,
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of
the People's Republic of China

Peking

Permit me, Your Excellency, on this great occasion of the admission of the People's Republic of China to the U.N. to personally congratulate you and, through you, your great country and glorious people. The admission of China is indeed a victory to the organization and to the noble aims of its charter and a triumph of the world human conscience which was able after 20 years of unrelenting struggle to see a long wrong righted. The U.N. is now more representative and to my sincere belief more able to brave the challenges of world peace, international security and economic development. The Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan who have always fought conscientiously and heartily for the admission of your great country to the U.N. and who have always maintained friendly and cordial relations with your country are particularly happy to share with you the auspicious occasion for international recognition. I am sure that the amicable relations that exist between our two countries will now find wider horizons of co-operation.

Dr. Mansour Khalid
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Democratic Republic of the Sudan
Khartoum, October 27, 1971

From Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Syria Abdel Rahman Khleifawi

His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China

Peking

I am very glad to learn the news of the restoration to the People's Republic of China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations Organization and the great Chinese people's recovery of their natural place in the international organization.

This great event proves that the forces of liberation and of socialism will win finally and that imperialism and its allies will suffer defeat in face of the struggle and perseverance of peoples.

The Syrian Arab Republic, which has from the very beginning struggled for the People's Republic of China to take the place which belongs to her in the United Nations Organization and for the Chinese people to recover their legitimate rights, rights which imperialism attempted to give to its lackeys, is firmly convinced that your victory is a victory of all the peoples and all the forces of freedom in the world and that it is a certain defeat for world imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Permit me, Your Excellency, to extend to you, in my own name and on behalf of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, the most cordial congratulations, wish you happiness and good health, and the friendly Chinese people further victories and progress.

Abdel Rahman Khleifawi
Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Damascus, October 27, 1971

From Mohsin Al Aini, Premier of the Arab Republic of Yemen

His Excellency Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council

Peking

We express our congratulations to Your Excellency and the people of the People's Republic of China on the occasion of your country's admission to the U.N. seat. This major success represents the victory of the will of the peoples loving peace and struggling against colonialism. The people and the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic have always been supporting the Chinese people's lawful right and continuously been interested

to strengthen and consolidate the friendship ties between our two countries. We wish the Chinese people progress and prosperity.

Mohsin Al Aini

Premier and Foreign Minister of the
Yemen Arab Republic

Sanaa, October 27, 1971

From Dzemal Bijedic, President Of Federal Executive Council Of Yugoslavia

His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China

Peking

The decision of the General Assembly on the restoration of the legal rights of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations Organization has been received in Yugoslavia with great satisfaction. We are convinced that the participation of the People's Republic of China in the work and activities of the U.N. will constitute a further significant step towards the strengthening of peace and international co-operation in the world as well as to the promotion of the role and efficiency of the United Nations Organization.

Dzemal Bijedic

President of the Federal Executive
Council of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia

Belgrade, October 26, 1971

From President Kenneth Kaunda Of Zambia

The message President Kenneth Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia sent to Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, reads:

"On behalf of the party, Government and people of the Republic of Zambia and, indeed, on my own behalf, I wish to convey to Your Excellency and to the great Chinese people, my warmest congratulations on your country's well-deserved admission to membership in the United Nations.

"I am confident that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations will greatly strengthen the forces of peace and freedom in the world."

From Chairman Robaya of the People's Democratic Republic Of Yemen

Salem Robaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, sent messages on October 28 to Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai. The messages of identical contents read:

I and other comrades members of the Presidential Council as well as the Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are glad to extend you our greetings on the admission of the friendly People's Republic of China as a member of the United Nations Organization and its Security Council. We regard this a victory of the heroic Chinese people and all other struggling peoples.

The presence of China in the United Nations and the Security Council will be of great benefit to the causes of mankind, which have remained unsolved in this international organization for a long time. Today, after occupying its proper place, China is sure to take a valiant stand by extending energetic and revolutionary support to these causes.

We hold that your entry into this international organization will make you shoulder an historic responsibility. We are convinced that your stand in support of the just causes will enable these causes to acquire legitimate and proper rights. We hope you will carry out your duties successfully and outstandingly.

Please accept my best regards and those of our people for you and the friendly Chinese people.

From Premier Ali Nasser of the People's Democratic Republic Of Yemen

Ali Nasser Mohamed, Premier and Minister of Defence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, sent a message on October 28 to Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

On the occasion of the great political victory of the Chinese Party, Government and people in gaining admission to the United Nations Organization and occupying the proper lawful seat and in expelling the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek known to the friendly Chinese people and the people the world over as a running dog of imperialism, I and my colleagues, members of the Cabinet of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, are happy to extend to you, the Chinese Government and the friendly Chinese people our warmest congratulations.

The victory won by the Chinese people through protracted struggle shows that the revolutionary struggle of various forms waged by the struggling peoples against their enemies, the imperialists and reactionaries, will certainly be victorious; it also shows that socialism will certainly triumph and imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism, will inevitably collapse.

China's admission to such an important international organization as the United Nations Organization as an influential and active working member is the result of the political struggle waged by the Chinese people and Government and, at the same time, the result of the revolutionary stand taken by the representatives of the world revolutionary movement who are on the side of China and support her in acquiring her lawful rights in the United Nations Organization. Furthermore, this victory is also the victory of the struggle now waged in the Arab region by the people of the Arab countries including the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen against the enemies—imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The National Front Organization, Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen stand on the side of the Chinese people, support their Government in acquiring the legitimate rights to join the U.N.O. and to occupy its lawful seat in the United Nations as the sole representative of the Chinese people. It is quite natural for our country to take such a position; it shows our conviction that there exists a dialectical relationship between our revolution and the world revolutionary movement because we stand entirely on the side of the socialist camp.

Therefore, after the people of your country and the people the world over have waged a struggle for this political victory, I avail myself of this opportunity to ask you to convey to the friendly Chinese people and their Government the congratulations of the Yemeni people and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. I wish your people more victories, your Government success and you yourself success and good health.

Comradely greetings!

From Prime Minister Abdul Zahir Of Afghanistan

Excellency Chou En-lai,
Prime Minister

Peking

On the occasion of the historical vote in the United Nations securing the full restoration of China's rights in United Nations, I sincerely felicitate Your Excellency, the Government and the friendly people of China, and express the confidence that the People's Republic of China will effectively contribute in the United Nations

efforts aiming at the strengthening of world peace and co-operation among nations.

Doctor Abdul Zahir, Prime Minister
Kabul, October 26, 1971

From President Michel Micombero Of Burundi

To His Excellency Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Peking

Mr. Chairman,

At a moment when the whole world rejoices over the historic vote of the U.N. General Assembly in favour of the readmission of your very great country to the international organization, I extend with immense joy, on behalf of the party, Government and people of Burundi and in my own name, my hearty and warm congratulations to you. The representation of the great and valiant Chinese people at the United Nations Organization and particularly in the Security Council is a great relief for all the peace-loving peoples and constitutes a sure guarantee for the normalization of international relations and international security.

I request you, Mr. Chairman, to convey to the Chinese leaders and people the great satisfaction which the Republic of Burundi feels on the occasion of this great international event.

With highest consideration,

Michel Micombero
President of the Republic and
General Secretary of the Party
Bujumbura, October 26, 1971

From President Ahmadou Ahidjo Of Cameroon

His Excellency Mr. Tung Pi-wu,
Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of
China

Peking

I learnt with great satisfaction the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations. Please allow me on this occasion to extend to you the heartfelt and warm felicitations of the Cameroonian people and their Government. The historic decision adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations by an overwhelming majority is of full significance for us. It affirmed the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China. It gave a proof that the great majority in the international community has acknowledged the role which your Government is to

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play in favour of peace and progress of mankind. It brought into relief the triumph of justice in international relations and the effective action of the countries of the third world for justice and solidarity among the peoples. Please accept my best wishes for your personal happiness and the assurances of my high consideration.

Ahmadou Ahidjo
President of the Federal
Republic of Cameroon

Yaounde, October 26, 1971

From President Allende of Chile

His Excellency

Mr. Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Communist Party of China

Peking, China

Please accept my sincerest congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of your great country in the United Nations, which signifies that the heartfelt aspirations of the people and Government of Chile have come true.

Yours fraternally
Salvador Allende
President of Chile

Santiago, Chile
October 28, 1971

His Excellency

Mr. Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China

Peking, China

Please accept my warmest congratulations in the name of the people and Government of Chile on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

Yours fraternally
Salvador Allende
President of Chile

Santiago, Chile
October 28, 1971

From Premier Fock of Hungary

Comrade Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China

Peking

On the occasion of the restoration to the People's Republic of China of her lawful rights in the United

Nations Organization, I extend to you and the Chinese people my good wishes. I believe that the recognition of the rights of the People's Republic of China in the U.N.O. is an outstanding success of the joint struggle of the socialist countries and the progressive forces the world over. May the activity of the People's Republic of China in the U.N.O. and other international organizations be conducive to the growth of the forces of socialism on a world scale and to the consolidation of peace in the whole world.

Fock Jenó

Premier of the Workers and
Peasants Revolutionary Govern-
ment of the Hungarian People's
Republic

Budapest, October 29, 1971

From Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India

His Excellency Prime Minister Chou En-lai,
The State Council of the People's Republic of
China

Peking

On behalf of the Government and people of India may I convey to Your Excellency and the Government and people of China our felicitations on the restoration of the legitimate right of representation of China by your Government in the United Nations. This will make the United Nations more representative in character and will give greater weight to Asia's participation in the deliberations and decisions of this organization. We look forward to the People's Republic of China playing its rightful role in the United Nations and working in close co-operation with your delegation in the interest of peace and progress in Asia and throughout the world.

Indira Gandhi

Vienna, October 27, 1971

From Amir Sabah of Kuwait

His Excellency Tung Pi-wu,
Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of
China

Peking

On the occasion of the historic resolution of the United Nations General Assembly regarding the recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate representative of the great Chinese people, I have pleasure in expressing to Your Excellency in my name and on behalf of Kuwait's people our warmest congratulations. Fully confident that

this will allow the People's Republic of China to play her active role in this world organization and others as it will be a prelude to a new era in relations between nations and co-operation between peoples, a principal factor for the safeguarding of world peace. While looking forward to closer relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries and peoples, we greet you.

Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah
Amir of Kuwait

Kuwait, October 28, 1971

From Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Jaber of Kuwait

His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China

Peking

I have pleasure in extending to Your Excellency sincere congratulations on the occasion of the entry of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations. While welcoming your friendly country's membership of the international organization, we are confident that your country's constructive participation in the activities of the international organization will strengthen the international community and serve the cause of right, justice and peace in the world. I take this opportunity to send best wishes for Your Excellency's personal good health and happiness and the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly Chinese people.

Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber
Heir Apparent and Prime Minister of
the State of Kuwait

Kuwait, October 28, 1971

From Jaroszewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland

Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the Peo-
ple's Republic of China

Peking

On the occasion of the restoration of the proper rights of the People's Republic of China in the U.N. and expulsion from it of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, I, on behalf of the Polish Government and people, extend hearty congratulations to you and the Chinese people.

The resolution of the U.N. General Assembly has realized the aim for which various socialist states, including the Polish People's Republic, have struggled in

the international platform for the past 22 years. I am convinced that the participation in the work of the United Nations and its Security Council by the People's Republic of China will promote the consolidation of international security and strengthen the cause of co-operation in the interest of world peace and progress.

Piotr Jaroszewicz
Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the Polish People's Republic

From Foreign Minister Masmoudi Of Tunisia

His Excellency Mr. Chi Peng-fei,
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

Peking

I welcome with great satisfaction the U.N. decision on the restoration of the rights of the People's Republic of China. On this occasion, I extend to you my warmest congratulations. I am convinced that this act of historic significance will open the way for your great country to play a proper role in the international community in favour of the maintenance of peace, the safeguarding of justice and the strengthening of the solidarity among peoples.

Mohamed Masmoudi
Minister of Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Tunisia

Tunis, October 26, 1971

From Prime Minister Erim Of Turkey

His Excellency Chou En-lai,
Prime Minister of the People's Republic of
China

Peking

Your Excellency, I am very pleased with the decision of the 26th General Assembly restoring the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. I am confident that the presence of the People's Republic of China will strengthen the United Nations Organization in its efforts for world peace, security and development. I extend to you and to the great Chinese people the warmest congratulations and best wishes of the Turkish Government and nation.

Nihat Erim
Prime Minister of Turkey
Ankara, October 27, 1971

From President Nasir of Maldives

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung
People's Republic of China

I extend to Your Excellency, the Government and people of the People's Republic of China, congratulations on this great victory which has enabled your country to secure its due place in the United Nations. On behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of Maldives, please accept, Excellency, good wishes and my own personal felicitations. We welcome this decision for the participation and restoration to the People's Republic of China of her lawful seat in the United Nations Organization.

Amir Ibrahim Nasir
President of the Republic of Maldives

From Prime Minister Ramgoolam Of Mauritius

His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai,
Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China

Peking

On behalf of the Government and in my own personal name, I offer you, your Government and your people our warmest congratulations on your country's admission to the United Nations. By this historic act the defences of peace have been strengthened and we are all confident that mankind will gain by your contribution to the ideals of our times. We pray that under your wise and enlightened leadership your people will know years of happiness and prosperity.

Please accept our warmest wishes for your personal health and well-being.

Highest consideration.

Seewoosagur Ramgoolam
Prime Minister

Port Louis, October 27, 1971

From Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front

His Excellency Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China

Peking

The 26th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations recently adopted with overwhelming

majority a resolution on the restoration of the right of representation of the People's Republic of China at the U.N. and at the same time expulsion of the Chiang-Kai-shek clique from this organization. On behalf of the Lao Patriotic Front and the Lao people, I am very happy to send to the Government and people of great China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tsetung my warmest congratulations.

This historic event is an extremely glorious diplomatic victory of the Government and people of China as well as the justice-loving governments and people in the world who have struggled for more than 20 years for the restoration of all legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China at this international organization and, at the same time, is a bitter and ignominious setback of the U.S. imperialists and their satellites in their scheme to isolate the People's Republic of China and create "two Chinas." Moreover, all countries in the world have seen still more clearly the justice and the increasing strength in all fields of the People's Republic of China, and given her increasing support.

The Lao people firmly believe that the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China — the sole representative of China — at the U.N. will make an important contribution to the struggle waged by the peoples the world over against U.S.-led imperialism and old and new colonialism, for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

With highest respects.

Prince Souphanouvong
Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Lao Patriotic Front

Sam Neua, November 1, 1971

From Prime Minister Castro and President Dorticos

Comrade Tung Pi-wu,
Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of
China

Comrade Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the Peo-
ple's Republic of China

Peking, China

In the name of the people and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, we joyously extend to you our congratulations and express satisfaction on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. The defence of these rights has always had the resolute support of the people and Revolutionary Government of Cuba. The resolution adopted in the United Nations Organization is a victory over imperialism. Let us reiterate to you on this

pleasant occasion our best wishes for the happiness of the Chinese people. With highest consideration.

Major Fidel Castro Ruz
Prime Minister of the
Revolutionary Government

Doctor Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado
President of the Republic of
Cuba

November 4, 1971
Havana, Cuba

From Prime Minister Hoveyda Of Iran

His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the Peo-
ple's Republic of China

Peking

The adoption of the resolution on the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China by the General Assembly of the United Nations was a source of great pleasure to me.

While congratulating Your Excellency on the success of your country, I do hope that the delegations of our two countries will co-operate with each other at the United Nations for the enhancement of peace and international security and the social and economic development of all the countries.

Amir Abbas Hoveyda
Prime Minister of Iran

From Burmese Foreign Minister Hla Han

His Excellency Mr. Chi Peng-fei,
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs

Government of the People's Republic of China

Peking

On the historic occasion of the restoration of its lawful rights to the People's Republic of China in the United Nations I wish, on behalf of the Government of the Union of Burma and the Burmese people, to extend our sincere felicitations to Your Excellency and through you to the Government of the People's Republic of China and to the Chinese people.

Colonel Hla Han
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Union of Burma

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