

PEKING REVIEW

35

September 1, 1972

北
京
周
報

Uphold Principle, Promote Justice

"Renmin Ribao" editorial on U.N. Security Council meeting to discuss "Bangla Desh's" application for U.N. membership

Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement

Protesting against the bombing and destroying of a Chinese lifeboat by U.S. aircraft

Art and Photography Exhibitions

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol. 15, No. 35 September 1, 1972

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Chinese Leaders Cable Romanian Leaders — Warmly greeting 28th anniversary of liberation of Romania	
Romanian Charge d'Affaires a.i. Gives Reception	
1st Asian Table Tennis Championships	
Tanzanian Goodwill Delegation in Peking	
Tunisian Government Delegation Welcomed	
China Will Not Send Observer Delegation to the Olympics	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Uphold Principle, Promote Justice — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	5
China at the U.N.:	
Soviet Social-Imperialism's Attempt to Further Control South Asian Subcontinent Exposed	6
U.N. Security Council Debates on "Bangla Desh's" Application for U.N. Membership	9
Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China	10
Chinese Foreign Ministry Information Department Spokesman Refutes U.S. Denial	10
Memorial Ceremony Held in Viet Nam	11
African Countries' Victory: Rhodesia Expelled From Olympic Games	11
Our Days in Romania — The Chinese Radio and Television Delegation	12
Two National Exhibitions: New Achievements in Art and Photography	14
Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Studying Philosophy: Where Do Man's Knowledge and Talent Come From?	17
ROUND THE WORLD	18
Korea: Proposal for North-South Joint Conference	
Egypt: Two Superpowers' Agreement	
ON THE HOME FRONT	20
More Medicines and Medical Equipment for the Villages	
A National Minority People's Commune of Kwangsi	
20-Year-Old Lathe Good As New	
Shanghai's Retired Workers	

THE WEEK

Chinese Leaders Cable Romanian Leaders

— Warmly greeting 28th anniversary of liberation of Romania

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

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

Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer,

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

Bucharest

Dear Comrades,

At the time when the Romanian people are joyously celebrating the 28th anniversary of the liberation of their motherland, we, on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, extend warm congratulations to you, to the Romanian Communist Party, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the entire Romanian people.

Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, the fraternal Romanian people took up arms and staged the heroic armed uprising of "August 23" 28 years ago today and overthrew the reactionary rule of Ion Antonescu, whereupon

the Romanian people became the masters of their own country. Since liberation, the industrious and valiant Romanian people, maintaining independence and working hard for the prosperity of their country, have overcome numerous difficulties and achieved important successes in their socialist construction. At present, the fraternal Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are striving for the fulfilment of the new Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. We sincerely wish you still greater successes.

The Romanian Government and people are resolutely opposed to imperialist aggression and interference and to hegemony and power politics; they have consistently stood for equality between all countries, big and small, and waged unremitting struggles to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty. We admire and support this just stand of the Romanian people and their spirit of daring to fight.

In recent years, the revolutionary friendship between the Parties, the

countries and the peoples of China and Romania, which is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has continuously developed and relations of mutual assistance and co-operation have been daily strengthened in all fields. We are convinced that in the struggle of opposing imperialism and building socialism, our two peoples will, as always, sympathize with each other, support each other and help each other.

May the friendship between the peoples of China and Romania remain evergreen!

Mao Tsetung

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Tung Pi-wu

Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China

Chou En-lai

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

Peking, August 22, 1972

Romanian Charge d'Affaires a.i. Gives Reception

Iosif Chivu, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Romanian Embassy in Peking, and his wife gave a reception on the evening of August 23 to warmly celebrate the 28th anniversary of Romania's liberation.

Attending the reception were Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of

the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chi Peng-fei, Foreign Minister; Chang Tsai-chien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Wu Teh, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Iosif Chivu and Chi Peng-fei spoke at the reception which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the two Parties, countries and peoples of Romania and China.

1st Asian Table Tennis Championships

The First Asian Table Tennis Championships will begin on September 2 in Peking. During the championships, the First Congress of the Asian Table Tennis Union (A.T.T.U.) will be held. Around 30 countries and regions will take part in them.

The various delegations which arrived in Peking were warmly welcomed by representatives of the championships' organizing committee and the Chinese Table Tennis Association as well as table tennis players.



A poster for the 1st Asian Table Tennis Championships.

In May this year, delegations and delegates of table tennis associations from 16 countries and regions in Asia held a meeting in Peking to set up the A.T.T.U. Through democratic consultation and full discussion, they reached unanimous agreement on the establishment of a new and truly representative Asian table tennis organization — the Asian Table Tennis Union. The meeting also decided that the First Asian Table Tennis Championships be held in Peking from September 2 to 13, 1972.

A.T.T.U. Executive Committee Meets

The Executive Committee of the Asian Table Tennis Union (A.T.T.U.) held a meeting on August 27 in Peking. The meeting examined all the preparatory work for the First Asian Table Tennis Championships, and studied the acceptance of the invitation by the table tennis organizations of Asian countries and regions to

take part in the championships.

The meeting held that with a view to carrying forward the spirit of "enhancing friendship among the people and table tennis players of the countries and regions in Asia" as envisaged in the aims of the A.T.T.U., the people and sportsmen of the countries and regions in Asia should be united on the broadest possible scale. *The A.T.T.U. will extend its welcome if the Taiwan table tennis team participates in the activities of the A.T.T.U. in the name of the Taiwan provincial team of the People's Republic of China.*

Chinese Delegations

A 22-member Chinese Table Tennis Delegation to the First Asian Table Tennis Championships has been formed. It includes: leader Hsu Yin-sheng; first deputy leader Lu Ting; deputy leaders Fu Chao-lou, Li Fu-jung (concurrently coach), Chiu Chung-hui, Chang Hsieh-lin and Lin Hui-ching; coaches Chuang Chia-fu and Wang Chih-liang; seven men players: Liang Ko-liang, Tiao Wen-yuan, Hsi En-ting, Wang Wen-jung, Yu Yi-tse, Wu Chin-hsing (junior) and Chang Hui-chung (junior); and six women players: Li Li, Chou Pao-chin, Hu Yu-lan, Liu Hsin-yen, Tiao Li-li (junior) and Hu Fu-yun (junior).

The Delegation of the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China to the First Congress of the Asian Table Tennis Union and the meeting of the

Preparatory Committee of the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament has also been formed. The delegation's leader is Sung Chung, acting president of the association, and its members are Lin Hui-ching, Ho Chen-liang and Kuan Hui-kuang.

Tanzanian Goodwill Delegation In Peking

"Tanzania completely rejects the notion that the fate of the world be left to the superpowers. While we welcome any movement towards detente we at the same time refuse to be simply spectators in matters concerning world peace. The peace of the world is a matter of concern for all of us."

This was said by John S. Malecela, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, at the banquet given by Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei in Peking in honour of the Tanzanian Goodwill Delegation led by him and Lt. Col. Hafidh Suleiman, deputy leader of the delegation and Member of the Zanzibar Revolution Council.

The delegation arrived in Peking on August 20 and was feted by the Chinese Foreign Minister that evening.

In his speech at the banquet, Foreign Minister Chi said: "Tanzania is a bright banner of struggle against imperialism and colonialism flying in Africa."

(Continued on p. 22.)



Making preparations for welcoming their Asian friends.

"Renmin Ribao" Editorial

Uphold Principle, Promote Justice

THE U.N. Security Council discussed on August 24 and 25 the application of "Bangla Desh" for U.N. membership. With ulterior motives, the Soviet Government ganged up with the Indian Government in an attempt to compel the Security Council to immediately agree to "Bangla Desh's" membership in the United Nations under the circumstances when relevant U.N. resolutions have not been implemented. But with the resistance of a number of justice-upholding council members and the firm opposition of the Chinese representative, the Soviet Government failed to pull its scheme off.

Why the Soviet urgency in trying to drag "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations? The purpose is to scrap the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council last year and legalize the Soviet aggression against the south Asian subcontinent so as to further strengthen its control and expansion in the region.

It is known to all that after the armed aggression launched against Pakistan by the Indian Government with Soviet social-imperialist support last year, the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council adopted with overwhelming majority resolutions stipulating in explicit terms that every party concerned should withdraw all its troops to "its own territory," observe the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and release and repatriate prisoners of war. However, the Soviet Government has been instigating, behind the scenes, India and "Bangla Desh" to refuse implementing the relevant U.N. resolutions. Up to now, India has not yet really withdrawn its troops and has detained more than 90,000 Pakistan prisoners of war and civilians as "hostages" for blackmail against Pakistan. The authorities of "Bangla Desh," too, did not agree to release these prisoners of war and civilians and have even insisted on the trial of the former. Under the pretext of helping in the sweeping of mines, Chittagong has been opened to the free entry first of Indian and then of Soviet naval forces. Now, the Soviet Government has gone so far as to ignore the qualifications for membership stipulated in the U.N. Charter and insisted on dragging "Bangla Desh," which refuses to implement the relevant U.N. resolutions, into the United Nations. In its arrogant behaviour, the Soviet Government is trying to throw overboard the relevant U.N. resolutions which gave expression to the will of the great majority of the countries of the world, and to trample upon and sabotage at will the principles of the U.N. Charter. This is another foul performance of Soviet social-imperialism in pursuing its power politics.

What is more absurd is the allegation of the Soviet revisionists that their unjustifiable action was taken to

"promote" a solution of the south Asian subcontinent question. In fact, the destruction of peace in this region resulted from the very Soviet social-imperialist support for the Indian aggression. If it were not for the outside interference of the superpowers and if the U.N. resolutions were seriously implemented by all parties concerned on the south Asian subcontinent, the issues between the latter could be reasonably solved through consultations on an equal footing and the tension in the region therefore relaxed. But the Soviet Government did exactly the opposite. On the one hand, it went all out to encourage the Indian Government to refuse implementing the relevant U.N. resolutions and, at the same time, instigated the "Bangla Desh" authorities to refuse meeting with Pakistan leaders without conditions, trying in every way to obstruct and sabotage any genuine conciliation between India and Pakistan and between Pakistan and "Bangla Desh"; on the other hand, it insisted on dragging "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations at once. This is a deliberate attempt to aggravate the antagonism between the parties concerned on the south Asian subcontinent and perpetuate hostility among the peoples in the region. To put it bluntly, the sinister design of the Soviet Government is to create further confusion so as to fish in troubled waters and go on expanding its sphere of influence on the south Asian subcontinent and in the Indian Ocean. This once again shows that Soviet social-imperialism is a ferocious enemy of the entire people of the south Asian subcontinent.

In the present circumstances, whether or not the Security Council should agree to admit "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations is an important matter of principle. In defence of the principles of the U.N. Charter, the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council, which gave expression to the will of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world, and the fundamental interests of the entire people on the south Asian subcontinent, and proceeding from the desire to bring about a relaxation of the tension on the subcontinent, the Chinese Delegation has put forward a draft resolution at the Security Council, calling for postponing the consideration of the "Bangla Desh's" application for U.N. membership pending the genuine implementation of the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council and the equitable settlement of the issues between India and Pakistan and between Pakistan and "Bangla Desh." This proposal of China is reasonable and perfectly just. However, the Soviet and Indian representatives spared no efforts to obstruct and sabotage the Chinese draft resolution and insisted on railroading through the Security Council a decision to admit "Bangla Desh" immediately. This is the height of arrogance! To allow

the sinister scheme of Soviet social-imperialism to succeed is tantamount to tolerating its wilful practice of hegemonism and to encouraging its aggression and expansion. It is the duty of China, as a member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council, to uphold principle and promote justice in the United Nations. By categorically vetoing the draft resolution put forward by the Soviet Union, India and others, the Chinese Delegation was faithfully carrying out its sacred duty.

The Soviet revisionists have gone the length of frantically attacking the just stand of China, viciously vilifying her as a "super-superpower." This is ridiculous. You Soviet revisionist worthies have committed all kinds of truculent acts in the world and have fully revealed your own ugly features as a superpower. The best portrayal of this is your intervention and aggression on the south Asian subcontinent and your recent behaviour in the United Nations. It was precisely to oppose your acts of a superpower in trying to manipulate the United Nations at will that we vetoed your unreasonable draft resolution. To tell you frankly, now that the legitimate rights of the People's Republic

of China in the United Nations have been restored, we will resolutely stand with the countries and people of the third world and with all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people to oppose power politics and hegemonism, break the manipulation and monopoly of the United Nations by the superpowers, support the just struggle of the peoples, safeguard the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries and defend world peace. It is sheer day-dreaming for you to desire to commit evils in the United Nations without meeting resolute opposition from China.

The Chinese people have always cherished friendly feelings towards all the peoples of the south Asian subcontinent. We sincerely hope that the situation on the subcontinent will be genuinely relaxed and that the parties concerned will settle their issues through consultations on an equal footing. We are convinced that as long as they free themselves from the superpowers' control and interference, strengthen their unity and rely on their own struggle, the peoples of the south Asian subcontinent are bound to achieve one victory after another in their just cause.

(August 28)

China at the U.N.

Soviet Social-Imperialism's Attempt to Further Control South Asian Subcontinent Exposed

China's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Huang Hua spoke on the afternoon of August 25 at the U.N. Security Council meeting which continued to discuss the question of "Bangla Desh" applying for U.N. membership. The full text of Huang Hua's speech follows:

Mr. President.

In defence of the principles of the U.N. Charter, the implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions which gave expression to the will of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world and the fundamental interests of the entire people on the south Asian subcontinent, the Chinese Delegation has put forward a right and reasonable draft resolution on "Bangla Desh's" application for membership in the United Nations. However, as a result of the strenuous obstruction and sabotage by the Soviet and Indian Delegations, such a draft resolution which is in full accord with the principles of the U.N. Charter could not be adopted in the Security Council. The Chinese Delegation cannot but express its utmost regret.

In order to prevent the Security Council from adopting this entirely just draft resolution of the Chinese Delegation, so as to drag into the United Nations "Bangla Desh" which has violated the principles of the U.N. Charter and the relevant resolutions and is, therefore, not qualified at all to be admitted into the United Nations, the Soviet and Indian Delegations have not hesitated to distort the principles of the U.N. Charter and its relevant provisions and have tried hard to separate the consideration of 'Bangla Desh's' application for membership in the United Nations from the implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions. This runs entirely counter to the principles of the Charter and is totally untenable from a legal point of view. This cannot be tolerated in any way.

Taking into consideration the specific conditions and situation in which "Bangla Desh" came into being, it is quite obvious that the question of "Bangla Desh's" application for membership in the United Nations can in no way be examined in deviation from the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council

concerning last year's war of aggression on the south Asian subcontinent.

What do the relevant U.N. resolutions say? Security Council Resolution 307 (1971) referred in explicit terms to "all those concerned," which naturally include India, Pakistan as well as the authorities of "Bangla Desh" now applying for membership in the United Nations. U.N. General Assembly Resolution 2793 (XXVI) called upon them to "take forthwith all measures" for withdrawal of their armed forces on the territory of the other. Operative paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 307 (1971) demanded "the withdrawal of all armed forces to their respective territories as soon as practicable." Paragraph 3 called upon "all those concerned" "to observe the Geneva Conventions of 1949," which stipulated in clear-cut terms: "Prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities." The former called for "taking forthwith all measures" and "withdrawal as soon as practicable," and the other said "without delay." More than eight months have now elapsed since the adoption of the two resolutions, yet the Indian Government has not yet withdrawn all its troops to its own territory.

In his speech the Indian representative tried to deny the presence of Indian troops in "Bangla Desh." However, as far as we know, Indian troops have not been completely withdrawn from there. Verbal denial by the Indian representative and the "Bangla Desh" authorities does not count. Therefore the Chinese Delegation is of the opinion that the Secretary-General should present a report to the Security Council on the full implementation of the two resolutions. Furthermore, the Indian Government has up to now detained more than 90,000 Pakistan prisoners of war and civilians. One of the pretexts used by the Indian Government for doing so is that "Bangla Desh" does not agree to the release and repatriation of these prisoners of war. "Bangla Desh" even insists on their trial. Article 4 of Chapter II of the U.N. Charter on membership stated in clear-cut terms that applicants for membership in the United Nations must not only declare their readiness to "accept the obligations contained in the present Charter" but also "in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations" before they will be qualified to be admitted as a member of the United Nations. By what it has done, the Indian Government has not shown the slightest respect for the principles of the U.N. Charter and the relevant U.N. resolutions. How can the "Bangla Desh" authorities which have shown open contempt for the principles of the U.N. Charter and refused to comply with the relevant resolutions expect the Security Council to shut their eyes, asserting that they "are able and willing" to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter? Inability and unwillingness to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter are the very proof of a direct contravention of Article 4 of the Charter and the complete lack of qualification for being admitted into the United Nations. Is it not an open mis-

interpretation and mockery of the Charter to describe the requirement of the applicant's implementation of the U.N. resolutions directly related to it as adding "extraneous conditions" to Article 4 of the Charter and as "anti-constitutional"?

The Soviet Government supported the Indian Government in launching a war of aggression against Pakistan. This in itself constituted a gravest violation of the U.N. Charter. Yet they are now trying to pin the "anti-constitutional" label on others. They have indeed stopped at nothing in confounding black and white and reversing right and wrong, reaching the height of truculence. One may still recall that on December 7 last year, the General Assembly adopted by a majority of 104 votes a resolution against the above act of aggression by the Soviet Union and India. This resolution mentioned in particular in its preambular paragraph 5: "Mindful of the provisions of the Charter, in particular of Article 2, paragraph 4," which stipulated: "All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations." As everyone is aware, it is precisely the Soviet and Indian Governments that have committed aggression against another country by the use of force as mentioned in this connection. It is again they who are trying to impose "Bangla Desh" upon the United Nations by forced arguments in wilful distortion of the Charter. The facts are clear: the "anti-constitutional" label can only be placed on the Soviet and Indian Governments.

If we give a deeper thought to the matter, we will understand that the Soviet and Indian Governments simply harbour ulterior motives in obstinately opposing a postponement of the consideration of "Bangla Desh's" application for membership and insisting on dragging "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations before the serious implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions. Are the Soviet and Indian Governments really concerned about the application of "Bangla Desh" for membership in the United Nations? To be frank, what really concerns them is not whether "Bangla Desh" will be admitted into the United Nations, nor the vital interests of the people on the south Asian subcontinent who ardently desire peace and development. They are deliberately taking advantage of the consequences of the war of aggression and refuse to withdraw all the Indian troops of aggression and are detaining the more than 90,000 prisoners of war and civilians as hostages, for the purpose of blackmailing Pakistan and pressurizing the United Nations. Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has said that pending the "final settlement" of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, she will not permit the repatriation of Pakistan prisoners of war. This statement alone reveals their true intention. Pakistan President Bhutto stated on many occasions and reiterated on August 10, "We are prepared to meet with Mujib Rahman and to discuss with them all important issues between us free from any preconditions." But

this reasonable proposal on the part of President Bhutto was again rejected unreasonably as a result of the obstruction put up by the instigators behind Mujib Rahman. In trying to force "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations when India in collusion with "Bangla Desh" is refusing to comply with the relevant U.N. resolutions, the purpose of the Soviet and Indian Governments is to legalize their violation of the U.N. resolutions, and further to exert pressure on Pakistan and seek a chance to expand aggression against Pakistan. Their act definitely is not aimed at, nor will it ever lead to, a relaxation of tension on the south Asian subcontinent or the normalization of the relations between the parties concerned. On the contrary, their aim is, and can only be, to maintain and aggravate the tension on the south Asian subcontinent so as to gain profit therefrom.

It is necessary to point out here that in recent years Soviet social-imperialism has played and is still playing a most insidious role in the development of the situation on the south Asian subcontinent. Last August the Soviet Government concluded with the Indian Government a so-called treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation, which is in essence an aggressive treaty of military alliance, whereby the Indian Government has finally and openly stripped off its cloak of "non-alignment." Subsequently, the Soviet Government directly instigated and supported India in launching a war of aggression against Pakistan. After the ceasefire, it has worked hard to obstruct a reasonable solution to the relationship between the parties concerned on the south Asian subcontinent in an attempt to aggravate their division and antagonism. The sole purpose of Soviet social-imperialism in so doing is to utilize the contradictions it has created single-handedly to further control India and "Bangla Desh" and infiltrate into the regions of the Indian Ocean and the south Asian subcontinent so as to expand its spheres of influence and contend for hegemony. The aggressive design of social-imperialism knows no bounds. Today it can bully Pakistan at will, and the next day it can use its old trick against other countries of the subcontinent. Such talk as devotion to the "normalization" of the situation on the south Asian subcontinent and "relations of co-operation" and fostering "a brotherly atmosphere" are sheer hoax. In so obstinately refusing to postpone the consideration and so hastily pressing for a vote by the Security Council on "Bangla Desh's" application and forcing the Chinese Delegation to vote against it, they are merely using "Bangla Desh" as a pawn to take the chestnut out of the fire for them. Anyone with a sober mind has seen through their manoeuvre. Today they push their "secure boundaries" to the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean, and the next day they can press further into the Pacific and the Atlantic. It is known to all what they have done to some of their "allies," and we will not dwell on it here. In recent years, with honey in mouth and dagger in heart, they have committed aggression, sub-

version, control and interference in the name of support and assistance against a series of the third world countries, including countries in Africa and the Middle East. Is there any lack of evidence in this respect? Some of their schemes have already been revealed, and some are being revealed. The acts and deeds of social-imperialism have opened the eyes of the people. If certain people on the south Asian subcontinent still have some sense of national confidence, why can't they take the initiative to unite the south Asian subcontinent first and to facilitate a reasonable settlement of the relevant issues, and why should they allow themselves to be led by the nose? Out of consideration for a genuine relaxation of the situation on the south Asian subcontinent and the vital interests of the entire people on the south Asian subcontinent, the Chinese Delegation wishes to speak out the truth here in advance.

In short, the controversial issue before us is an extremely important question of principle. The Chinese Delegation definitely cannot agree to the Security Council considering "Bangla Desh's" application for membership in the United Nations in the present circumstances in contravention of the principles of the U.N. Charter and in disregard of the relevant U.N. resolutions which gave expression to the will of the overwhelming majority of countries of the world. All member states have formally declared their support of the U.N. Charter. Many countries have voted in favour of the relevant U.N. resolutions; whether recognition has been accorded to "Bangla Desh" or not, first of all the members of the United Nations are under the unshirkable obligation to urge the full implementation of these resolutions and to urge India and Pakistan, and Pakistan and "Bangla Desh" to reach agreement through consultations on an equal footing for a reasonable settlement of the issues between them, before the application of "Bangla Desh" can be considered. Therefore, the Security Council should in no way submit to the unreasonable demands of the Soviet and Indian Delegations. If they are to have their way, the Security Council will repeat its serious mistakes of violating the Charter, and that will mean the Security Council killing its own resolutions with its own hands, thus discrediting the United Nations and the Security Council which will forfeit the trust of the people of the world.

Since the Soviet Union and India, clinging to their obdurate course, have now unreasonably opposed the reasonable proposal of the Chinese Delegation and pressed for the Security Council's approval of "Bangla Desh's" admission into the United Nations under the present circumstances, we, as one of the permanent members of the Security Council and in defence of the principles of the U.N. Charter and the interests of the people of the south Asian subcontinent and the whole world, will be compelled to fulfil determinedly our sacred duty and vote firmly against the unreasonable demand of the Soviet and Indian Delegations so as to defend the prestige and authority of the United Nations and the Security Council.

In this connection, the Chinese Delegation deems it necessary to state: We are firmly opposed to the aggressive policies and unreasonable demand of the Soviet and Indian Governments. But we are friendly to the

people of these countries and the entire people of the whole south Asian subcontinent. No one can destroy such friendly relations, which will certainly grow in the course of our common struggle in the future.

U.N. Security Council Debates on "Bangla Desh's" Application for U.N. Membership

THE U.N. Security Council had decided on August 10 to refer the question of "Bangla Desh's" application for U.N. membership to its Committee on the Admission of New Members which, however, failed to arrive at a consensus of views. Accordingly, the Security Council President for August Edouard Longier-Staey (Belgium) again referred the issue to the Security Council. On August 24, the Security Council continued the debate. After a fierce struggle, the meeting decided to postpone the voting on the issue until August 25 as proposed by the Sudanese representative. At that meeting Chinese Representative Huang Hua specifically introduced the draft resolution proposed by the Chinese Delegation and called for postponement of consideration of the application of "Bangla Desh" pending full implementation of last year's relevant U.N. resolutions on the south Asian subcontinent.

At the August 25 Security Council meeting, a hot debate on the issue whether the Chinese draft resolution and that of the Soviet Union, India and others should be voted on. Somali Representative Abdulrahim Abby Farah proposed on behalf of his own country and the delegations of Guinea and the Sudan an amendment to the draft resolution of the Soviet Union, India and others. He proposed that recommendation for the admission of "Bangla Desh" to the U.N. be "subject to the immediate implementation of those provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 relating to the release and repatriation of prisoners of war and civilian internees as mentioned in the Security Council Resolution 307 (1971)."

The President of the Security Council then put the Chinese draft resolution to vote. The result was 3 in favour, 3 against, with 9 abstentions. The resolution was not adopted. Chinese Representative Huang Hua took the floor after the voting (for the full text of his speech, see p. 6). The meeting then voted on the Somali, Guinean and Sudanese amendment to the draft resolution of the Soviet Union, India and others. Somalia, Guinea, the Sudan and the United States voted for it; the Soviet Union, India, Britain and Yugoslavia voted against; seven other countries abstained. The amendment was not adopted.

When the draft resolution of the Soviet Union, India and others which was strongly opposed by China and a number of other countries was put to vote, the

Chinese representative voted against it; the representatives of Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan abstained; 11 other countries voted for it. As China voted against it, the draft resolution was vetoed.

After the draft resolution they imposed on the Security Council and the United Nations was vetoed, the Soviet and Indian representatives in their speeches viciously vilified and attacked China's correct stand to defend firmly the principles of the U.N. Charter, the relevant U.N. resolutions and the interests of the people on the south Asian subcontinent and throughout the world.

Answering the unjustified attack by the Soviet and Indian representatives, Chinese Representative Huang Hua again took the floor. He said: "Since it took part in the work of the United Nations, the Chinese Delegation has always been very serious and cautious on the use of veto."

"However," Huang Hua added, "in total disregard of the U.N. Charter and the relevant U.N. resolutions as well as the desire of many delegations for a postponement, the Soviet Delegation in collaboration with the Indian Delegation have clung to their obdurate course, pressed hard and tried to force the Security Council to adopt a decision for admitting 'Bangla Desh' in the present circumstances. This involves an important question of principle: Do they have regard for the purposes and principles of the Charter? Should the Charter obligations be carried out? And should the relevant U.N. resolutions be respected? Since China has taken part in the work of the United Nations, China must act according to principles. We can never compromise on important questions of principle. Based on this principled stand, and after very serious and careful consideration, the Chinese Delegation has made the firm decision to use veto in defence of the principles of the U.N. Charter and the relevant U.N. resolutions."

Huang Hua emphasized: "It can be seen very clearly from the present debate that the Chinese Delegation has been compelled to use veto. It is entirely just for the Chinese Delegation to do so. Meanwhile, people can see even more clearly that the Soviet Union harbours ulterior motives in colluding with India to deliberately create a situation compelling the Chinese Delegation to apply a veto."

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of the People's Republic of China

From 08:54 to 09:08 hours on August 22, when a lifeboat of the Chinese merchant ship "Hongqi No. 151," which was anchored off the shore of Hon Ngu Island of Nghe An Province of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, was on its way back to the merchant ship after contacting another Chinese merchant ship "Hongqi No. 160" near by, two U.S. military aircraft suddenly made low altitude reconnaissance over the lifeboat and dive-bombed it. The Chinese lifeboat was destroyed and the five Chinese crew members were killed. The lifeboat was flying the national flag of the People's Republic of China and the U.S. aircraft had made repeated low altitude circling for reconnaissance before the bombing.

Following is the full text of the August 24 statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

On August 22, 1972 U.S. aircraft brazenly bombed a lifeboat of the Chinese merchant ship *Hongqi No. 151*,

which was anchored off the shore of Hon Ngu Island of Nghe An Province of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, destroying the Chinese lifeboat and killing the five Chinese crew members, i.e., Captain Chou Mao-chen and Deputy Political Commissar Ma Chuan-chu of *Hongqi No. 151* and its scamen Chang Hsiang-pin, Hsieh Mao-liang and Fang Shu-tung. This is a serious act on the part of U.S. imperialism in gross violation of the freedom of international trade and navigation and a grave provocation against the Chinese people.

The Chinese Government and people express great indignation at this and lodge a strong protest with the U.S. Government. The Chinese Government reserves the lawful right to demand compensation for its losses. The U.S. Government must immediately stop all provocations against Chinese merchant ships and guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents.

Chinese Foreign Ministry Information Department Spokesman Refutes U.S. Denial

After the issue of the statement of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the command of the U.S. forces of aggression against Viet Nam declared in a statement on August 25 that "the U.S. navy did destroy a 30-foot water supply craft operating 11 miles north-northeast of Vinh on August 22." But, attempting to deny its responsibility for the crime, it then said, "We have no evidence to indicate that we attacked a lifeboat. We do not target third country shipping." With regard to this, the spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs was instructed on August 26 to issue the following statement:

1. On the morning of August 22, 1972 after the Chinese lifeboat was bombed, the Chinese merchant ship *Hongqi 160* which was anchored nearby immediately lifted anchor and sailed to the site of the incident and established that the lifeboat was bombed at 105 degrees 45 minutes 12 seconds E, 18 degrees 47 minutes 53 seconds N, 10.75 miles to the northeast of Vinh of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. On that day there

were no other ships or boats carrying out activities in the vicinity.

2. The bombed Chinese lifeboat was 24.6 feet long, 7.9 feet wide and had a body depth of 3.1 feet. The boat had no deck. The boat's sides were painted white and the name of the ship *Hongqi 151* in Chinese was marked on it. The interior of the boat was painted orange. The boat carried no cargo of any kind. Thus it absolutely could not have been taken as a "supply craft."

3. The bombed Chinese lifeboat was flying the national flag of the People's Republic of China and the U.S. aircraft had made repeated low altitude circling for reconnaissance before the bombing, so the U.S. aircraft was entirely able to recognize it.

That the U.S. aircraft bombed and destroyed the Chinese lifeboat and killed the five Chinese crew members on it is undeniable iron-clad fact. Now, while admitting that it had bombed and destroyed a boat at the said time and place, the command of the U.S. forces

of aggression against Viet Nam has without any grounds whatsoever arbitrarily asserted that the boat bombed was a "supply craft." This is obviously a sleight of hand on its part, attempting thereby to deny the facts and shirk its responsibility for the crime.

The U.S. Government must immediately stop all provocations against Chinese merchant ships and guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents. The Chinese Government reserves the lawful right to demand compensation for its losses.

Memorial Ceremony Held In Viet Nam

THE Ministry of Communications and Transport of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam held a memorial ceremony on August 27 in Hanoi to mourn the death of the five Chinese comrades killed in the U.S. bombing attack on a life-boat of the *Hongqi 151* on August 22. The fallen victims are Captain Chou Mao-chen, Deputy Political Commissar Ma Chuan-chu and seamen Chang Hsiang-pin, Hsieh Mao-liang and Fang Shu-tung.

The First Class Military Order, the Friendship Medals and the citations awarded to the five Chinese comrades by the Standing Committee of the

National Assembly and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam were displayed at the ceremony. Wreaths were sent by Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government, Phan Trong Tue, Minister of Communications and Transport, Phan Anh, Minister of Foreign Trade, the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association, the Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce, the Maritime Transportation Department of the Ministry of Communications and Transport, the General Foreign Trade Maritime Transportation Corporation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Chinese Embassy in Viet Nam.

Chou Mao-chen and the other four comrades were buried in Nghe An Province in accordance with Vietnamese custom.

African Countries' Victory

Rhodesia Expelled From Olympic Games

THE International Olympic Committee decided at its August 22 Munich meeting to withdraw the invitation to Rhodesia to take part in the 20th Olympic Games as a result of the united and resolute struggle of many African countries. This is another important victory of the people of the African countries in their struggle against racial discrimination since the expulsion of the South African racist regime from the I.O.C. in 1970.

Strong Opposition

Despite the U.N. resolution on taking sanctions against the white racist regime of Rhodesia, the I.O.C. under the control of a few persons craftily invited in a disguised way the regime to send representatives to take part in the 20th Olympic Games to be held in Munich from August 26 to September 10 this year. As soon as the Rhodesian delegation arrived in Munich, it encountered strong opposition from African countries. Defying the blackmail and threat of a few I.O.C. leading members like Avery Brundage, the African countries persevered in their just stand and waged a struggle

against the participation of the white racist regime of Rhodesia in the Olympic Games. The vigour and scope of the movement increased daily. African countries including Tanzania, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Mali, Ghana, the Sudan, Libya, Burundi, the People's Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Upper Volta, Malagasy, Swaziland and Lesotho announced that they would boycott the games if Rhodesia was allowed to take part. In the name of the President of the Organization of African Unity Moroccan King Hassan II declared in a message to the International Olympic Committee on August 22 that Africa would boycott the Munich Olympics if the I.O.C. was to retain its decision permitting Rhodesian participation. He pointed out that the United Nations had repeatedly passed resolutions against the illegal Salisbury regime.

Pressed by the resolute struggle of the African countries and people of other lands, the I.O.C. held successive meetings and, after intense discussion, voted by 36-31 (3 abstentions) to withdraw the invitation to Rhodesia. The delegation of the white racist regime

of Rhodesia was at last driven out of the 1972 Olympic Games.

Applause and Cheers

It was reported that as soon as the I.O.C. made the decision, applause and cheers burst out at the meeting hall. The African delegates warmly shook hands with and congratulated each other. Abraham Ordia, President of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, said: "We are naturally very delighted that we have succeeded." Jean-Claude Ganga, Secretary-General of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, said delightedly: "This is a just decision." He hurried from the hall to the place where the African sportsmen were staying to tell them the good news. Boukari Tabion, Togo's Youth Inspector, said that it was a "very good thing, not only for the Olympics, but for the universe — because it is a universal issue." O.A.U. Secretary-General Nzo Ekhah Nghaky expressed satisfaction with the victory. He described this decision as "yet another victory for Africa." An Afro-American athlete called the vote "welcome news." An African official said: "The decision is a good one for the Olympic movement. But this whole question must be discussed in detail before the next games. We cannot have any of these last-minute decisions again."

Warm Congratulations

The Chinese people have followed with great interest the African countries' struggle against the participation of the white racist regime of Rhodesia in the 20th Olympic Games. Hailing the victory of the African countries and people in this struggle, *Renmin Ribao* published on August 25 an article by its Commentator, "The Mighty Strength of a Just Cause." The article said: "The Rhodesian delegation to the Olympic Games was sent by the white racist Smith regime of Rhodesia which internally pursues an extremely barbarous policy of racial discrimination to deprive the African people, who constitute the great majority of its population, of all political rights and externally colludes with the white colonialist authorities of South Africa and the Portu-

guese colonialist rulers in suppressing the national-liberation movement in southern Africa. The Organization of African Unity has on many occasions adopted resolutions on applying sanctions against the white racist Rhodesian regime. Resolutions to the same effect were also adopted by the United Nations after the struggle of many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. But under the control of a few people, the I.O.C. still made every effort to have the delegation of the reactionary Rhodesian regime take part in the 20th Olympic Games. This was a provocation against the African countries and people and a violation of the U.N. resolutions. It is a matter of course that the African and justice-upholding countries should boycott and oppose this. The I.O.C.'s withdrawal of its invitation to Rhodesia is not only a victory of the African countries and people, but also a common victory of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and people. This is another demonstration of the mighty strength of the unity of the people of all countries and an international just cause.

"The African people are advancing in big strides. The Asian, African and Latin American cause of unity against imperialism is developing victoriously. Anyone who fails to see this in international affairs and tries to impose the will of a few persons on the countries and peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America will run into snags sooner or later. The same is true in international sports. This is proved by the expulsion of South Africa from the I.O.C in 1970 and the withdrawal of the invitation to Rhodesia this time."

"We warmly congratulate the African countries and people on their new victory in the struggle against the participation of the white racist Rhodesian regime in the Olympic Games. We are firmly convinced that with the support of the people of all countries, the Zimbabwe people and the people in other African areas who have not won independence can surely smash the colonialist and neo-colonialist schemes and win greater victories so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle," the article concluded.

Our Days in Romania

by the Chinese Radio and Television Delegation

THE Chinese Radio and Television Delegation paid a friendly visit to Romania from June 26 to July 13 this year at the invitation of the Romania Committee of the Radio and Television.

During our sojourn, we travelled some 5,000 kilometres between the beautiful Carpathian Mountains and the blue Danube and visited about a dozen counties and cities. We saw

the splendid achievements the fraternal Romanian people had made in socialist construction under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and learnt about their firm resolve in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

On the day of our arrival, our Romanian comrades told us the happy news that, in response to the Party's

call, an emulation drive was launched throughout the country to greet the forthcoming National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, and that the workers have pledged to fulfil the new Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

In the factories we visited, we saw pictures of advanced workers and staff members, men and women, posted up on the boards of honour. They had distinguished themselves in the socialist emulation drive, and their splendid labour enthusiasm left a deep impression on us.

In the Resita Machine-Building Plant, an emulation campaign was in full swing between the various groups and workshops. Workers vied with one another in offering plans for technical innovations, so as to bring the potentialities of every machine and equipment into full play and make full use of every minute. While taking all possible effective measures to raise work efficiency, the workers did what they could to economize raw and other materials to ensure overfulfilment of production plans without additional workers or equipment.

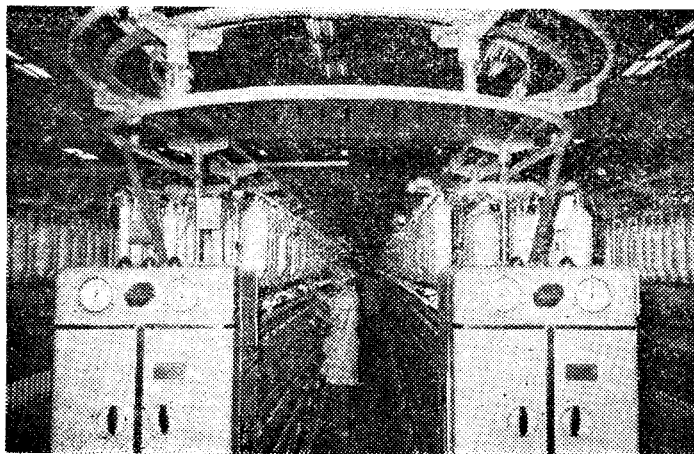
Making Their Own Equipment

We met the advanced worker Bahomi in the Bucharest Heavy Machine Tool Plant. Besides overfulfilling his production quotas with distinction, he had patiently helped four apprentices master production techniques. The plant's director informed us that in the campaign to make their own equipment, Bahomi was also a remarkable innovator of techniques. Pointing to a machine close by, he said that Bahomi had made it by utilizing waste materials after overcoming great difficulties. In making this equipment alone, Bahomi saved half a million lei worth of foreign exchange for the state.

The Party and Government of Romania have in recent years issued the call to the people to make their own equipment, laying the stress on self-reliance in industrial equipment. During our visit, we saw for ourselves the initiative and creativeness of the Romanian working class as well as its outstanding achievements in the drive to make their own equipment.

Director Gliga of the Brasov Automobile Plant told us that relying on their own efforts, workers in the factory had produced more than half the factory's machines and equipment in the past few years. Innovations were made on imported equipment, thereby greatly raising the level of automation in the plant. Thanks to automation, productivity increased sixfold in the foundry workshop.

The Pipesti Petro-Chemical Complex is also a model in making its own equipment. It introduced 250 innovations last year, topping the



A workshop in the Slobozia Textile Mill.

list for the whole county. New achievements were scored in the first half of this year. We learnt that 80 major or minor innovations were introduced in the week we were there.

Gains of Agricultural Co-operation

Romania's agricultural co-operative movement has now entered its tenth year; thriving scenes can be seen everywhere in the countryside. On the vast plains, combine harvesters are busy reaping wheat, while cattle and sheep are grazing on the slopes in the distance. All these speak well for the great achievements obtained in the past ten years by the Romanian people in their advance along the road of agricultural co-operation.

We visited Constanta County on the shores of the picturesque Black Sea. Formerly a backward area in agriculture, its wheat output was just about 500-600 kg. per hectare, and maize, 800-900 kg. In 1957, agricultural co-operation was achieved throughout the county, the first county to do so in Romania. Since then great changes have taken place in its vast countryside. Now there are 150 agricultural co-ops in the county, all of which have basically mechanized their farming and chemical fertilizers are used extensively. Per-hectare yield of wheat and maize now exceed 3,000 kg. Cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry have also multiplied. The co-ops have also built some small industries over the past few years. In the wake of the steady development and consolidation of the collective economy, the

peasants' living standard has notably improved.

So that they don't have to live at the mercy of the elements, the people of Constanta started building a big water conservancy project in 1967 to bring water from the Danube to irrigate their farmland. Now in its last stage, the project will be completed by the end of 1972. A big irrigation channel will run across the county, with canals and ditches totalling 4,000 kilometres in length reaching out to every nook and corner. The area under irrigation will be about 200,000 hectares, or 40 per cent of the county's cultivated land.

During our visit to Romania, the students have begun their summer vacations. In factories and villages and on the construction sites, we often saw students doing voluntary labour. Apart from this, senior students also took part in military training.

We watched a military exercise at a training camp for youth. The Romanian comrades told us that there are Patriotic Guards and military training teams for youth in all the factories and mines, and in villages, government departments and schools. Co-operating closely, the army and people undergo military training for the great cause of safeguarding their motherland.

Sino-Romanian Friendship

The Chinese and Romanian peoples are closely bound by ties of friendship. When we visited the Bucharest Heavy Machine Tool Plant, the

Ploiesti "May 1" Petroleum Equipment Plant and other factories — which manufacture products for China — we saw how the Romanian workers worked with a will to help China's socialist construction.

In the Romania-China Friendship Co-operative, 90 kilometres from Bucharest, Chairman Chita of the co-op enthusiastically told us the achievements since its establishment, especially achievements in the last few years. Last year, he said, they sent 50 *jin* of fine strains of maize seeds to their Chinese comrades in the Sino-Romanian Friendship People's Commune at Lukouchiao on Peking's outskirts. He especially took us to see the "friendship plot" in

their co-op, where Romanian and Chinese tomatoes, egg-plants and kidney beans grew side by side. Under the meticulous care of the Romanian comrades, they yielded solid fruits, a sight which delighted everyone.

On the eve of our departure for Romania, we paid a special visit to the Sino-Romanian Friendship People's Commune at Lukouchiao. We noted that the Romanian maize was growing well on Chinese soil. The Party committee secretary of the commune recently visited Romania with a Chinese agricultural delegation. He had brought with him dozens of good seed strains of vegetables and cereals for his Romanian

comrades-in-arms. Chinese commune members had drawn colour pictures of each kind of crop on the seed-bags so that their Romanian comrades might see at once what the crop would be when it grew up. There were also detailed explanations concerning the habits of the crops and ways of cultivation, all with a view that these "friendship seeds" would take root, blossom and bear fruit in Romania.

Throughout our visit, we were elated and inspired by the Romanian comrades' friendship for the Chinese people. We sincerely wish that the friendship between our two peoples will be evergreen, like the pines on the Carpathian Mountains!

Two National Exhibitions

New Achievements in Art and Photography

THE national art and photo exhibitions, held in Peking in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, were seen by 937,000 people, including many foreign friends, before they closed recently. The National Fine Arts Exhibition had on display more than 300 exhibits, carefully chosen from works created by the masses in all parts of the country in recent years. There were paintings in the traditional Chinese style, in oil-colours and gouache, as well as selections of graphic art, paper-cuts, posters and other art forms. The National Photo Exhibition offered more than 400 works; some were taken by photographers under enemy fire during the revolutionary war years and some by amateur and professionals depicting the life of the people after the founding of New China.

Chairman Mao's Image

Visitors to the exhibitions were of the opinion that many excellent works displayed reflect the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art.

The oil painting *Chairman Mao Chats With Us* shows Chairman Mao talking with peasants inside a Yen-an cave-dwelling. The big cobs of maize and heavy heads of millet on a table beside Chairman Mao show that the peasants have come to tell their leader their achievements in production and in supporting their comrades fighting the enemy at the front. The covered basket on the floor is probably full of those big, red dates for which Yen-an is well known. Chairman Mao has treated his guests to hot mugs of tea and some tobacco and is conversing cordially with them. Their faces wreathed in smiles, the peasants are filled with confidence in the future as they listen in rapt attention.

In the photo exhibition, there is a group of priceless colour photos recording the revolutionary activities of Chairman Mao: in Kwangchow in the twenties, making a speech at the Kiangsi revolutionary base area in the thirties, at work inside a cave-dwelling in Yen-an in the forties, proclaiming the founding of the People's Republic of China from Peking's Tien An Men rostrum on October 1, 1949, and reviewing a mass parade during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. These are factual records

marking the path traversed by the Chinese people led by their great leader. And from the photos people can see that the respected leader is always and everywhere together with the people — chatting with boysoldiers — the so-called Little 8th Route Army men, shaking hands with an old Uighur peasant, among steelworkers, with P.L.A. units and among the people of various nationalities in China.

Depicting Workers, Peasants And Soldiers

Works shown at the two exhibitions portray workers, peasants and soldiers engaged in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment — and depict important themes of revolutionary historical significance. They also delineate people in every field of life working wholeheartedly for the cause of the revolution.

In different styles and forms, the selections at the art exhibition reflect the thriving and excellent situation in China's revolution and construction, the vigorous and daring spirit of the people of the socialist era and their rich and colourful life.



Chairman Mao chats with us (oil painting).

by the Art Group of Shensi Province

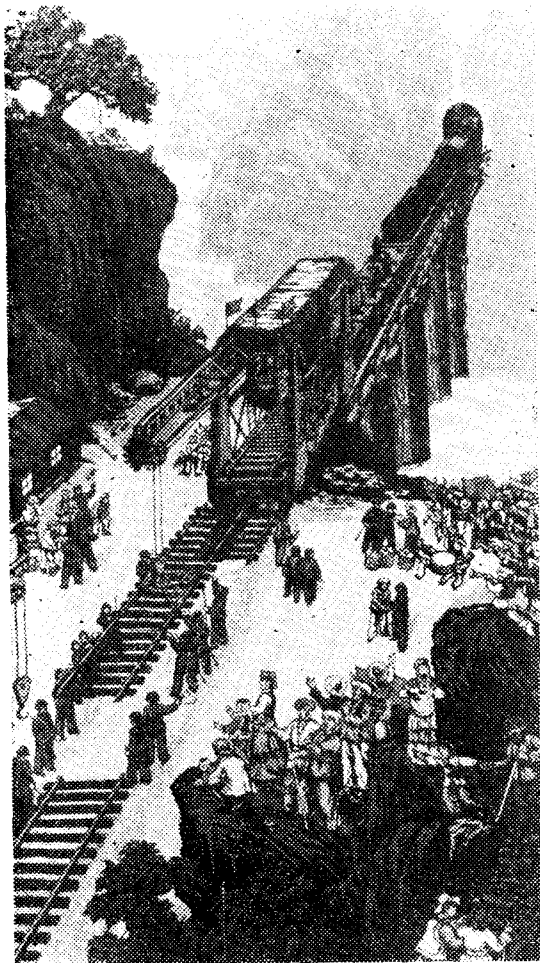
The woodcut in colour *Glad Tidings in a Mountain Village* depicts the national minority people in that locality and members of the P.L.A. Railway Corps at that festive moment when the last section of a railway line is laid.

This Is Petrel Speaking is the caption the artist has chosen for an oil painting showing a woman P.L.A. linesman at work high above the ground in driving rain and wind. "This is Petrel speaking" is the happy signal to her mates that her mission is completed. Her calm courage in action is there, in oil, for all to see. Like many other excellent oil paintings on show, it has blended the powerful, vivid colouring of oil painting with the concise and refined strokes of Chinese traditional painting to give the viewer a sense of freshness of treatment.

The photos displayed describe China's revolutionary course; they illustrate the truth that the people are the makers of history. Many of them are invaluable historical records. For example, *Norman Bethune — Proletarian Internationalist Fighter* was taken in 1939 when Dr. Bethune was in the frontline operating inside a tumbledown temple during the War of Resistance Against Japan. It shows the doctor wearing the uniform and straw sandals of the Eighth Route Army, a white apron around his waist, performing an operation on a wounded soldier. The photographer has captured the intense concentration, **the spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self** of this communist fighter. *Tunnel Warfare*, taken in 1944, (see *Peking Review*, 1972, No. 26, p. 11) is a unique por-

trayal of the tunnel warfare waged at that time against the aggressors. The photographer himself was a member of the revolutionary army and had taken part with the masses in such fighting on many occasions. After observations and actual participation, he took this photo just as peasant guerrilla fighters emerged from a tunnel to open fire on the enemy.

Among works reflecting socialist revolution and construction there is *Wrath*, a close-up photograph of the late Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, famous oil worker of Taching, denouncing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Deputy to the National People's Congress and Vice-Chairman of the Taching Oilfield Revolutionary Committee, Wang Chin-hsi had led the



Glad tidings in a mountain village
(woodcut in colour).

by the Spare-time Art Group
of the P.L.A. Railway Corps

oil workers to build up the oilfield under extremely difficult conditions. *Carry on the Revolution, For Ever Advance* depicts Chen Yung-kuei, Party branch secretary of the Tachai Brigade and Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, working as he has always worked together with other commune members in collective productive labour, retaining the fine qualities of the working people. Chen Yung-kuei is shown hoe in hand hacking at the hillside with others to build new terraced fields. The Tachai Brigade is a model of self-reliance and hard struggle which the whole country is emulating.

Unity of Revolutionary Content and Highest Possible Perfection Of Artistic Form

Both exhibitions have to varying degrees realized the principle of unity of revolutionary content and

the highest possible perfection of artistic form.

Bamboo Harvest, a painting in traditional Chinese style, gives one a sense of freshness and buoyancy. Bamboo has always been a favourite theme among Chinese artists, but in the past they painted bamboos to express personal sentiments and the feelings of the feudal class. *Bamboo Harvest*, however, mirrors China's flourishing socialist construction. To the spectator this painting of a procession of bamboo rafts floating down a stream lined by lush growths of green bamboos conveys the happy mood of commune members in gathering in a good harvest of bamboos to support national construction.

In the creation of images, the woodcut in colour *On Patrol* (see pictorial pages in *Peking Review*, 1972, No. 26) has obviously improved on past works. It shows five militiawomen on patrol somewhere in the south, armed with rifles and sub-machineguns,

eyes alert. The colours are bright and the cuts are cleanly done to successfully depict their martial bearing.

The photos are equally successful. Many themes from actual everyday life, after being treated by the artists, have become artistic works reflecting life on a higher plane, more typical and nearer the ideal, inspiring the people to bend their energies to creating a more beautiful life. *Crossing the Yangtze River*, showing the P.L.A. storming across the river in 1949, and *Skilled Steelworkers* and *Early Morning Over Taching Oilfield* are among some

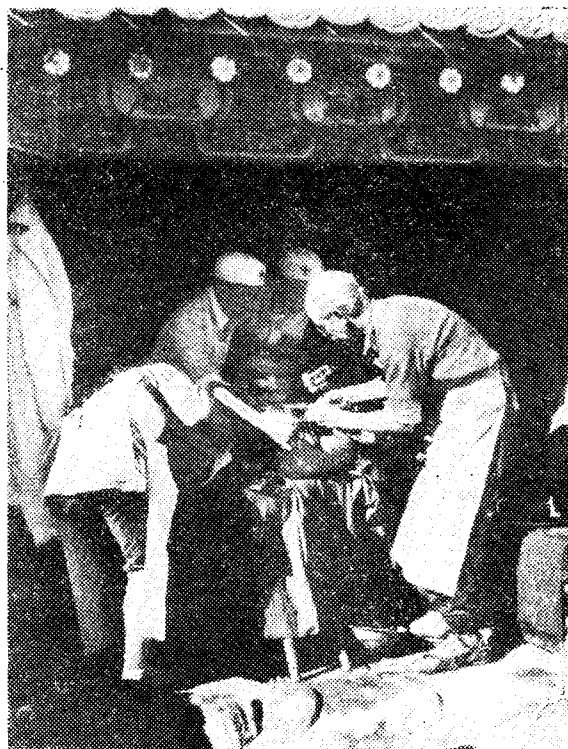
of the outstanding examples.

Amateur Artists to the Fore

Works by worker-peasant-soldier amateurs make up a big proportion of the exhibits. (In the art exhibition they account for 65 per cent.) They form a broad and solid base for raising artistic skills. Together with professionals, they are working for the further flourishing of socialist art and photography.

Works by peasant-artists of Hushien County, Shensi Province, attracted much attention. Ever since 1958, when there was a great leap forward in the national economy, this county has produced 500 art workers. They have turned out a great number of works with distinctive local flavour such as *Picking Cotton* (see *Peking Review*, 1972, No. 27) and *Studying Philosophy on the Threshing Floor*. The paintings show their love for the new socialist life.

The set of five woodcuts *Fighting in the High Mountains*, collectively created by 18 cadres and soldiers of a unit of the P.L.A. Railway Corps, have depicted in a clear and lively way bridge-building scenes in a frontier region.



Norman Bethune — a proletarian internationalist fighter (photo).

by Wu Yin-hsien

Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Studying Philosophy

Where Do Man's Knowledge and Talent Come From?

by the Revolutionary Committee of the
Chingchiang Sugar-Refinery

WHERE do man's knowledge and talent come from? Marxists and opportunists have entirely different answers to this question. Marxists hold that man's knowledge and talent originate in practice. This is the materialist theory of reflection. Contrary to this, Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers allege that man's knowledge and talent are "endowed by nature." This is idealist apriorism. Working together with the local peasants, we workers and cadres of the Chingchiang Sugar-Refinery in Kiangsu Province have succeeded in growing sugar-beets on large tracts of land in the Huaiyin area near the Hungtse Lake. This once again proves the correctness of the materialist theory of reflection and declares the bankruptcy of idealist apriorism.

Before liberation, China's sugar-making industry depended on either beet from the northernmost areas or sugar-cane from the southernmost parts. No sugar-producing crops had ever been grown in central China, a vast area south of the Great Wall and north of the Yangtze River. In the 1930s, sugar-refineries were set up in Shantung Province's Tsinan, Hopei's Shihchia-chuang and Honan's Chengchow by German and Japanese capitalists. They tried but failed to grow sugar-beet in these areas, which were thereafter considered no good for beet.

To make Kiangsu a sugar-making province, the people of the Huaiyin area relied on their own efforts to grow beet and built a sugar refinery in 1958. In the first two years, they mechanically followed the method of spring sowing used in northeast China. The result was by August—the hot rainy month—the beets became so leafy that they covered up all the space between the rows. Poor ventilation which ensued gave rise to phoma leaf spot and many stems and leaves rotted. Hence the exceedingly low yields. Citing some data, a few bourgeois "authorities" in 1962 asserted that beet could not be planted in Huaiyin because of the high temperature and heavy rainfall. So we had to close our newly built refinery, leaving only 13 cadres and workers to look after the machines and other equipment.

Can Sugar-Beet Grow in Central China?

Is the Huaiyin area really unsuitable for beets? The cadres and workers who remained in the refinery

pondered this question over and over again. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Whoever wants to know a thing has no way of doing so except by coming into contact with it, that is, by living (practising) in its environment."** They joined the local peasants to carry out experiments; they tried, first of all, to find out the best time for sowing. From April 1 to September 1 they sowed once every fortnight, carefully observing and recording the growth of beets. They found that beets sown in April and May failed to give the desired result, while those sown after mid-June grew leafy in September when the weather, unlike that of hot August, had turned cool, while the danger of plant diseases was greatly reduced. Having thus prevented the leaves from rotting, the upshot was a notable rise in yields. Beets sown after mid-July, though less liable to diseases, gave lower yields because of the short period of growth. Experiments proved that sowing in summer instead of spring was a key measure for successfully growing beets in central China.

The question of whether or not beets can grow in the Huaiyin area was solved, but how can they grow well? At first we thought that with the growing period correspondingly shortened as a result of summer sowing, it was imperative to stimulate their growth in order to raise output. So we lost no time in top-dressing and weeding coupled with meticulous field management shortly after the seeds sprouted. But contrary to our expectations, abundant growth of the leaves led to rotting during the hot season, and yields were thus adversely affected. Some other production teams, however, got high yields of beets top-dressed at a later instead of at an earlier period when they were busy with the other crops.

What was the reason? **"If a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world."** Continuous practice while studying relevant agricultural data and making scientific analyses enabled us to understand the peculiarities of the growth of beets: Higher average air temperature than average soil temperature is favourable to the growth of stems and leaves, while the other way round is favourable to the growth of tap-roots. Excessive growth of stems and leaves which

(Continued on p. 19.)

ROUND THE WORLD

KOREA

Proposal for North-South Joint Conference

Sixteen political parties and public organizations, including the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Democratic Party, issued a joint statement on August 19 proposing the convening of a joint conference of the political parties and public organizations of the north and the south to promote the cause of national reunification.

The statement said: "With the publication of the Joint Statement of the North and the South as an occasion, the interest of the masses in national reunification is growing as never before and a tendency toward peaceful reunification is rising rapidly.

"Not only the people but also the political and public circles of south Korea call for the realization of the Joint Statement of the North and the South at the earliest date and a strong demand is being raised that the way of north-south negotiations and dialogue should not be confined to the authorities in power or specific persons alone but be paved broadly by embracing all circles and strata, all parties and groupings. Especially, some politicians repeatedly expressed their wish to visit Pyongyang at an early date for many-sided dialogue between the north and the south."

The statement warmly supported and welcomed the just demand and efforts of the south Korean people and personages of various circles for the acceleration of the reunification of the country.

It said: "The prevailing situation requires us to embody the lofty ideal of democracy to mobilize the nationwide strength of all the patriotic parties, groupings and people of all strata and thus frustrate the obstructive manœuvres of the reactionary forces at home and abroad and powerfully promote the cause of reunification.

"The great national cause of the country's reunification cannot be

accomplished by the efforts of a few specific persons alone. Not only the authorities in power but also the workers, peasants and intellectuals, the absolute majority of the nation, and all other people should participate in this and the work of the North-South Co-ordination Committee and the Red Cross talks should be pushed ahead with. At the same time, all the parties and groupings representing the interests of all strata should exert every effort to accomplish the cause of reunification. Only by giving full play to democracy to fully reflect the will of the masses of the people and mobilizing all the patriotic forces, can all the obstacles lying on the way to reunification be overcome and the reunification question be solved in a peaceful way by the internal force of the nation."

"We are ready to come in touch with representatives of the political parties and public organizations of south Korea at any time for arranging a joint conference of the north and the south," the statement declared.

On August 20, the Korean paper *Rodong Sinmun* in its editorial article expressed support for the August 19 joint statement by 16 Korean political parties and public organizations.

EGYPT

Two Superpowers' Agreement

The Soviet Union has violated the "Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation Between Egypt and the Soviet Union," said the Egyptian weekly *Akhbar el-Yom* in an article on August 19 written by its Editor-in-Chief Abdel Koddous.

"Any treaty is merely a record of the stands of the contractors and the significance of any treaty is dependent on how far each party abides by the treaty and its sincerity in serving this stand. If any of the parties changes its stand the treaty

loses all its value," the article pointed out. "The difference between the Soviet Union and Egypt is not on the maintenance but on the implementation of this treaty."

Referring to Soviet violation of the treaty, the article said: "The eighth article of the treaty stipulates that the Soviet Union furnishes Egypt with arms and trains Egyptian armed forces in absorbing these arms in such a way as to enable Egypt to liquidate the traces of aggression." "This provision stipulates frankly that the Soviet Union has to supply Egypt with enough weapons to liquidate the consequences of aggression and to liberate Sinai."

"A year had elapsed since the conclusion of the treaty and the Soviet arms which enable Egypt to face the U.S. equipment given to Israel did not arrive."

The article noted: "The seventh article of the treaty provides that the two sides attach big importance to the co-ordination of their actions on the international arena in the struggle for peace and implementation of the objective. They will hold regular consultations at the various levels concerning all important questions of interest to the two countries. In case of situations which in the view of both sides constitute a menace to peace, they will contact each other immediately for co-ordinating their stand to remove this threat." The article said that in Egypt's view the Moscow agreement recently concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States "threatens peace because it places the two major powers on one side." The article then asked: "Has the Soviet Union held consultations with us before and after the Moscow meeting as provided for in the treaty? Does the treaty provide that Egypt consults with the Soviet Union in matters concerning her while the Soviet Union, as a major power, does not consult with Egypt in matters concerning it?"

"Is not this a violation of the treaty on the part of the Soviet Union?" the article asked.

The Chief Editor of *Al Ahram* M.H. Heikal pointed out in an arti-

cle on August 18, the Nixon-Brezhnev communique indicated "that the two superpowers had agreed to leave local disputes out of their bilateral relations—that is, they would not allow any of the world problems to draw them into confrontation." "This meant that the Soviet military presence in Egypt no longer had any practical effect on the U.S.A. and consequently none on Israel. In other words, the Soviet military presence in Egypt became something of an ornament—mere form and no function. It became something which had to do with the Soviet Union's international prestige

and its vast international influence, more than it had to do with the liberation of the Arab land occupied by Israel."

The article pointed out that President Sadat sent Prime Minister Sidky to Moscow before the announcement of the decisions in order to agree on the joint communique in which Egypt and the Soviet Union would declare that they have agreed on the withdrawal of Soviet experts and advisers after having completed their mission in rebuilding the Egyptian armed forces. But "both Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin and Soviet Communist Party Secretary-

General Brezhnev did not agree and said that if Egypt wanted to take these decisions, she would have to announce them unilaterally."

The article added that another matter of concern was that the Soviet Communist Party has once said in a report: "There was no such thing as the Arab nation, and Arab unity was not the principal objective of the Communists who sought mainly socialism. There was no pressing need to pursue a united Arab state. The removal of the consequences of aggression might lead to confrontation between the Soviets and the Americans."

(Continued from p. 17.)

absorb most of the fertilizer will adversely affect the growth of tap-roots. It follows from this that the growth of stems and leaves should be properly controlled and no top-dressing applied in the early days of sprouting because summer air temperature is higher than soil temperature in the Huaiyin area. When soil temperature there becomes higher from early September on, top-dressing must be given in good time to stimulate the growth of tap-roots. Repeatedly testing in practice the laws we discovered, we have worked out a series of measures for field management which help handle well the dialectical relationship between the growth of stems and leaves on the one hand and that of tap-roots on the other, thereby increasing beet output.

New Contradiction

"The ceaseless emergence and ceaseless resolution of contradictions is the dialectical law of the development of things." After the question of growing beets well in the Huaiyin area had been solved, a new contradiction cropped up—that of beets and food crops competing for land. Eager as they were to increase the output of food crops, the commune members found that those sown to the land where beets had just been harvested yielded less due to reduced fertility. Going in for beet production at the expense of food crops would be running counter to Chairman Mao's principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development." Beets and food crops are a unity of opposites in agricultural production. "In given conditions, each of the two opposing aspects of a contradiction invariably transforms itself into its opposite as a result of the struggle between them." We must create the necessary conditions for the transformation of the opposing aspects. Drawing on the experience of raising output by intercropping sweet potatoes with a kind of winter plant used as green manure, the peasants pro-

posed intercropping beets with that plant. Experiments were carried out in 1968 and the result was very encouraging. Popularization of this method throughout the Huaiyin area increased the yield of food crops sown after the beet harvest 20-30 per cent. The contradiction between beets and food crops was thus solved satisfactorily through practice.

Continuous Exploration

In the course of growing beets, we also successfully worked out a new method of growing beet seeds. The old practice was to keep the tap-roots in cellars during the winter and plant them the next spring; seeds produced later that year were used for sowing in the third year. This was a lengthy process, and much land and manpower were wasted.

Chairman Mao has taught us that "we must always remember Lenin's words, the concrete analysis of concrete conditions." Enlightened by instances of rape and other crops which bear seeds the second year after going through the winter, we carried out successful experiments on growing beet seeds in the open in winter (i.e., leave the beets in the fields in winter so that earlier next year they can bear seeds which are used the same year). Several years' efforts have produced a new strain of beet suitable to local conditions. We are now more than self-sufficient in beet seeds. Gone are the days when we had to get them elsewhere.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." We have gained some understanding of the laws governing the growth of beets, but there are still many unknown "realms of necessity." We must make continued efforts to open up roads to the knowledge of truth through practice and work hard to raise beet output.

ON THE HOME FRONT

More Medicines and Medical Equipment For the Villages

FOLLOWING Chairman Mao's instruction "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," Shanghai workers have produced more medicines and small and light medical equipment for the countryside.

Total output value of medicines produced last year was 100 times that of the early post-liberation years and 2.5 times that of 1965, the year before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started. The last few years saw further increases in the production of more than 60 kinds of medicines in common use, some several fold and some dozens of times. Increase in the output of medical equipment averages about 10 per cent a year. Take the small X-ray machine for instance. The number produced in 1970 was 81 times that of 1965, and last year registered another 30 per cent rise over 1970. In addition, the workers have manufactured over 180 new kinds of medical apparatuses suited to rural conditions.

Investigation groups made up of workers, cadres and technical personnel in the pharmaceutical and medical equipment industries have in recent years frequently gone to rural hospitals and among the poor and lower-middle peasants to study common and endemic diseases and gain first-hand information on the kinds of medicines and medical equipment required. An electronic instrument plant in the city had sent some 30 such groups to the countryside in the last two years. While improving products to meet rural needs better, they trial-produced small and light medical equipment, including small ultrasonic diagnostic sets and diathermy machines. Workers in a medical apparatus factory improved on an anaesthesia machine which they had produced, reducing its weight from some 30 kilograms to four and its size to

only one-tenth what it was before. After studying tens of thousands of case histories in rural hospitals and clinics, workers from a pharmaceutical plant produced many cheap and highly efficacious medicines.

The Shanghai pharmaceutical industry has made efforts to produce herbal medicines and medicines which are a combination of Chinese herbal medicine with Western-style medicine. Over 40 kinds were trial-produced last year, and more than half of these have gone into serial production. A styptic produced from medicinal herbs by a pharmaceutical plant is effective in stopping bleeding in the digestive and respiratory systems as well as bleeding during operations or from wounds and cuts.

In socialist China medical and health work serves the people. The pharmaceutical plants do not patent their new medicines, but provide the rural hospitals with the necessary information and help them produce these medicines.

Prices of medicines have dropped sharply since liberation, thanks to increased production and lower costs. The price of penicillin is an example. A 200,000-unit bottle was sold for the equivalent of 25 *jin* of rice before liberation. Now the price is equal to that of one *jin* of rice. Ten bottles of streptomycin now cost only 2.6 yuan as against one ounce of gold in the past. Before liberation the poor and lower-middle peasants just could not afford antibiotics which are in common use in the rural districts today. The state also supplies the countryside with some medicines free of charge.

A National Minority People's Commune of Kwangsi

TUCKED away in the rolling mountains of northern Kwangsi, the Touchiang People's Commune of the Sanchiang Tung Autonomous County is inhabited by people of five nationalities: Tung, Chuang, Han, Yao and Miao.

Under the despotic rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants there lived a hard life described as "lit by pine torches and clothed in coir."

After liberation, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the people of various nationalities there have made prodigious efforts to remake their environment. Numerous streams flow through the commune, but its fields are high up on the mountains. "Streams flow to waste but water is more precious than oil on the mountains" is how a local saying went. Grain yields remained low due to the lack of water. Members of the commune Party committee decided that something had to be done: they must lead the people to conduct the water up to the fields. They made an intensive survey of the terrain, studying the water courses and mountain ranges. They visited over 200 scattered mountain hamlets, making their investigations in the day-time and talking with commune members of various nationalities at night on how to use the water resources to their best advantage.

After extensive hearings of the masses' views, the Party committee mapped out a plan calling for the building of dams, small power plants and pumping stations to bring the water up the mountains. Their proposal won the wholehearted backing of both cadres and peasants.

After five years of tenacious efforts, the Touchiang commune members built some 60 dams, dug 180 channels and erected 31 hydroelectric stations and 98 pumping stations. As a result, 98 per cent of the production teams have electricity and 85 per cent of the peasant homes electric lights, and electrically driven pumps send the water to the upland fields which yield bumper crops year after year. Last year's per-*mu* grain output was 787 *jin*.

Following the building of small hydroelectric stations, the commune set up a farm machinery plant as well as a paper-mill, an oil-press, a smithy, a flour-mill, a rice-mill and a cane sugar refinery. Formerly they

could not make even a nail, but now the Touchiang commune members are turning out electric threshers, rice transplanters, rice huskers and a wide assortment of metal farm implements.

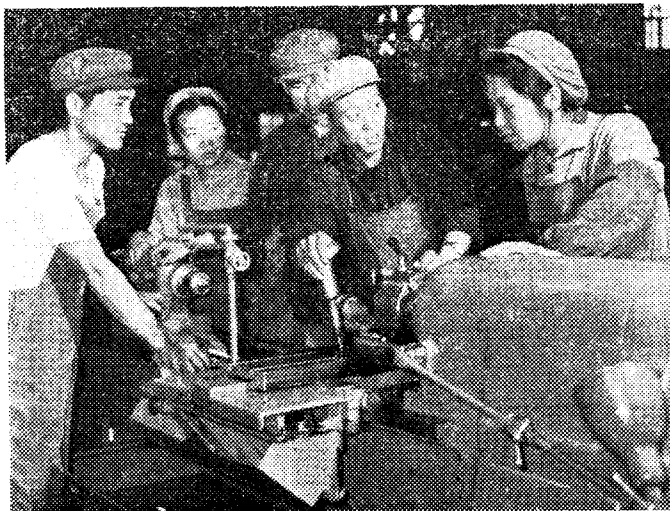
Educational facilities have also greatly developed. The commune now has 56 primary schools and 9 middle schools. Where once nobody could write a letter, every family now has someone able to read and write.

Every production brigade today has its co-operative medical system, and every village has its "barefoot doctors." A team of doctors from the coastal city of Tientsin in north China has settled in the commune in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching. Both hospital doctors and production brigade "barefoot doctors" frequently make the rounds of the villages and hamlets with kits on their backs, making investigations and curing the sick of common and endemic diseases. All this has contributed to the steady improvement of the physiques of the commune members.

20-Year-Old Lathe Good As New

IN the tool shop of a mine rolling stock plant in northeast China's Talién city, there is a precision lathe which looks spanking new although it has been in use for 20 years. The parts processed by it are all up to the required standard. Visitors to the shop are invariably full of praise: "Why, it's been so well looked after it looks just like a new lathe!"

The operator is Chen Chen-hai, a worker cited for his meticulous care of equipment. When he was assigned in 1952 to operate this high-precision lathe, which turns out several hundred specifications of screw threads with a tolerance of only 1/70th part of a human hair, Chen promised himself that he would take good care of it and use it to make as many precision gauges of the best quality as he could for the country. Over the past 20 years it has become his daily habit to come to the shop very early, rain or shine, and take off the covers, inspect his lathe, carefully lubricate it and then slowly start up the machine. And no matter how pressed he is by



Chen Chen-hai (second from right) passing on his experience on taking care of plant equipment to young workers.

work, he finds time to keep the machine clean, without the tiniest speck of dirt on it. Before knocking off every day, he never fails to wipe and clean it again and cover it up carefully.

Chen Chen-hai has imparted this conscientious attention to the plant's equipment to his apprentices. Once apprentice Chin Sheng-lien, an energetic lad, while clamping on a work piece almost damaged the threading of the chuck. Chen said to him: "Chin, you know how a soldier treats his gun? Well, this lathe here is our weapon and we've got to take good care of it." Over the years eight apprentices have passed through Chen's hands. All of them have the same love for their machines as Chen and their fellow workers respect them for it.

Shanghai's Retired Workers

ELDERLY people doing *tai chi chuan* or other kinds of calisthenics in the parks and tree-shaded streets of China's biggest industrial centre is a common early morning sight. Many are retired workers in Shanghai spending their old age secure and content.

More than 10,000 men and women workers retire every year in this city. According to state regulations, they get a monthly pension from their former places of employment and continue to enjoy the same free medical care as when they were working. At the same time, they play a positive role in socialist construction in their old age.

Retired textile worker Chang Chin-pao's monthly pension is over 50 yuan. Her retired husband's is more than 60 yuan. Two sons and a daughter are workers, another son is in the Chinese People's Liberation Army and two grandsons and two granddaughters are in primary or middle school. Three generations, including two daughters-in-law, live under the same roof.

Chang Chin-pao's father was a landlord's hired labourer before liberation, and one elder brother died because there was no money to pay for medical attention. Two of her younger sisters died of starvation. Chang Chin-pao, herself, was cruelly oppressed when she worked as a child labourer. She says: "If it were not for the wise leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, if it were not for the victory of the revolution, I wouldn't be here today." Since retiring, she has been active in political and social activities on her street and was elected secretary of the Party branch of the lane.

There are many retired workers like Chang Chin-pao. They say: Although we've retired, we can't retire politically and ideologically.

According to incomplete figures, there are more than 240 retired workers holding positions as standing committee members or as committee members of neighbourhood revolutionary committees in more than 100 streets. They are an active force in many aspects of work. Veteran worker and Party member Li Tung-hsing retired in 1963 and took up

political-ideological work in his street. He studies Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and has read the complete *Selected Works* of Chairman Mao, as well as the Marxist-Leninist works *Manifesto of the Communist Party* and *The State and Revolution*. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution he was elected by the masses to the revolutionary committee of Yangpu district

where he lives. In 1969 he was elected a delegate to the Party's Ninth Congress where he saw Chairman Mao, an event he will always remember.

Many of Shanghai's street workshops were set up by housewives. Retired workers are technical advisers to these small neighbourhood enterprises. On their own initiative they help the workers there to solve

technical problems and pass on to them their experience and technical know-how.

Many retired workers have been invited to nearby schools to give lessons or help schools in the work of the revolution in education. They work willingly and earnestly to educate the young children, serving as instructors or guides to them after school hours.

(Continued from p. 4.)

Referring to the tremendous and profound changes that have taken place on the African continent since World War II, the Chinese Foreign Minister pointed out: "The African countries that persist in opposing imperialism and colonialism have become an important force of the third world and are playing an increasingly great role in international affairs."

Speaking about the relations between China and Africa, Foreign Minister Chi expressed his conviction that the further strengthening and developing of the relations between China and Africa not only accord with the aspirations and interests of the Chinese and African peoples, but also will conduce to the strengthening of the Afro-Asian people's unity against imperialism and the common cause of the countries of the third world of opposing the power politics and hegemony practised by the superpowers.

Chi Peng-fei also said that the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Tanzania are a fine example of international relations of a new type.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Malecela said: "Africa will be liberated by the Africans themselves. But in order to liberate Africa we still need the help of the revolutionary people of China and other revolutionary people of the world who cherish freedom and independence like we do." "The people of Africa will not be satisfied with sham independence of a flag and a national anthem. They want true independence. Independence that would allow them full control over their

natural resources which up to now have been exploited not for our benefits but largely for the benefit of some neo-colonial powers in Europe."

Dwelling on the international situation, Malecela said: "Our support of the Organization of African Unity and the liberation of Africa has always been made very clear." "Tanzania strongly believes in the O.A.U. for we feel that the strengthening of O.A.U. is in itself the reduction of big power hegemony in our continent."

While the Tanzanian visitors were in Peking, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying held talks with them. Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Fang Yi, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese P.L.A. Peng Shao-hui and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying met and had a friendly and cordial conversation with all members of the delegation. The Tanzanian guests left Peking on August 24 to visit Shih-chiachuang and Shanghai before leaving for home on August 25.

Tunisian Government Delegation Welcomed

The Government Delegation of the Republic of Tunisia led by Mohammed Masmoudi, Minister of External Affairs, arrived in Peking by special plane on August 23 evening on a friendly visit to China by invitation.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei hosted a banquet on August

24 to welcome the distinguished Tunisian guests.

At the banquet Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said: In the Middle East, the situation of the anti-imperialist struggle is excellent. The daily awakening Palestinian and other Arab peoples are carrying forward their struggle against aggression. In contending for and dividing spheres of influence, the superpowers are trying to maintain and exploit a situation of neither war nor peace in this region and use the Palestinian people's right to existence and Arab countries' territories and sovereignty as counters to strike political deals. However, their scheme is being seen through more and more clearly by the Arab peoples and is condemned and opposed by them and the people of all countries. Of late, the Egyptian Government has adopted measures to safeguard the sovereignty of its country, which are an expression of the Egyptian and other Arab peoples' strong determination to decide their own destiny and carry their anti-imperialist struggle to the end. Supported and connived at by the superpowers, Israeli Zionism is continuing to push its policy of aggression and expansion against the Arab countries, and the superpowers will continue their contention and collusion by framing all sorts of schemes and intrigues on the Middle East question. Yet the Palestinian and other Arab peoples are great peoples with traditions of struggle, and moreover they have increasingly come to learn from their long-term positive and negative experience that they must mainly rely on their own united strength to carry on the fight

against Israeli Zionist aggression and realize the recovery of lost territories and restoration of national rights. Chi Peng-fei said that the Palestinian, Egyptian and other Arab peoples, maintaining independence and persevering in struggle, will certainly win final victory.

In the Mediterranean as well, the superpowers are daily intensifying their contention, the Foreign Minister said. They are making a show of force and seeking military bases there, posing direct threats to the security of the Mediterranean coastal countries and infringing on their independence and sovereignty. Tunisia and other countries have called for a "Mediterranean of the Mediterranean countries." This is a just demand. The Chinese Government and people are resolutely opposed to the contention of the superpowers in the Mediterranean and other areas of the world and to the hegemony pursued by them; we resolutely support the just position and demand put forward by some of the Mediterranean coastal countries.

Tunisian Minister of External Affairs Mohammed Masmoudi said at the banquet: I come from a region where a storm blows and where inquietudes and preoccupations accumulate, the region of the Mediterranean, which has not lost the respect of humanity, the Mediterranean on which are crossing particularly Soviet and American warships, and where there persist in the Middle East the racism, the intolerance and the will to dominate by force of arms of the Zionists.

It is not good that the great powers have made the Middle East and the Mediterranean a closed field for their deadly contention. For some time now, their opposite interventions have supplied arms and equipment to the Israeli and Arab antagonists whom they try to treat as clients. In this way, they have brought to this region a chronic and even insurmountable trouble and a debate polarized around those powers, who seem to have accommodated themselves to their rivalry.

In the situation in which the Middle East finds itself today, the great powers think they will always be able to extend their power by having proteges, and today it is evident that at the occurrence of small conflicts the great powers come into opposition against each other and irritate each other, confront each other and threaten each other with war, but always through the small countries.

He said: We love peace. We wish to see peaceful competition take the place of the armaments race and this dirty rivalry so as to turn our Mediterranean into an oasis of peace. We hope that all people will note this aspiration for peace.

On August 27, Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying, and Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Chen Muhua met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Minister of External Affairs Mohammed Masmoudi and all members of the delegation he was leading.

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation was signed on the same day between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Tunisia.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Minister of External Affairs Mohammed Masmoudi signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Minister of External Affairs Mohammed Masmoudi and the delegation left Peking on August 28 for a visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

China Will Not Send Observer Delegation to the Olympics

Sung Chung, Secretary-General of the All-China Sports Federation, on August 22 sent a message to Willi Daume, President of the Organizing Committee for the 20th Olympic Games and President of the Olympic Committee of the Federal Republic of Germany, in reply to his message dated August 1, 1972, inviting China to send an observer delegation to the Olympic Games to be held in Munich.

Sung Chung's message said: "Thanks for inviting us to send an observer delegation to the 20th Olympic Games. We inform you with regret that, as the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan, supported by certain persons in the International Olympic Committee, has usurped China's legitimate place in the International Olympic Committee and wormed its way into the 20th Olympic Games, we cannot send any observers. Nevertheless, we appreciate the goodwill you have expressed.

"We have always stood for the promotion of friendship with the peoples and sportsmen of the world, and for the establishment and development of friendly co-operation between Chinese sports organizations and various international sports organizations on the basis of mutual respect. But we refuse to have anything to do with international sports organizations that have illegally admitted the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan. As is known to all, there is only one China in the world, that is, the People's Republic of China. Taiwan is a province of China. The All-China Sports Federation is the sole national sports organization which handles all sports on the entire territory of China. Therefore, it is impermissible for anyone to admit the Chiang Kai-shek clique to any international sports organization or international games and create a situation of 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan.' We believe that, with the efforts of the personages of the world who uphold justice, the absurd situation existing in certain international sports organizations in which China's legitimate place is usurped illegally by the Chiang Kai-shek clique will eventually be rectified."

The message pointed out: "The peoples and sportsmen between China and your country have built a friendship in sports exchanges. It is our conviction that such exchanges and friendship will certainly develop.

"Please accept my respects and convey my regards to the sportsmen from all countries and regions who are to participate in the Olympic Games in Munich."

NEW BOOK IN ENGLISH

The Red Lantern

A Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera

*Revised by the China Peking
Opera Troupe*

- Script and selected songs in English
- With stage photos in colour and music of the main arias

One of the model theatrical works brought out during the Great Cultural Revolution, **The Red Lantern** is a product of the proletarian revolution in art and literature.

The opera tells how switchman Li Yu-ho, a member of the Chinese Communist Party, and his mother and daughter struggled against the Japanese aggressors in keeping a secret code from the hands of the enemy and later sending it to the guerrillas during the anti-Japanese war in the 30s.

108 pp

16.5 × 23 cm

de luxe edition or paperback

**Also available in French, German, Korean, Russian
and Vietnamese**

Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**, Peking, China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Order from your local bookseller or write direct to the

MAIL ORDER DEPT., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. BOX 399, PEKING, CHINA