

PEKING REVIEW

45

November 5, 1971


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報

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

October 29, 1971

Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament Opens

*China and Peru Establish
Diplomatic Relations*



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C.P.C. Central Committee Greet Sixth Congress of Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha

The Sixth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour,

Dear Comrade Enver Hoxha,

Dear Comrades:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China extends, on behalf of all the members of the Communist Party of China and the entire Chinese people, the warmest greetings to the Sixth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour and wishes it complete success.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, adhering to principle and defying brute force, the Albanian Party of Labour founded by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha resolutely opposes U.S.-led imperialism, modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre and the reactionaries of all countries, resolutely supports the oppressed people and nations of the world in their struggle for liberation and resolutely supports the revolutionary struggle of genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations the world over. This proletarian revolutionary spirit of yours is invaluable, far more valuable than anything else. You have made important contributions to the world-revolutionary cause and set a brilliant example of proletarian internationalism for the revolutionary people all over the world.

Integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution at home, the Albanian Party of Labour has won one important victory after another. In the last few years, the heroic Albanian people, guided by the militant programme of the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, have unfolded an enthusiastic campaign for socialist revolution and socialist construction on a bigger scale. Party and state life has been further revolutionized. The

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socialist consciousness of the masses has risen considerably. The socialist economy and culture have become more flourishing with each passing day. The dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated. The socialist bulwark, people's Albania, has become stronger than ever.

The two Parties and peoples of China and Albania are the closest comrades-in-arms and comrades. We have always had faith in each other, supported and encouraged each other and learnt from each other. This great revolutionary friendship of ours is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, was formed and has grown in the struggle against the common enemy and cannot be undermined by any force. In the future as in the past, we will always stand firmly on the side of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people, unite as one, fight shoulder to shoulder and advance hand in hand with them.

The revolutionary situation in the world is getting better and better now. The people of various countries, including those in the imperialist states, are rising. The great torrent of revolution is fiercely pounding the entire old world. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are making trouble and failing repeatedly. They are beset with difficulties at home and abroad and besieged ring upon ring by the revolutionary people everywhere in the world. The two Parties and peoples of China and Albania, Marxist-Leninists the world over, revolutionary people of the whole world, unite and launch a fiercer attack on U.S. imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction! Victory certainly belongs to us and to the people of the whole world.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

November 1, 1971

Korean Party and Government Delegation Feted

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, gave a banquet on October 29 in honour of all members of the Korean Party and Government Delegation with Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, as the leader, and Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the K.W.P. Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee, as the deputy leader. The delegation stopped over at Peking on its way home after paying a visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Present on the occasion were Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and his wife, and other embassy officials.

After the banquet, Comrades Chou En-lai and Li Hsien-nien held talks with Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Yang Hyong Sop in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the talks were Korean Ambassador to China Hyun Jun Keuk and leading members of the Chinese departments concerned including Comrades Keng Piao and Han Nien-lung.

Algerian National Day Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on October 31 to Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Premier of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, warmly greeting the National Day of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria.

China Sings Two Revolutionary Songs

Workers, peasants, P.L.A. men and students in China are now singing two revolutionary songs — *The Internationale* and *The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention* — as an important activity in education in ideology and political line.

Praised by Lenin as "the worldwide song of the proletariat," *The Internationale* epitomizes the basic Marxist views and standpoint and is a militant call which encourages the world's proletariat and working people to attack the old world.

The message said: "Under Your Excellency's leadership, the Algerian Government and people have achieved continuous successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, eliminating the colonialist forces and developing their national economy and culture. In international affairs, the Algerian Government, upholding a just stand, opposes the imperialist policies of aggression and war and big-power hegemony and expansionism and supports the people of various countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence and win national liberation, thus contributing to the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. The Chinese Government and people greatly rejoice over and admire the successes you have scored and sincerely wish you new victories."

The message expressed heartfelt thanks to the Algerian Government for the major efforts it has made at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

Ambassador Chaib Taleb-Bendiab Gives Reception

Chaib Taleb-Bendiab, Algerian Ambassador to China, gave a recep-

The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention were laid down by Chairman Mao during the Second Revolutionary Civil War period (1927-37) for the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. (See contents in *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Vol. IV, p. 155.) These rules embody Chairman Mao's thinking in army building.

The article "Sing the Two Revolutionary Songs Well" by *Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* Commentator points out that those singing the songs should link theory with practice and do as the verses say.

tion on November 1 to warmly celebrate the National Day of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and others were present. Ambassador Chaib Taleb-Bendiab and Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke at the reception.

In his speech, Ambassador Chaib Taleb-Bendiab spoke highly of the friendship between the Algerian and Chinese peoples. Dwelling on the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, Ambassador Taleb said: We are convinced that the participation of the People's Republic of China in the work of the Security Council and the General Assembly will give a new impetus and still greater vigour to the United Nations Organization for the triumph of just causes and for the good of humanity as a whole.

Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei in his speech expressed warm congratulations to the Algerian Government and people.

He praised the profound militant friendship forged by the Chinese and Algerian peoples in the long common struggles against imperialism and

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Peru

Joint Communique of the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic Of Peru on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Peru

In accordance with the principles of juridical equality of the states, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual non-aggression, peaceful coexistence and mutual respect for their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Peru have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, effective November 2nd, 1971. The two Governments have agreed to exchange ambassadors within a short time.

For this purpose, both Governments have agreed to provide each other with all necessary assistance for the establishment and performance of the functions of the diplomatic missions in their respective capitals.

The Chinese Government recognizes the sovereignty of Peru over the maritime zone adjacent to its coasts within the limit of 200 nautical miles.

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

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

The agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries has been accomplished by the exchange of notes between Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Peru in Ottawa, Canada.

Peking, November 2nd, 1971

colonialism. He said: We are deeply convinced that, with our joint efforts, the friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries will be consolidated and strengthened daily on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and in the struggles of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Turkish National Day Greeted

Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, on October 28 sent a message to Cevdet Sunay, President of the Republic of Turkey, extending sincere congratulations on the National Day of the Republic of Turkey. The message reads: "On the occasion of the Na-

tional Day of the Republic of Turkey, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, extend sincere congratulations to Your Excellency and the Turkish people. May your country enjoy prosperity and its people happiness. May the friendship between the Chinese and Turkish peoples grow and develop daily."

On the same day, Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to Nihat Erim, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, expressing warm greetings on the occasion.

Malian Military Delegation Visits China

The Military Delegation of the Republic of Mali led by Captain Kissima Doukara, Member of the Malian National Liberation Military Committee and Minister of Defence,

Interior and Security, paid a friendly visit to China from October 20 to November 2.

On the evening of the delegation's arrival in Peking, Vice-Minister of National Defence Su Yu gave a banquet to warmly welcome all members of the delegation. He and Minister Kissima Doukara spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Vice-Minister Su Yu said: In order to preserve their colonialist interests in Africa, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States have over a long period of time constantly used such tactics as creating splits, plotting subversion, or even sending mercenary troops for invasion to undermine the African countries' national independence and their struggle against imperialism.

(Continued on p. 23.)

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

October 29, 1971

AT its 26th Session, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted on October 25, 1971 by an overwhelming majority the resolution put forward by Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and all the organizations related to it. This represents the bankruptcy of the policy of depriving China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations obdurately pursued by U.S. imperialism over the past 20 years and more and of the U.S. imperialist scheme to create "two Chinas" in the United Nations. This is a victory of Chairman Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line in foreign affairs and a victory for the people of the whole world and all the countries upholding justice.

The Governments of Albania, Algeria and the other sponsor countries have made outstanding contributions in this struggle. Many friendly countries, especially the Royal Government of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, have over a long period of time made unremitting efforts for and played an important role in the restoration of the legitimate rights of our country in the United Nations. The Chinese Government and people express their hearty thanks to the governments and people of all the friendly countries which uphold principle and justice.

The outcome of the voting at the present session of the U.N. General Assembly reflects the general trend of the peoples of the world desiring friendship with the Chinese people. At the same time, it indicates that the one or two superpowers are losing ground daily in engaging in truculent acts of imposing their own will on other countries and manipulating the United Nations and international affairs. All countries, big or small, should be equal; the affairs of a country must be handled by its own people; the affairs of the world must be handled by all the countries of the world; the affairs of the United Nations must be handled jointly by all its member states — this is the irresistible trend of his-

tory in the world today. The restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations is a manifestation of this trend.

However, not reconciled to their defeat, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are continuing to spread the fallacy that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" and are frenziedly pushing their scheme of creating "an independent Taiwan" in a wild attempt to continue to create "one China, one Taiwan" which is in effect tantamount to "two Chinas." While instigating the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique to hang on in some specialized agencies of the United Nations, they are even vainly attempting to let the Chiang Kai-shek clique worm its way back into the United Nations under the name of a so-called "independent Taiwan." This is a desperate struggle put up by them, and their scheme must never be allowed to succeed. The just resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly must be speedily implemented in its entirety. All the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique must be expelled from the United Nations Organization and all its bodies and related agencies.

Aggression and interference in other's internal affairs are incompatible with the U.N. Charter. The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people have consistently opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported the oppressed nations and peoples in their just struggles to win national liberation, oppose foreign interference and become masters of their own destinies. The Chinese people have suffered enough from imperialist oppression. China will never be a superpower bullying other countries. The Government of the People's Republic of China will soon send its representatives to take part in the work of the United Nations. The People's Republic of China will stand together with all the countries and peoples that love peace and justice and, together with them, struggle for the defence of the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries and the cause of safeguarding international peace and promoting human progress.

Irresistible Historical Trend

THE so-called "important question" draft resolution of the United States was defeated on October 25 at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, and the draft resolution put forward by Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from that body was adopted by an overwhelming majority. This proclaimed the utter bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialist policy of permanently depriving China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations and of the U.S. imperialist scheme to create "two Chinas" in that organization. It is a victory for all countries upholding justice in the United Nations and for the people of the whole world.

Many friendly countries have made unremitting efforts for years to restore to China her legitimate rights in the United Nations. At the current U.N. General Assembly Session, the 23* co-sponsors — Albania, Algeria, Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of the Congo, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia,

the Sudan, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia — and many other friendly countries spoke out of a sense of justice and upheld principles, rendering our country valuable support. We extend our heartfelt thanks to all the governments and people who have upheld justice in this struggle.

The U.N. General Assembly vote shows that calling for friendship with the Chinese people is the general trend and popular feeling among the world's people. This is a historical trend no force on earth can hold back.

The vote also reflects the resistance and opposition of ever more countries to the truculent acts of U.S. imperialism in imposing its will on others in the United Nations. It is becoming more and more difficult for one or two superpowers to manipulate and monopolize this organization.

China is one of the founding members of the United Nations. After the Chinese people overthrew the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and founded the People's Republic of China in 1949, it was both natural and right for the Government of the People's Re-

China's Delegation to 26th Session of U.N. General Assembly

Chi Peng-fei, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, on November 2 sent messages to U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, concerning the composition of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 26th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the appointment by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its permanent representative and deputy representative on the Security Council of the United Nations.

The composition of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 26th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is as follows:

Head of the delegation: Chiao Kuan-hua,
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China;

Deputy head of the delegation: Huang Hua;

Representatives: Fu Hao, Hsiung Hsiang-hui,
Chen Chu;

Deputy representatives: Tang Ming-chao, An
Chih-yuan, Wang Hai-jung(f.), Hsing Sung-yi,
Chang Yung-kuan.

Furthermore, the Government of the People's Republic of China has appointed Huang Hua as the permanent representative (ambassadorial rank) and Chen Chu as the deputy representative (ambassadorial rank) of China on the Security Council of the United Nations.

U.S. - Japanese Reactionaries Keep Pushing "Independent Taiwan" Scheme

Following the bankruptcy of their scheme of creating "two Chinas" in the United Nations, U.S. and Japanese reactionaries refuse to accept defeat and are redoubling their efforts to create "an independent Taiwan." However, their insistence on antagonizing the Chinese people will never work.

Desperate U.S. Imperialist Struggle

FOLLOWING adoption of the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly and the bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialist scheme of creating "two Chinas" in the United Nations, some U.S. personages in power, while wailing over their dismal defeat, refuse to accept it and, bent on pushing their scheme to create "one China, one Taiwan" or "an independent Taiwan," they are putting up a desperate struggle.

public of China, the sole legal representative of China, to have its legitimate seat in the United Nations. However, in the last twenty-odd years, China was deprived of her legitimate rights only because of the unreasonable obstruction by U.S. imperialism. This year, the United States again ganged up with Japan and manufactured two absurd draft resolutions in a vain effort to create a situation of "two Chinas" in the United Nations. To carry out this scheme, it resorted to various tricks to retain the Chiang Kai-shek clique in the United Nations. But all U.S. efforts were of no avail: only a pitifully few countries followed at her heels. One resolution was defeated and the other annulled following the passing of the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries. The United States thus suffered a big defeat. One U.S. news agency even said, "It was considered the worst U.S. defeat in U.N. history."

The reactionary Sato government of Japan has been busy exerting itself to serve the U.S. plot of creating "two Chinas" in the United Nations. Disregarding the strong opposition of the Japanese people of all strata, it not only made Japan a co-sponsor of the U.S. draft resolution but also did its utmost to canvass votes. However, all its efforts were fruitless, except that they revealed more clearly its ugly features in remaining stubbornly hostile towards the Chinese people.

The day after the resolution was adopted on the night of October 25, U.S. Secretary of State Rogers hurriedly held a press conference in Washington. He shouted that U.S. policy towards the Chiang Kai-shek clique will not be affected by the U.N. vote and insisted that the ousted Chiang Kai-shek clique "continues to be a respected and valued member of the international community, and the ties between us (the U.S. and the Chiang gang) remain unaffected by the action of the United Nations." Speaking at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on October 27, Rogers again clamoured that the U.N. decision would "not in any way change the policy of the United States vis-a-vis China (meaning the Chiang gang)," and asserted that U.S. "defence arrangements" with the Chiang gang would continue.

On October 27, Senator Javits ridiculously called for a "plebiscite" in Taiwan so that one day there can be "self-determination" in Taiwan which will be admitted to the U.N. as an "independent country." This rabid nonsense fully demonstrates that even after its defeat in the General Assembly, U.S. imperialism is still pushing the scheme to create "one China, one Taiwan,"

It has been announced that the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique were expelled from the United Nations. But U.S. imperialism is still forcibly occupying China's Taiwan Province and the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries continue to spread the fallacy that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined." With their connivance and support, a handful of elements trying to create "an independent Taiwan" have been carrying out unbridled activities. There are indications that the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries are stepping up their manoeuvres in pushing the so-called "Taiwan independence movement" in a futile attempt to separate Taiwan Province from China. So long as the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries carry on with their plot, the Chinese people will not cease for a single day their struggle against the "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" schemes. The Chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory Taiwan! Taiwan will certainly return to the embrace of the motherland!

(October 28)

*The Delegation of Sierra Leone to the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly announced that Sierra Leone had joined the co-sponsors of the draft resolution submitted by Albania, Algeria and other countries. The announcement had been made before the draft resolution was put to vote. This brings the number of countries co-sponsoring the draft resolution to 23.—P. R. Ed.

which is in effect tantamount to "two Chinas," and stepping up the plot to create "an independent Taiwan."

Meanwhile, the U.S. Senate openly decided on October 28 not to repeal the so-called 1955 emergency resolution in which the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives authorized the U.S. president to use U.S. armed forces in the Taiwan Straits. The repeal of the resolution was proposed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last July. The resolution was adopted by the U.S. Congress after the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek clique signed the so-called "mutual defence treaty" in 1954, with the aim of strengthening the military occupation of Taiwan and further interfering in China's internal affairs. It was reported that in discussing the decision, one senator even howled that "we should not indicate to anybody anywhere in the world we are in the mind to abandon the protection to those in Taiwan." This is a voluntary confession that U.S. imperialism harbours the wild ambition of insisting on occupying Taiwan and carving out China's sacred territory.

Some U.S. bourgeois journals have insolently been spreading the fallacy about "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" and "an independent Taiwan," alleging that "the regime on Taiwan can continue to exist and be available outside the United Nations" and that the Government of the People's Republic of China does not speak for the people of Taiwan, and so forth.

It should be pointed out in particular that a handful of "independent Taiwan" advocates dancing to the tune of U.S. imperialism are feverishly active in the United States. According to an AP report, Chen Lung-chu, one of the chieftains of the so-called "Taiwan independence league," held a press conference in New York on October 26, calling for a so-called "free and honest election" "under international supervision" in Taiwan so as to make Taiwan "an independent state." Clear-sighted people can see at a glance that this is a farce stage-managed exclusively by U.S. imperialism.

The intensified U.S. imperialist scheme to create "an independent Taiwan" is the continuation of its policy of insisting on antagonizing China and creating "two Chinas."

However, just as its scheme of creating "two Chinas" in the United Nations ended in utter defeat, "one China, one Taiwan," "an independent Taiwan" and other tricks which the United States is continuing with are bound to fail more dismally, like lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet.

Japanese Reactionaries' Criminal Acts

Headed by Eisaku Sato, the Japanese reactionaries are not reconciled to their crushing defeat at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. They are continuing with redoubled efforts their scheme to create "an independent Taiwan" in a wild attempt to re-occupy China's territory Taiwan Province.

Japanese Prime Minister Sato carried on with the "two Chinas" plot while answering questions in the Japanese Diet on October 26, the day after the defeat in the General Assembly of the joint resolution worked out by the United States and Japan to create "two Chinas," and the adoption by an overwhelming majority of the resolution by Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek gang. He asserted that "two governments exist in China" and the illegal "Japan-Chiang treaty" between the Japanese reactionaries and the Chiang Kai-shek clique "should not be abrogated in a simple way." On the same day, the television station of the government-controlled Japanese Broadcasting Association promptly rounded up a number of reactionary scribblers for a televised forum to create reactionary opinion for the Sato government's "one China, one Taiwan" scheme by agitating for a "Taiwan state."

The Japanese reactionaries have been very active of late in their scheme to create "an independent Taiwan." Ringleaders of the "Taiwan independence movement" living in Japan were allowed to go back to Taiwan to influence the Chiang gang from within. At the same time, Japanese reactionary bigwigs were sent to Taiwan for direct collusion with pro-Japanese elements in the Chiang gang. According to Kyodo reports, at the heels of arch-war criminal Kishi, brother of Sato who went to Taipei in early October to plot with pro-Japanese elements in the Chiang gang, another Japanese ultra-Rightist, Ryoichi Sasakawa who "has an intimate friendship" with "secretary general" Chang Chun of the Chiang gang, sneaked into China's Taiwan Province on October 19 and stayed there till October 23. Apart from conferring with Chang Chun, he "had long talks with Ho Ying-chin, Ku Cheng-kang and others." After returning to Japan, he clamoured wildly that Taiwan "should be separated from the Chinese mainland and become independent."

Meanwhile, under the instigation and with the participation of the Japanese reactionaries, the elements in Japan plotting "an independent Taiwan" have been more unbridled in their manoeuvres. They have openly held meetings and "demonstrations" and screamed out reactionary slogans such as "an independent Taiwan" and "one Taiwan, one China." According to an October 28 Kyodo report, Japanese quarters concerned held that "former Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and other Japanese reactionaries must be manoeuvring" behind these moves for "an independent Taiwan."

The obstinate hostility to the Chinese people of the Japanese reactionaries who are scheming to create "an independent Taiwan" is absolutely contrary to the desires of the Japanese masses. Their vicious manoeuvring is bound to arouse deeper indignation among the Japanese people and land them in greater isolation. Their scheme will never come off.



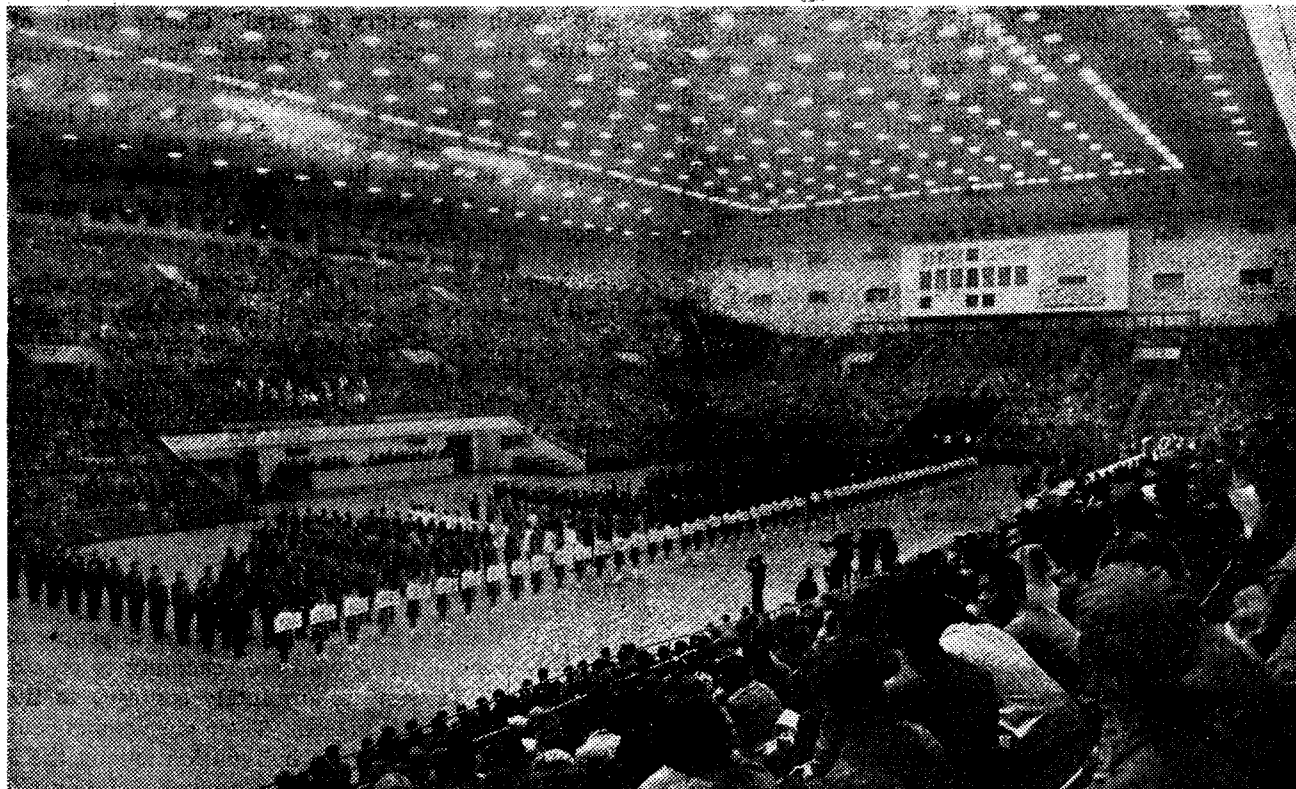
Gala Opening in Peking

A GALA ceremony marked the opening of the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament on the evening of November 2 at the Capital Gymnasium. Players from 49 countries and regions of Asia and Africa, honoured guests from many foreign countries and about 20,000 of Peking's citizens attended the event. It was a memorable scene of Afro-Asian friendship and solidarity.

Lit up from the outside, the Capital Gymnasium, Peking's largest, glowed, its contours outlined by the bright lights. As night fell, cars and buses headed in its direction from all parts of the city. The long-awaited event was about to begin. At 7:45 p.m., the tournament was formally declared open amid deafening applause from the spectators.

The grand marching-in ceremony was most impressive. To the strains of a march, more than 600

table tennis players from various countries and regions, many dressed in national costumes, entered the hall in perfect columns. Expressing the friendly feelings of the Chinese people for the Afro-Asian friends, the spectators responded with prolonged and loud clapping. These countries and regions are: Afghanistan, Algeria, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Dahomey, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos (the Lao Patriotic Front), Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and China. The table tennis delegations from



Opening ceremony at the Capital Gymnasium.

Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Mauritania went to the gymnasium straight from the Peking Airport. When their arrival was announced over the loud-speaker, the crowd cut loose with hearty applause.

Wang Meng, Chairman of the A.A.T.T.F.I.T. Organizing Committee, delivered the welcome speech. He said, "Table tennis delegations from 51 countries and regions in Asia and Africa have accepted invitations to take part in this gala sports gathering. Among those invited to the invitational tournament are leading officials of the International Table Tennis Federation, the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, the African Table Tennis Federation, the Table Tennis Confederation of South America and the table tennis associations of some Latin American countries. Also present are Asian and African newsmen and reporters who are here to cover the invitational tournament. On behalf of the Organizing Committee of the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament as well as the people, physical culture workers and sportsmen of China, I hereby extend a warm welcome to our friends from various countries."

Wang Meng said: The fact that the six sponsor nations had entrusted China with the preparatory work for the tournament "signifies the trust and encouragement given us by the peoples and sportsmen of various Asian and African countries." The successful opening of the tournament in Peking "is inseparable from the vigorous support of the peoples of Asia and Africa and the concerted efforts of friends in various countries," he added.

"Over a long period of time," Wang Meng said, "we Asian, African and Latin American people have supported and co-operated closely with one another in our common struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism, for national liberation and for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty. We are closely united by our past common sufferings and our present common tasks. We Chinese people and sportsmen have always treasured and valued our friendship with the people and sportsmen of Asia, Africa and Latin America and are ready to unceasingly exert our utmost efforts to enhance it. We are fully convinced that with the powerful support of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and with the joint efforts of our friends from various countries, the friendship invitational tournament will surely be crowned with complete success and will play a positive role in 'enhancing friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of the Asian and African countries and promoting the development of table tennis in Asia and Africa.'"



A.A. Heif, Honorary President of the Egyptian Table Tennis Federation, delivered a speech on behalf of the sponsor nations of the friendship invitational tournament. "The chief aim of this invitational tournament is friendship first, friendship second and friendship to the last," he said. "Let 'friendship' be the slogan in all our competitions, meetings, gatherings and conversations. Let us work for the realization of this great goal among the Asian and African peoples."

"Speaking of our friendship," he added, "I must declare to the whole world from this rostrum that we strongly condemn aggression in all its forms and manifestations, because aggression runs diametrically counter to friendship. We condemn the wicked imperialist aggression in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. We condemn the brutal Zionist aggression in Palestine. We condemn the aggression perpetrated in Rhodesia and South Africa in the form of abominable racial segregation." He also took the opportunity to congratulate the Chinese people and Government on the restoration of all their lawful rights in the United Nations. "This is a great victory for the freedom-loving people of all countries and those who are

Among Those Present at Opening Ceremony

Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; **Li Hsien-nien**, Vice-Premier of the State Council; **Kuo Mo-jo**, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; **Chi Peng-fei**, Acting Foreign Minister; **Wu Teh**, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and **Wang Hsin-ting**, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff;

Li Gwang Ju, leader of the table tennis delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; **A.A. Heif**, Vice-President of the International Table Tennis Federation and Honorary President of the Egyptian Table Tennis Federation; **Koji Goto**, First Vice-President of the I.T.T.F. and leader of the table tennis delegation from Japan; **Chan H.L. Yiptong**, chief delegate of Mauritius to the meeting of the sponsor nations of the A.A.T.T.F.I.T.; **Gen. N. Sham Sher**, leader of the table tennis delegation from Nepal; and **Yu Pu-hsueh**, leader of the Chinese table tennis delegation;

A.K. Vint, Honorary Secretary-General of the I.T.T.F.; and **Jaime Munoz Campozano**, Vice-President of the I.T.T.F. and President of the South American Table Tennis Federation;

Chan Youran, leader of the table tennis delegation from Cambodia; **Ta Quang Chien**, leader of the

table tennis delegation from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; **Phonesay Santhavasy**, leader of the table tennis delegation of Laos (the Lao Patriotic Front); and **Said Nimeral Sabi**, leader of the table tennis delegation from Palestine; and leaders of other table tennis delegations attending the tournament:

General Duong Sam OI, Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and his wife; **Chea San**, Minister of the R.G.N.U.C.; **Prince Sisowath Methavi**, Director of the Office of the Head of State of Cambodia; and **Van Piny**, Vice-Minister of the R.G.N.U.C., and his wife;

Ndi Sima Joseph, a leading member of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, **Sohsoh Conteh**, Ambassador of Sierra Leone to Guinea, the members of the Delegation of the South American Table Tennis Federation and the members of the Delegations of the Chilean and Colombian Table Tennis Federations, who have come to see the tournament;

Walter Beneke, Minister of External Relations of El Salvador now visiting Peking;

Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, and his wife; **Frederik Risakotta**, Acting Head ad interim of the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau; and **Kinkazu Saionji** and his wife, Japanese friends now visiting Peking.

struggling for freedom and independence. It is also a major factor in strengthening world peace and friendship among the people of all countries," he noted.

Speaking on behalf of all the players competing in the tournament, **Poonan Lama**, a 14-year-old Nepalese player, extended warm congratulations on the triumphant opening of the tournament. "We pledge to compete in all the tournament events in the spirit of unity, mutual help and friendship and to do our best to enhance friendship among the Asian and African peoples and sportsmen and promote table tennis in Asia and Africa," she declared.

Their speeches were greeted with round after round of warm applause from the spectators.

Peking and Tientsin cultural workers gave performances at the opening ceremony, including the dance *Warm Welcome to the Afro-Asian Friends*, music and acrobatics.

Grand Reception

The table tennis associations of the six sponsor nations gave a grand reception in the magnificent Great Hall of the People the day before the opening ceremony

in honour of the friends from many countries taking part in the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament.

Wang Meng, Chairman of the A.A.T.T.F.I.T. Organizing Committee; **Li Gwang Ju**, leader of the delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; **T. Helal**, leader of the delegation from Egypt; **Koji Goto**, leader of the delegation from Japan; **de Laitre**, leader of the delegation from Mauritius; and **Gen. N. Sham Sher**, leader of the delegation from Nepal, proposed toasts at the reception and wished the tournament full success.

Present at the reception were Vice-Premier **Li Hsien-nien**, **Wang Hsin-ting**, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the P.L.A., **Ma Wen-po**, a leading member of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, **Ting Kuo-yu**, a leading member of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and **Wang Kuo-chuan**, a leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

More than 1,000 friends from Asia and Africa got together and chatted cordially — a warm expression of unity and friendship among the Afro-Asian peoples and sportsmen.

Method of Competition Decided Upon Through Full Consultation

The meeting of the sponsor nations of the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament was held in Peking from October 27 to 28.

The meeting heard the report on the organizational work made by Wang Meng, Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament.

In a spirit of friendship, equality and democratic consultation, and after full discussion and consultation, the meeting reached unanimity on the schedule of the tournament, the opening and closing ceremonies, method of competition and commendation, conduct of the draw and principles for selection of seeded teams and players as well as the setting up of a technical consultation committee.

The first meeting of leaders of table tennis delegations to the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament was held on October 31. The meeting decided that the competitions would take place officially from November 3 to 14 in two stages. Team events would be conducted in the first stage, and individual events including the veterans' event in the second stage, with two days' interval in between.

The method of competition and commendation was decided upon in accordance with the aim of the tournament. Men's and women's team events would be played by group round robin system to decide the first nine teams. The men's singles, women's singles, including boys' and girls' singles, would first be played by group round robin system and followed by knock-out system, and finally the first three placings were decided. The men's, women's and mixed doubles and the veterans' event would be played by knock-out system to decide the first three placings.

In deciding the seeded teams and players, consideration would be given to both the technical level of the participants and appropriate representation of Asia and Africa.

Events and Seeded Teams and Players

Ten events will be played in the A.A.T.T.F.I.T. They are: Women's and men's team events, women's and men's singles, women's and men's

doubles, mixed doubles, girls' and boys' singles and veterans' event.

The draw was conducted openly according to the method of competition decided upon through consultation at the meeting of the A.A.T.T.F.I.T. sponsor nations and according to the list of the seeds decided upon through consultation by the Technical Consultation Committee formed by delegates of the sponsor nations.

The order of the seeds of the seven events — women's and men's team events, women's and men's singles, women's and men's doubles and mixed doubles — is:

The women's teams: Japan, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Malaysia, Ghana, Egypt and Nigeria;

The men's teams: China, Japan, Korea, India, Iran, Nigeria, Egypt, Viet Nam and Ghana;

Women's singles (only the first eight seeds are listed here): Li Li (China), Yukie Ohzeki (Japan), Pak Yeung Ok (Korea), Nguyen Thi Mai (Viet Nam), A. Dhakhwa (Nepal), Tan Sok Hong (Malaysia), E. Jacks (Ghana) and O. Garby (Egypt);

Men's singles (only the first eight seeds are listed here): Li Ching-kuang (China), Nobuhiko Hasegawa (Japan), Pak Sin Il (Korea), G. Jagannath (India), A.R. Hejazi (Iran), Y. Aiyesoro (Nigeria), G. Ezz (Egypt) and Nguyen Ngoc Phan (Viet Nam);

The women's doubles: Yukie Ohzeki / Yasuko Konno (Japan), Pak Yeung Ok / Cheng Huai-ying (Korea / China), Nguyen Thi Mai / Ha Tuyet Lan (Viet Nam) and E. Jacks / N. Okwan (Ghana);

The men's doubles: Nobuhiko Hasegawa / Yujiro Imano (Japan), Pak Sin Il / Kim Chang Ho (Korea), Soong Poh Wah / Loong Ping Sum (Malaysia) and Y. Aiyesoro / L. Sunmola (Nigeria);

The mixed doubles: Hsi En-ting / Cheng Huai-ying (China), Tetsuo Inoue / Yoko Koshinaka (Japan), Pak Sin Il / Pak Yeung Ok (Korea), Nguyen Ngoc Phan / Nguyen Thi Mai (Viet Nam), M.K. Ali / R. Mukherjee (India), G. Ezz / N. Kamal (Egypt), O. Quaye / E. Jacks (Ghana) and B. Obisanya / M. Beyioku (Nigeria).

No seeds are listed for the girls' singles, the boys' singles and the veterans' event.

Promote Friendship, Improve Skill Together

— Warmly greeting the opening of the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

THE Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament sponsored by the Table Tennis Associations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Japan, Mauritius, Nepal, and the People's Republic of China is opening with great ceremony in Peking today. Several hundred men and women table tennis players from 51 countries and regions in Asia and Africa are participating in this friendship invitational tournament. Leading members of the International Table Tennis Federation, the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa and the African Table Tennis Federation, the Delegation of the South American Table Tennis Federation and friends from table tennis circles in a number of Latin American countries have come to see the tournament at the invitation of the Chinese Table Tennis Association. Filled with joy, the Chinese people and table tennis players extend their warm welcome to the friends from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Profound friendship exists among the people and sportsmen of Asia and Africa. As their mutual contacts become more and more frequent, this friendship also grows with each passing day. During the 31st World Table Tennis Championships held not long ago, players from Asia, Africa and the rest of the world gathered and established unforgettable friendship. This time, players from so many countries and regions have assembled to take part in the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament. Many of them are veterans, others are up-coming young players. It is indeed heart-warming to meet old friends and make new acquaintances. Before the tournament begins, players of different countries have been practising together, helping each other and improving their skill together, thus introducing new sportsmanship into international table tennis, a sportsmanship which gives expression to the aspirations for unity and friendship of the Asian and African sportsmen. Winning or losing is temporary, but friendship lasts. We are convinced that the current Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament will certainly make positive contributions to enhancing friendship among the people

and sportsmen of Asian and African countries and to promoting the development of table tennis in Asia and Africa.

Holding the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament marks an encouraging development of sports in Asia and Africa. Most Afro-Asian countries were subjected to imperialist oppression in the past and sports in these countries were in a very backward state. With the winning of independence, sports have witnessed new developments in these countries. In recent years the level of table tennis of many Afro-Asian countries has gone up rapidly. This tournament will show the new achievements of Afro-Asian countries in table tennis.

We are very happy that this tournament is being held in Peking, the capital of our country. The coming to our country of friends from Asia, Africa and Latin America is a support and an encouragement to the Chinese people. It provides a good opportunity for us to learn from people of various countries. We will continue to keep to the principle of "friendship first, competition second" and, through the tournament, further strengthen our friendship and unity with the people of different Afro-Asian countries. In line with Chairman Mao's teachings — **Be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness** — we will learn modestly from the sportsmen of various countries their good ideas, style and skill so as to promote friendship and improve skill together with them.

At a time when we are welcoming the holding of the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, we profoundly feel that the Afro-Asian people's desire for unity and friendship is an irresistible trend. We warmly greet the victorious opening of the tournament and sincerely wish it complete success. We hope that the friends from various countries will have a happy time in China and the unity and friendship among the sportsmen and people of Asian, African and Latin American countries will be further consolidated and developed.

(November 2)



The Days Before the Tournament

by Our Correspondents

WITH clear skies and warm sunshine, autumn is Peking's best season. It was in such circumstances that the Chinese people joyfully greeted the friends from many countries who had come to take part in the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament.

Coloured posters marking this event were prominent along the city's streets and in shop windows. In front of the Mintsu and Chienmen Hotels where members of the delegations from various countries are staying are welcome slogans in Chinese, English, French, Arabic and Japanese. Magnificently decorated is the Capital Gymnasium where the tournament is being held. Over the main entrance to the gymnasium are the words "The Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament." Inside are big slogans in different languages: "Long live the great unity of the people throughout the world!" and "Learn from the people and sportsmen of the Afro-Asian countries!"

No sooner had the friends from some 50 Afro-Asian countries and regions stepped on China's soil than they were engulfed in a sea of friendship. Night or day, large numbers of people warmly greeted the guests at the railway stations and airports in Kwangchow, Shanghai and Peking. Many old friends were overjoyed to meet again and talked about things since they had separated. Responsible members of the Organizing Committee of the tournament Yu Pu-hsueh and Chuang Tse-tung and Chinese players Lin Hui-ching and others greeted the distinguished guests at Peking's airport and station.

As soon as they got off the train, the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms who had come from the forefront of the fight against U.S. imperialist aggression said with feeling: "The warm welcome you comrades accord us fully manifests the militant unity and friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people who are comrades and brothers. We come to China, the vast rear area, just as if it is home."

In the well-lit lounge of the Peking Airport, Chinese table tennis players who had visited Africa were cordially talking with African players who had just got off the plane. When the Nigerian delegation arrived, woman player Liang Li-chen who had visited that country shook hands with all the members and cordially talked with them. When they left the lounge, she helped

them into overcoats. The Chinese working personnel had prepared overcoats for friends from tropical areas some time ago.

"We Come for Friendship"

The aim of this invitational tournament is: "Enhance friendship among peoples and sportsmen of the Asian and African countries and promote the development of table tennis in Asia and Africa." Many Afro-Asian friends told us how they felt about taking part in the tournament. Coming from various countries and regions, they have had different experiences and have different table tennis skills and styles. Some are seasoned veteran players, others are youngsters newly arrived on the scene. But they all expressed a common aspiration in their own languages: "We come for friendship."

Soon after arriving in Peking, the Korean Table Tennis Delegation immediately had friendly meetings with Chinese and Vietnamese table tennis players. The mutual visits of the Chinese and Korean sportsmen in recent years have added new splendour to the profound militant friendship between the people of the two countries.

To enhance friendship through this tournament is the common desire of the comrades-in-arms from Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. Cambodian coach Pen Sophan said: "In the tournament, winning or losing is secondary and friendship is important. Through this tournament we hope that the Afro-Asian people will further understand the heroic deeds of the Cambodian people in their struggle against imperialism and that the Afro-Asian people will further strengthen and consolidate their friendship." The Laotian (Lao Patriotic Front) Table Tennis Delegation came directly from the front of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Putting down their weapons and taking bats in their hands, the members came to Peking for the tournament. Leader Phonesay Santhavasy told us: "We come here to take part in the tournament with 'friendship first and competition second' in our minds, and we will make our contribution to friendship between the people of the Asian and African countries."

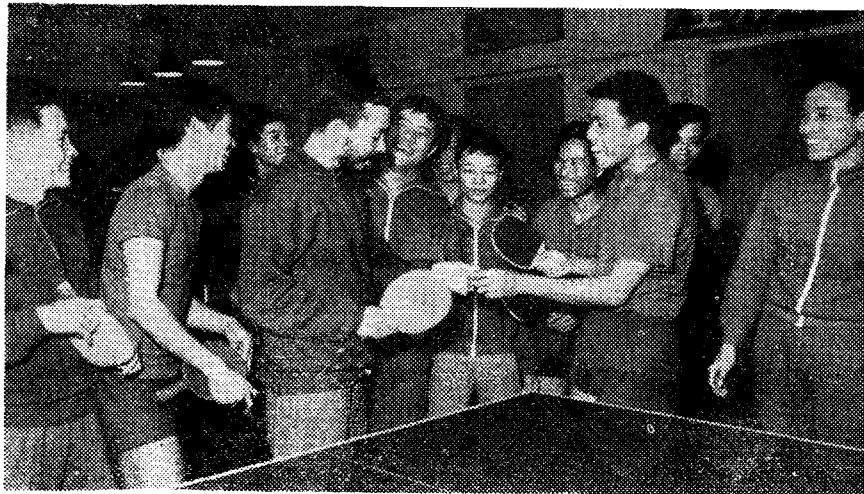
Members of the table tennis delegations from various Arab countries see participation in the Afro-

Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament as a good opportunity to promote friendship between the people of different Afro-Asian countries. Said Nimeral Sabi, leader of the Palestinian delegation, said: "Fighting Palestine has sent its table tennis players here to the invitational tournament for the purpose of promoting the friendship between them and the Chinese people and the people of other Afro-Asian countries. Though our players are scattered in different Arab countries, we've come to Peking after overcoming many difficulties. We'll do our best to contribute to the tournament."

Gaston Gassai-Morero, leader of the Table Tennis Delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo, said: "I would call our delegation a friendship rather than a sports delegation." Abdulla Ebrahim Dudhia, leader of the Zambian Table Tennis Delegation, said: "We're very happy to take part in this tournament. When we stopped over at Tanzania we had heard of this dictum: 'friendship first, competition second.' We fully agree with this viewpoint." Friends from Tanzania, Guinea and many other African countries also expressed this feeling in different languages.

Many friends from Afro-Asian countries talked about how the development of physical culture in their respective countries had long been hindered by imperialist and colonialist aggression and oppression and how they began to pay attention to physical culture after winning their independence. They said: In some countries, football, basketball and volleyball are quite popular but table tennis is still a new thing there. But for the sake of friendship and developing table tennis, they accepted invitations with pleasure to come to Peking. A table tennis player from Togo said: The people of Togo have great regard for the friendship invitational tournament. When the happy news carried in the press about the Togo players being invited to take part in the friendship tournament reached the people, they sent telegrams and letters to the table tennis players, hoping that after their arrival in China, they would have extensive contacts with friends from different countries so as to develop friendship between people of the Afro-Asian countries.

Mohamoud Muse Hersi, leader of the Somali Table Tennis Delegation told us: "We've come here not to win in the tournament. Our main purpose is to pro-



Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao players swapping experience.



Palestinian friends at a get-together.

mote understanding between participants. At the same time, we've come in order to learn from the Chinese players as well as from players of different countries in the tournament."

Ethiopian coach Jarso Desta was particularly happy because his delegation was the first delegation sent to Peking after the recent visit to China by Emperor Haile Selassie I. He said: "Table tennis is not so popular in our country. But after they received the invitation, the young people were greatly interested. I believe that after our return to Ethiopia, our participation in this tournament will surely promote the development of Ethiopia's table tennis."

Joint Practice Sessions

The Organizing Committee of the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament arranged for

players of different countries to have five days of joint practice sessions. This was to give them an ample opportunity to exchange experience and learn from one another.

The joint practice sessions before the tournament took place in several of the capital's gymnasiums. It was fascinating to see them playing at the nearly 100 tables in these gymnasiums, some chopping back the ball from a distance, some opening fast attacks close to the tables, and others trying various serves. There were also some players swapping table tennis techniques or watching the games.

Korean player Pak Sin Il practised at one table for nearly an hour with Liang Ko-liang of the Chinese team. The sweating players chatted during breaks. Liang told Pak Sin Il: "Your footwork is excellent and your back-hand attacks are powerful. I have to learn from you." Smiling, Pak replied: "No, I must learn from you. You play a very fast and forceful game."

After practice, the Korean and Guinean teams met in the lounge. Sitting together by a table, women players of both teams chatted and sang happily while leader of the Guinean delegation Amadou Dieng was engaged in a friendly talk with the Korean men players at another table. They were all very pleased at having the opportunity to make friends, learn from each other and raise their standards of play.

While practising together, Vietnamese player Nguyen Ngoc Phan constantly returned the ball in such a way that Ung Panharith, a Cambodian player, could smash back. Gradually getting into his stride, the latter became more and more powerful and accurate in his smashes.

On meeting players from Sierra Leone, the Vietnamese team requested that they train together. This was accepted immediately. After a session, players of the two teams posed for a photograph together.

A large number of Chinese players took part in the joint practice sessions in the course of which they learnt many good techniques and fine styles of play from others while passing on their own techniques and experience.

Young players from Laos had many practice sessions with the Chinese players. Earnest in their training, the former made rapid progress, while the Chinese players also profited from their tenacious fighting spirit.

Tiao Li-li, a Chinese player for junior events, practised with Japanese coach Shigeo Ito who praised

her fine play: "Your serves are very good, the only drawback is they vary very little. If you change them from time to time, you'll make things much tougher for the receiver. You're only 14, with a few more years' practice, I'm sure you'll be an excellent player." She replied: "Thank you for the many tips you've given me."

While practising with players from Ceylon, Hsi Enting, a member of the Chinese team, explained and showed the various serves he had mastered. Once as the Chinese players were winding up a practice session, the players from Uganda came and asked to practise with them. Tiao Wen-yuan, one of the Chinese players, immediately agreed. Chuang Tse-tung, deputy leader of the Chinese delegation, often went to the gymnasiums to play and swap experience with friends from the Asian and African countries. He joined in practising with players from Somalia and Zambia at the Capital Gymnasium.

The Japanese team had joint practice sessions with teams from Egypt, Dahomey and other countries. Takeshi Mori, a responsible member of the advance unit of the Japanese delegation, told us: "Joint practice sessions are an important factor making for success in this friendship tournament. By practising together, the players not only can exchange experience but strengthen their friendship as well." He added: "This is the first time in international competitions we've had joint practice sessions on such a large scale."

Old and New Friends Meet

Apart from practising together at various gymnasiums, friends from the two continents went sightseeing,



Guinean players performing at a get-together.

visited factories and farms and saw art performances. Calling on each other, they exchanged banners and had get-togethers.

Late one night, deputy leader of the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Chuang Tse-tung and the Chinese players went to see the Nepalese and Japanese table tennis delegations.

They told their Nepalese friends: "You gave us a warm welcome while we were in your country. Now you've come to our homeland and this gives us a good chance to learn from you." The Nepalese players replied: "Your warm reception makes us feel as if we have gone from one home to another, not from one country to another."

October 25 was the 21st anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the war in Korea to fight together with the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists. It was also the birthday of Korean player Kim Kwang Bai. When the Chinese players wished him happy birthday at supper, he was obviously moved: "I will never forget this birthday spent in China. I will contribute my share in sealing the friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples and sportsmen."

When the Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation visited the Cambodian delegation and the Laotian (Lao Patriotic Front) delegation, the leaders and players of the three delegations had a lively gathering. Before parting, everybody joined in the chorus of *Unity Is Strength* which expresses the common aspiration of the Indo-chinese people in uniting against the imperialists.

There were many evening parties at the Mintsu and Chienmen Hotels. Singing in different languages,

Asian and African friends danced their national steps. At one such party at the Mintsu Hotel, the Laotian (Lao Patriotic Front) delegation leader said before singing a song: "As all of you know, our country is being bombed by U.S. imperialist B-52s. They have slaughtered our compatriots. But we Lao people are determined to drive them out. The Lao patriotic armed forces have shot down several hundred U.S. planes. Here is the song *Triumph of the Anti-Aircraft Troops*." Their vigorous singing brought the house down. The versatile Korean delegation offered several items and its two coaches performed a dance. As they danced, more and more friends from other countries joined in, symbolizing the expansion and strengthening of solidarity and friendship.

At a Chienmen Hotel get-together, the Palestinian delegation from the front fighting the U.S.-Israeli aggressors sang three Palestinian revolutionary songs which won big applause from everyone. At another merry meeting, the People's Republic of the Congo delegation sang to the great unity of the Afro-Asian people. The Chinese delegation and staff also contributed some items. Hotel attendants did not even wait to change from their work clothes before performing for their foreign friends.

Everywhere in Peking was filled with an atmosphere of friendship and unity on the eve of the opening of the friendship invitational tournament. As deputy leader of the Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation Tran Van Tri said: "We can't tell now what the results of the tournament will be, but we're certain about one point. Friendship and unity between the people and the players of many countries will certainly be further developed by friendly exchanges."

Sports Flourishing in China

by Chou Pao-pien

VISITORS to Peking sightseeing around town early in the morning are often pleasantly surprised to see many people doing exercises in parks or on playgrounds. On Renmin Road (formerly Wangfuching Street), the city's shopping centre, shop assistants play badminton on the pavement or do setting-up exercises before beginning their day's work. Their keen interest and enthusiasm reflect, in a measure, the increasing popularization of

sports among the Chinese people, and stem largely from an understanding that physical training not only helps improve their health but adds to their revolutionary fervour in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

Like industry, agriculture and other fields of endeavour, sports have developed by leaps and bounds

since liberation. Once the pastime of only a few, sports have become ever more popular among the masses of working people, helping improve their health and enriching their everyday lives. As one veteran shop assistant puts it: "In the old society the capitalists overworked us year after year and then sacked us when we were ill or too old to do much work. We never had a chance to take part in sports, nor did we dream we ever could. But now Chairman Mao and the Party show great concern for us and encourage us to take up physical training. We must keep ourselves healthy and fit so as to serve the people better."

Since 1952 when Chairman Mao issued the directive "Promote physical culture and build up the people's health," a growing number of people have gone in for sports. Mass sports activities have made enormous headway and with conspicuous results. The standards of play and performance have been raised as a whole. Chinese sportsmen have given a good account of themselves in international tournaments; some have set world records in a number of events, while others have reached a level comparable to the best in the world.

While sportsmen across the land were advancing in giant strides under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in sports circles pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and advocated revisionist trash such as "technique first," "championitis," "material incentives" and "seeking personal fame and gain" in an attempt to curb mass activities, block the development of sports and divert sports to the revisionist road of separation from proletarian politics and from the workers, peasants and soldiers. All this was a part of their plot to restore capitalism in China.

Accent on Mass Sports Activities

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution shattered this plot. Revolutionary people, physical culture workers and sportsmen all over the country criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in sports and fostered the concept that sports should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and the needs of building and defending the motherland.

As a result, a mass sports movement on a scale unknown before swept the country over the last few years, with millions participating in different sports. At the Peking Hsinhua Printing House, for instance, more than 90 per cent of the workers have persisted in physical training over the years. The chairman and other leading

members of the revolutionary committee of the Peking No. 2 Chemical Works took the initiative in organizing the workers to join in physical training throughout the year. Among other sports facilities, the plant has 16 table tennis tables, 15 basketball courts, a swimming pool, a football field and several volleyball courts. Regular participation in sports has helped improve the workers' health and boost production.

With the vigour and enthusiasm of a people who have come into their own, the Chinese go in for a wide range of sports — track and field, swimming, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, gymnastics, football, badminton, tennis, weight-lifting, cycling, archery and winter sports. The more popular ones are swimming, basketball, table tennis, setting-up exercises done to the accompaniment of music broadcast over the radio and slow-motion Chinese boxing (*tai chi chuan*).

Swimming. Chairman Mao has swum in the Yangtze River several times. This is a great inspiration to the Chinese people, sports enthusiasts in particular. During the swimming season every year, millions upon millions of army men and civilians across the country go in for this sport. Not only are the swimming pools jammed, but lakes, rivers and canals as well as beaches teem with swimmers. It is especially popular in subtropical Kwangtung Province. In one commune in Tungkuan County, some 30,000 members out of a total of more than 40,000 have learnt to swim.

On July 16, 1966, Chairman Mao swam some 15 kilometres in the Yangtze. To mark this event, every year on that day thousands of people in the major cities and towns take part in swimming activities, crossing rivers and lakes. When the city of Wuhan celebrated this event last July, more than 10,000 people swam across the Yangtze at that point.

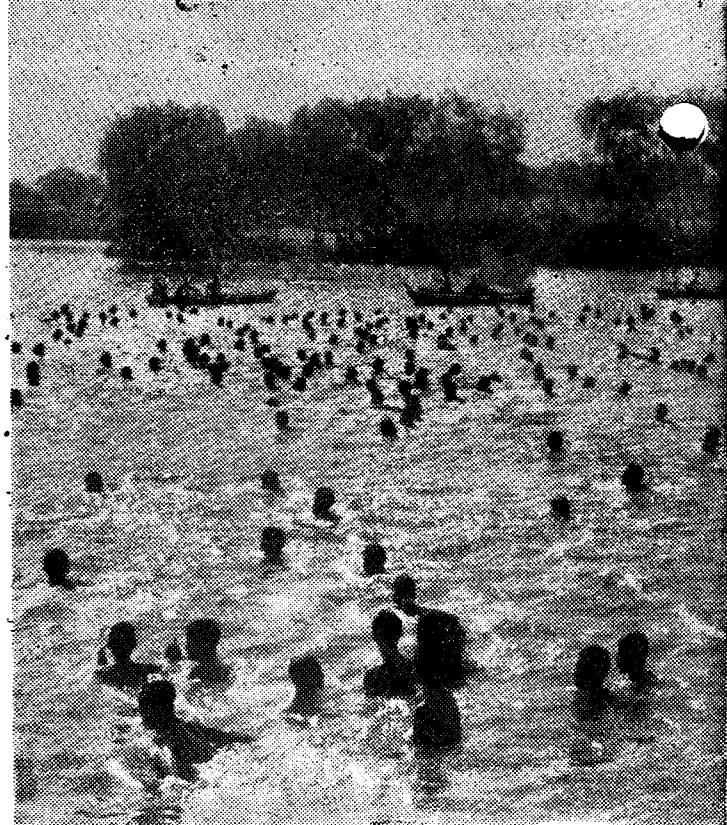
Table Tennis. One of the most popular sports in China, table tennis has countless enthusiasts in schools, factories and mines, rural people's communes and government offices. Primary and middle school students are especially fond of the game and often carry their bats in their school-bags. It is so popular that in one Shanghai tournament last year, as many as 300,000 players participated. Youngsters with a fairly high standard of play can join spare-time sports schools and get expert coaching there. Three-time men's singles world champion, Chuang Tse-tung is one of those who have come to the fore from among millions of teen-age table tennis enthusiasts.

Basketball. This has long been a popular game in schools and many grass-roots units where matches are frequently

(Continued on p. 22.)

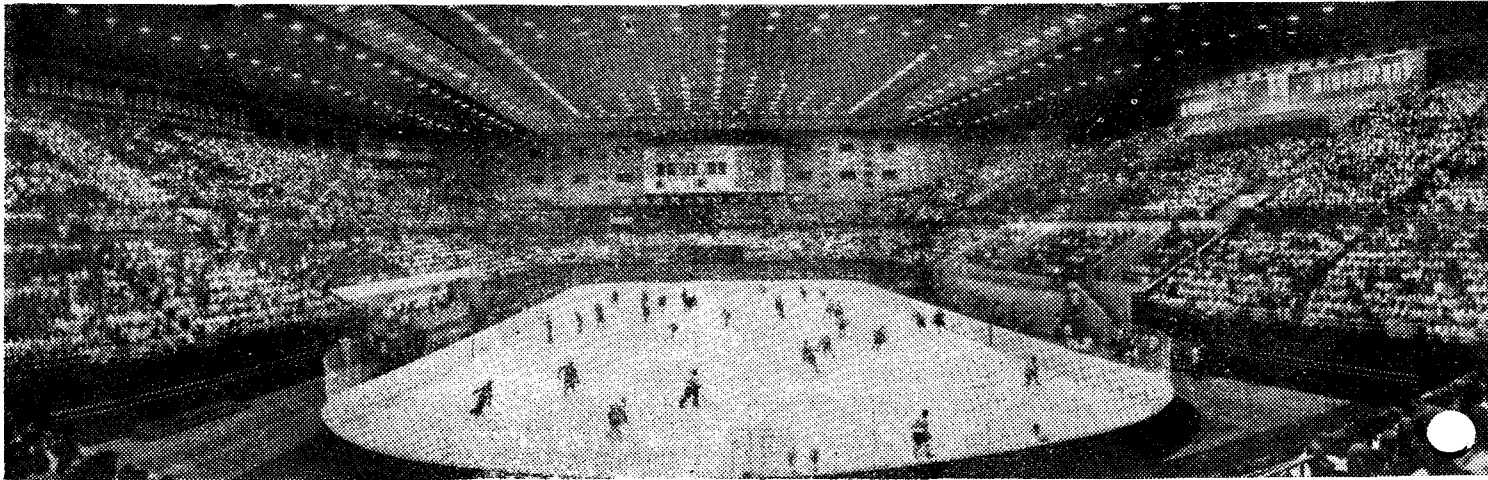


Coaching youngsters.



Taking a dip in a lake in one of Peking's parks.

Mass Sports Activities



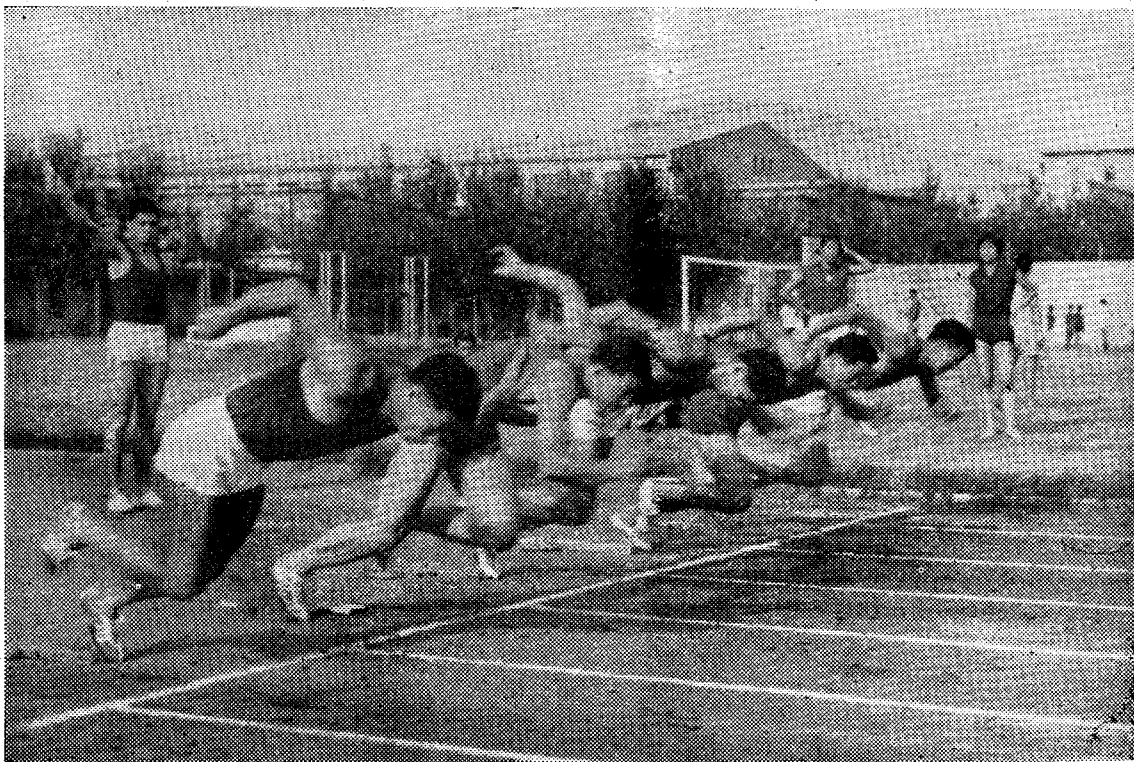
Playing ice hockey in Peking's Capital Gymnasium.



Members of rural people's communes love to play volleyball.



An exhibition on the horizontal bar.



Off to a flying start!

(Continued from p. 19.)

held on week-ends and holidays. As participants are numerous, many units have mobilized the masses to build the courts themselves. The Niupeng District of the Weining Yi, Hui and Miao Autonomous County in southwest China's Kweichow Province is a typical example. Over 80 per cent of the more than 300 production teams there have built their own courts which serve a fourfold purpose: playing basketball, holding meetings, threshing grain and militia drills.

Sports Organizations and Facilities

Our Party and Government have provided favourable conditions for developing sports. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the State Council set up the Physical Culture and Sports Commission to lead work in this field.

The All-China Sports Federation, a mass organization, is responsible for amateur sports activities. Under it are the various associations in charge of different sport events. These organizations work out measures to promote physical culture and sports and improve the people's health in the best possible way.

In Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan and other cities, institutes of physical culture have been set up, in addition to sports departments in some teachers' colleges, to train teachers and coaches in this field as well as to do relevant research work.

Sports facilities have been greatly expanded since liberation. Most of the major cities have large stadiums and gymnasiums, swimming pools and sports grounds for competitions. In this respect, the vast difference before and after liberation speaks volumes for progress since 1949. For example, in Peking before liberation there was only one stadium, which could hold a little over 10,000 spectators. There were two small gymnasiums in the universities on the western outskirts and an even smaller one in the Y.M.C.A. in the downtown district. None had seats for spectators or could be used for large-scale competitions.

The situation has completely changed since liberation. 1953 saw the completion of the Peking Gymnasium, a huge building with a competition hall seating more than 6,000 spectators, an indoor 50-metre-long swimming pool and a practice hall twice the size of a regular basketball court. In 1956, a large open-air swimming pool was completed at Taojanting in the city's southern part, and in 1959 the Peking Workers' Stadium was built on the city's eastern outskirts. This is

a huge stadium with modern facilities and accommodations for 100,000 spectators, and there is an indoor swimming pool near by. Built specially for the 26th World Table Tennis Championships, the Peking Workers' Gymnasium with accommodations for 15,000 spectators was completed in 1961. The place where the Capital Gymnasium, built in 1968, now stands and its surrounding areas were desolate more than 20 years ago. Veterans in sports circles never dreamt that a huge gymnasium would be built there. The venue of the current Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, this gymnasium accommodates more than 18,000 spectators and can be used for basketball, volleyball, badminton and ice hockey any time of the year.

In the mass sports movement, the people never forget to display the spirit of self-reliance and do things in an industrious and thrifty way. They make the necessary equipment and build sports grounds, using whatever materials are at hand. Taikang County in Honan Province mobilized the masses to make simple equipment themselves in their spare time. The teachers and students of a commune-run school in Huaijou County on Peking's northern outskirts have made over 1,000 pieces of equipment and built a sports field solely by their own efforts. This not only ensures the promotion of sports in their school but also has saved funds for the state.

For Friendship and Mutual Progress

While sports are being popularized, due attention is given to tournaments as an effective means of raising standards. Competitions and exhibition matches often take place in various parts of the country. It was at one of these tournaments in Hunan Province's Changsha city in November last year that the famous athlete Ni Chih-chin cleared 2.29 metres and set a new world record for the men's high jump.

Competition between sportsmen of different countries helps promote friendship and mutual progress. In international tournaments, Chinese sportsmen always uphold the spirit of proletarian internationalism and learn modestly from players of other countries. Their motto is "friendship first, competition second." As the Chinese players often say: "Success or defeat in competitions is only temporary while friendship is lasting." It is in this spirit that they do their bit to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the people and sportsmen of various countries and work for the development of sports as a means of enhancing the well-being of the people of all lands.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 5.)

We firmly believe that all imperialist tricks will meet with ignominious failure, he said.

Vice-Minister Su Yu concluded his speech by expressing sincere thanks to the Malian Government and people for their consistent stand on the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and opposing the U.S. imperialist scheme of creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

In his speech, Minister Kissima Doukara said: Our army keeps a constant watch on the territorial integrity of our country and guards it against any menace, internal or external, so as to ensure the realization of the aspirations for happiness, peace and justice of the masses of the people. In view of our country's geographical situation and the danger and menace of aggression by the imperialist and colonialist forces, we think it is still an urgent task for us to continue to develop and perfect the organization, discipline and training of our defence forces. For only in this way will we be able to ensure tranquillity for our peasants, workers and other working people who are engaged in building their fatherland and consolidating their independence and liberty.

Minister Doukara pointed out: Imperialism has not given up its desire to re-conquer the people of Africa and the world. So we must be well prepared to cope with any menace.

The delegation left Peking on October 23 for a visit to Changsha, Shaoshan, Kwangchow, Shanghai, Nanking and other places and returned to the capital on October 30. Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Yeh Chien-ying; Vice-Minister of National Defence Su Yu and Deputy

Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Peng Shao-hui met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Minister Kissima Doukara and all members of the delegation on October 31.

Sympathy to Typhoon Victims In South Viet Nam

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on November 1 to Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, extending deep sympathy on behalf of the Chinese Government and people to the people in the coastal areas of central Trung Bo of south Viet Nam hit by typhoon.

The message said: "At present the U.S. aggressors and the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique are taking advantage of the natural disaster to carry out barbarous attacks and brutal persecution against the people in the afflicted areas, thus committing new crimes against the south Vietnamese people. However, no difficulty can overwhelm the long-tempered, heroic south Vietnamese people. Under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, they are further uniting and waging a heroic struggle against natural disasters and the U.S. and puppet troops. We are deeply convinced that the fraternal south Vietnamese people will certainly speedily overcome the natural disaster, smash all kinds of schemes and plots by the enemy and win new victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

The Red Cross Society of China also sent a telegram to the Liberation

Red Cross of South Viet Nam the same day, expressing solicitude to the afflicted people. It donated Renminbi 5 million yuan's worth of materials to help the afflicted people overcome their difficulties.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on October 27 met friendly American personage John S. Service and his wife.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai, Comrade Yao Wen-yuan and Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Wang Kuo-chuan on October 28 met Motoo Goto, Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun*, and Hirokazu Hatano, Chief of the "Research Council on Chinese and Asian Affairs" of the paper, and Michio Nagai, editorial writer, Toshitada Nakae, deputy editor of the economic edition, and Ieshige Akioka, Peking correspondent, of the paper.

▲ An agreement was signed in Peking on October 28 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic on China providing Romania with a long-term interest-free loan.

▲ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on October 28 met the journalists' delegation from the Arab Republic of Egypt and had a cordial and friendly conversation with delegation head Sakina Mohamed El Sadat and members of the delegation Mamdouh Abdel Hamid Reda, Mohamed Mostafa Ghoneim and Ahmed Reda Mohamed Khalifa.

▲ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang met on October 20 the trade mission of the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce with Wee Cho Yaw as its leader and Tan Keong Choon as its deputy leader, and the journalists accompanying the mission.

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