

PEKING REVIEW

46

November 12, 1971

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報

Greeting 30th Anniversary of Founding Of Albanian Party of Labour

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C.P.C. Central Committee Greet 30th Anniversary Of Founding of Albanian Party of Labour

The Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Party of Labour, we, on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, extend the warmest and fraternal congratulations to the glorious Albanian Party of Labour and the heroic Albanian people.

The Albanian Party of Labour personally founded by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, a party which has undergone the test of revolutionary armed struggle and a party long-tempered in the course of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. Integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution at home, the Albanian Party of Labour has led the Albanian people from victory to victory.

The Albanian Party of Labour has plunged itself into armed struggle as soon as it was born, and led the Albanian people, by means of courageous struggle, in smashing the Italian and German fascist aggression, overthrowing the feudal and bourgeois reactionary rule at home and establishing people's power. Since liberation, the Albanian people have under the Party's leadership won brilliant successes in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction by displaying the spirit of continuous revolution and through self-reliance and arduous struggle. Albania is being built into an advanced, socialist industrial-agricultural state.

Upholding the principles of Marxism-Leninism and holding aloft the banner of proletarian revolu-

tion, the Albanian Party of Labour has been waging a resolute struggle against imperialism headed by the United States and modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre, demonstrating a dauntless revolutionary spirit. You have vigorously supported the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries, faithfully discharged your internationalist duty and thus won high praise from the Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary people the world over.

The victory won by the Albanian people in revolution and construction is a victory for Marxism-Leninism, and a victory for the revolutionary line of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. Now the Sixth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour has worked out a new fighting programme. We are deeply convinced that the Albanian people, guided by this fighting programme, will certainly win new and greater successes.

In the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries and in socialist revolution and socialist construction, our two Parties and peoples have forged a profound revolutionary friendship and have always supported and closely co-operated with each other and advanced shoulder to shoulder. Come what may, our two Parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together.

**The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China**

November 7, 1971

C.P.C. Central Committee Greet New Central Committee of Albanian Party of Labour Headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha

The Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour

Dear Comrade Enver Hoxha,

Dear Comrades,

We are glad to learn that the Sixth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour has come to a successful conclusion, that a new Central Committee has been elected and that Comrade Enver Hoxha has been re-elected the First Secretary of the Central Committee. We wish to extend our warmest and most heartfelt congratulations to Comrade Enver Hoxha, the

great leader of the Albanian people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and to the new Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

We are deeply convinced that the heroic Albanian people under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha will certainly accomplish with success the various fighting tasks set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Party and win more brilliant victories in the struggle against imperialism led by the United States, modern

revisionism with the Soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre and the reactionaries of various countries and in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

May the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two Parties and peoples of China and Albania be everlasting!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

November 8, 1971

Delegation of People's Republic of China To U.N. General Assembly Leaves Peking for New York

Chiao Kuan-hua, head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 26th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; representatives Fu Hao, Hsiung Hsiang-hui and Chen Chu; deputy representatives Tang Ming-chao, An Chih-yuan, Wang Hai-jung, Hsing Sung-yi and Chang Yung-kuan; and the staff of the delegation left Peking for New York by air on the afternoon of November 9 to attend the session. Huang Hua, deputy head of the delegation, is already abroad.

Leading Party and government comrades Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei,

Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing, Kuo Mo-jo and Chi Peng-fei, and more than 4,000 Peking revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army were at the airport to give the delegation a warm send-off.

When Chiao Kuan-hua, head of the delegation, and other members of the delegation arrived at the airport, the crowds burst into cheers: "Warm send-off to our delegation to the U.N. General Assembly!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs!" and "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" The cheers mingled with warm applause and the beating of drums and cymbals. The airport was permeated

with a most enthusiastic, revolutionary atmosphere.

Members of the delegation then walked round to bid farewell to the cheering crowds, who waved bouquets and silk scarves, and to responsible members of various circles. They shook hands with Sarin Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of Albania, Algeria and other countries who were at the airport to see them off. They thanked the governments and peoples of these countries for their efforts in restoring to the People's Republic of China all her legitimate rights in the United Nations.

Also present at the airport were leading members of various departments of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Government, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the National Committee of the

Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and departments concerned.

The head of the Soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the Sino-Soviet boundary question was also present.

* * *

Foreign Ministry's Banquet. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People on November 3 sincerely thanking

Albania, Algeria and 21 other sponsor countries as well as other friendly countries for their efforts and valuable support in the restoration to China of all her legitimate rights in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and all members of the Chinese delegation to the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly as well as leading members of the departments concerned attended the banquet.

Pakistan Delegation in China

A Pakistan delegation paid a friendship visit to China from November 5 to 8 at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Members of the delegation were: Z.A. Bhutto, Chairman of the Peoples' Party; Air Marshal A. Rahim Khan, Air Commander-in-Chief; Sultan M. Khan, Foreign Secretary; Lieutenant General Gul Hassan, Chief of General Staff of the Army Headquarters; Rear-Admiral Rashid Ahmad, Chief of Staff of the Navy Headquarters; Aftab Ahmad Khan and Tabarak Husain, Directors General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and M.A. Bhatti, Director General of External Publicity of the Ministry of Information.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Yeh Chien-ying, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Pen-fei, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Peng Shao-hui and others met and held talks with members of the delegation.

Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People at noon of November 7 in honour of the delegation. Chi Peng-fei and Bhutto spoke at the banquet.

Chi Peng-fei's Speech

In his speech, Chi Peng-fei said: The friendly relations and co-opera-

tion between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples have been consolidated and developed continuously.

He spoke highly of the Pakistan people who had a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and expansionism. He said: In order to defend their state sovereignty, territorial integrity and national independence, they have waged unremitting struggles against foreign aggressors, interventionists and domestic secessionists. The Pakistan Government has adhered to its foreign policy of independence and contributed to the defence of peace in Asia and the promotion of Afro-Asian solidarity.

Chi Peng-fei continued: Of late, the Indian Government has crudely interfered in Pakistan's internal affairs, carried out subversive activities and military threats against Pakistan by continuing to exploit the East Pakistan question. The Chinese Government and people are greatly concerned over the present tension in the Subcontinent. We maintain that the internal affairs of any country must be handled by its own people. The East Pakistan question is the internal affair of Pakistan and a reasonable settlement should be sought by the Pakistan people themselves, and it is absolutely impermissible for any foreign country to carry out interference and subversion under any pretext. Consistently

abiding by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the Chinese Government never interferes in the internal affairs of other countries and firmly opposes any country interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. This is our firm and unshakable stand. We believe that the broad masses of the Pakistan people are patriotic and they want to safeguard national unity and unification of the country, oppose internal split and outside interference. It is our hope that the Pakistan people will strengthen their unity and make joint efforts to overcome difficulties and solve their own problems. We have noted that certain persons are truculently exerting pressure on Pakistan by exploiting tension in the Subcontinent, in a wild attempt to realize their ulterior motives. The Chinese Government and people have always held that disputes between states should be settled by the two sides concerned through consultations and not by resorting to force. The reasonable proposal put forward recently by President Yahya Khan for the armed forces of India and Pakistan to withdraw from the border respectively and disengage is helpful to easing tension in the Subcontinent and should be received with welcome. Our Pakistan friends may rest assured that should Pakistan be subjected to foreign aggression, the Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely support the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle to defend their state sovereignty and national independence.

Bhutto's Speech

Bhutto in his speech warmly praised the profound friendship between China and Pakistan.

He condemned the Indian Government for its activities to disintegrate and subvert Pakistan and its military threat against Pakistan. He said: India has encouraged, incited and

(Continued on p. 23.)

Glorious Course, Great Victory

ALL Albania is rejoicing today over the gala celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Party of Labour and the complete success of its Sixth Congress. With the joy of revolutionary comrades-in-arms, Chinese Communists and people extend their warmest congratulations to the glorious Albanian Party of Labour and the heroic Albanian people.

The A.P.L. Sixth Congress is a congress holding aloft the red banner of Marxism-Leninism, a congress summing up the fighting experience in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and a congress to mobilize the broad masses to win new victories. Comrade Enver Hoxha, founder of the Albanian Party of Labour and great leader of the Albanian people, made a report to the congress on the work of the Party Central Committee. The congress formulated the principles and policies of the Albanian Party of Labour in its future activities at home and abroad, set the task of deepening the revolutionization movement, decided on the Fifth Five-Year Plan and outlined the magnificent prospects for socialist construction. This A.P.L. Congress is of great significance for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Albania and building socialism. It will be an important milestone on the Albanian people's road of victorious advance.

In his report on the work of the Party Central Committee, Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out, "The 30 years of the life of the Party are 30 years of glorious battles and victories, 30 years of titanic struggle and work for the creation and building of the new Albania. This is the most glorious and greatest period in the long history of our people."

The Albanian Party of Labour was born 30 years ago in the raging flames of the struggle against the fascist occupiers. There were only a few communist groups representing some 200 Party members at that time. But a single spark can start a prairie fire. Through armed struggle, the Party with the people it led defeated the fascist aggressors, overthrew reactionary rule at home and established the dictatorship of the proletariat, enabling Albania to embark on the broad road of socialism. After 30 years of arduous struggle, the Albanian Party of Labour has grown from small to big, weak to strong, and become today a long-tested, re-

nowned Marxist-Leninist Party leading the People's Republic of Albania. It is the leader and organizer of the Albanian people in all their victories.

The Albanian Party of Labour has gone through these 30 years by fighting heroically against internal and external enemies, and leading the Albanian people in surmounting countless difficulties and obstacles. Defying brute force, daring to fight and displaying the dauntless proletarian revolutionary spirit, it has made valuable contributions to the revolutionary cause of the people the world over. Its fighting course has written a glorious chapter in the history of the international communist movement.

The Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha has waged an uncompromising struggle against opportunism and revisionism in order to defend Marxism-Leninism and displayed a high degree of adherence to principle. It has taken a clear-cut stand and performed immortal merits in the great polemics between the two lines in the contemporary international communist movement and in the historic struggle against modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre.

Integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the revolutionary practice of the country, the Albanian Party of Labour has acquired abundant experience in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Firmly upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat and the policy of self-reliance in building socialism, it has led the Albanian people, working with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, in turning a poor and backward country of the past into a thriving socialist state. It has adopted in recent years a series of revolutionization measures which greatly help raise the socialist consciousness of the masses of the people, enhance the progress of socialist construction, and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. People's Albania, the great beacon of socialism in Europe, is shining more brightly.

The Albanian Party of Labour upholds proletarian internationalism, resolutely opposes the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, resolutely supports the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations of the world and firmly supports all just struggles

for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and against power politics of the super-powers. The relations of the People's Republic of Albania with other countries have developed steadily and her international prestige has risen daily.

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has pointed out: "A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near.' China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. We are your true friends and comrades. And you are ours."

The revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Albanian Parties and peoples, forged personally by

the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao and the great leader of the Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha and founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has stood a long test and is unbreakable. We have always supported and encouraged each other in the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism, modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre and the reactionaries of various countries. No matter what may happen in the world in the days to come, the two Parties and peoples of China and Albania will for ever fight shoulder to shoulder and advance hand in hand!

(November 8)

Peking Celebrates 30th Anniversary of Founding of Albanian Party of Labour

TEN thousand Communist Party members, workers, peasants and soldiers in Peking, together with Albanian comrades-in-arms, held a grand rally on the afternoon of November 8, warmly celebrating the glorious festival — the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Party of Labour.

The rally took place in the Great Hall of the People. Side by side on the rostrum were the huge portraits of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, and of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people. The portraits were flanked by red banners. Huge streamers in the hall were inscribed with "Long live the glorious Albanian Party of Labour!" "Long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two Parties and two peoples of China and Albania!"

Attending the rally were Jovan Andoni, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Kleo Bezhani, Economic Counsellor, and other comrades, of the Albanian Embassy in Peking, comrades on the Albanian Journalists' Delegation led by Comrade Stefi Kotmilo, Albanian experts working in Peking and others. The Albanian comrades were greeted by stormy applause.

Attending the rally were Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Li Hsien-nien; Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing; Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Teh, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Second Secretary of the C.P.C. Peking

Municipal Committee; Wang Shu-sheng, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Minister of National Defence; and Chi Peng-fei, Acting Foreign Minister; and others.

The rally was sponsored by the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee. Comrade Wu Teh presided over the rally and made an opening speech. He said: The 30 years of the Albanian Party of Labour are 30 glorious and great years, and 30 years of continuous revolution and struggle under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. In the past 30 years, the Albanian Party of Labour has led the Albanian people in scoring brilliant victories in socialist revolution and construction and in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries of various countries. We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Albanian Party of Labour and the heroic Albanian people still greater victories in future struggle.

Comrades Chang Chun-chiao and Jovan Andoni then spoke at the rally (for full texts see pp. 8—12). Their speeches were warmly applauded.

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Peking Papers Carry Full Text of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Report

Renmin Ribao, *Guangming Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao*, Peking's three major papers, carried in instalments from November 9 to 11 the full text of the report on the work of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour made by Comrade Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, at the Party's Sixth Congress. On the top left of the 2nd page on November 9, the three papers also carried a photo of Comrade Enver Hoxha making the report at the congress.

Speech by Comrade Chang Chun-chiao

Dear Charge d'Affaires ad interim
Comrade Jovan Andoni,

Comrades:

Today is the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Albanian Party of Labour. With profound proletarian revolutionary friendship we are celebrating this glorious festival together with Albanian comrades-in-arms. On behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, I extend the warmest greetings and militant proletarian salute to the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people.

Thirty years ago, on November 8, 1941, the Communist Party of Albania (the Party of Labour today) — the vanguard of the working class of Albania — was founded. This is a great epoch-making event in the history of Albania and a fundamental turning point in Albania's workers' movement and people's revolutionary movement.

The Albanian Party of Labour is a new-type Marxist-Leninist political party personally founded and nurtured by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha. Over the past 30 years, the Albanian Party of Labour has consistently combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete revolutionary practice of the country. It has formulated and carried out correct revolutionary lines in different historical stages of the development of revolution and led the Albanian people from victory to new victory.

Since its establishment, the Albanian Party of Labour has, under the correct leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha, waged irreconcilable struggle against the opportunists and revisionists of all stripes. With his Marxist-Leninist foresight and unswerving principled spirit, Comrade Enver Hoxha has led the Party and the Albanian people in their triumphant advance along the correct course and the Party has been constantly consolidated and strengthened politically, ideologically and organizationally. The Albanian Party of Labour has in the past 30 years traversed a brilliant road of struggle.

The Albanian Party of Labour was born and has matured and grown in strength in the flames of armed struggle.

During the years of the wanton aggression by the Italian and German fascists against Albania, the Albanian Party of Labour issued the great call to the people throughout the country: "Freedom is not donated, but is won with blood and sacrifice." It led the people in taking up arms and embarking on the road of armed

struggle; the flames of the war of resistance were raging everywhere in the cities and countryside. Together with the Albanian people, the people's armed forces led by the Party relied on their own strength and heroically fought against the enemies, advancing wave upon wave. They eventually chased off the aggressors on November 29, 1944 and overthrew the rule of the fascists and their lackeys, founded people's political power and set a brilliant example of a weak nation defeating a strong and a small nation defeating a big for the oppressed people and nations of the world.

After nationwide liberation, the Albanian Party of Labour issued the militant call "build socialism with pick in one hand and rifle in the other," armed the whole people and at the same time constantly stepped up the revolutionization and modernization of the People's Army. Today the Albanian People's Army has become a reliable pillar in defending the victory of the revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and smashing the menace of aggression and subversive intrigues of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism. Comrade Enver Hoxha said: **"So long as imperialism and its lackeys exist in the world, we must not lay down the rifles from our hands."** The Albanian people and People's Army, bearing firmly in mind Comrade Enver Hoxha's teaching, will never forget the danger of the enemy launching a war of aggression, always maintain high vigilance and are ready at all times to deal crushing blows to any intruding enemy.

Displaying the proletarian spirit of continued revolution, the Albanian Party of Labour has persisted in the socialist revolution and waged class struggle by relying on the masses of the people. In recent years, the Albanian Party of Labour has adopted a series of revolutionary measures to prevent capitalist restoration and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. After its Fifth Congress, the Albanian Party of Labour has undertaken a revolution in ideology and culture on a wide scale and, to promote the revolutionization of Party and state life, applied many more important measures. All this has enormously enhanced the socialist initiative of the masses of the people and ensured Albania's continuous advance along the socialist road, making valuable contributions to enriching the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Albanian people have overcome one difficulty after another caused by the encirclement by imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and by adhering to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and hard

struggle, made brilliant achievements in various spheres of socialist construction.

Following the establishment of people's power, Albania healed its war wounds rapidly, completed nationalization of industry, carried out the socialist transformation of agriculture step by step and guided the scattered and backward small peasant economy on to the broad road of collectivization. At the same time it began the national economic construction in a planned way.

The Albanian people last year successfully fulfilled the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy and culture. In Albania today, a modern industry has been set up, agriculture has been completely collectivized and electrification achieved throughout the countryside. There are marked rises in the living standards and cultural levels of the people. The state no longer collects any direct tax from the people. The semi-feudal, poor and backward country of yesterday is being built into an advanced, socialist industrial-agricultural state. This is a great, earth-shaking change.

The Sixth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, which has just closed, elected a new Central Committee and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, was re-elected First Secretary of the Central Committee. We hereby extend our warmest and most heartfelt congratulations. The congress adopted Comrade Enver Hoxha's report on the work of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, and the directives on the Fifth Five-Year Plan, opening still more splendid prospects of socialist revolution and construction for the Albanian people. We are confident that the fraternal Albanian people, who closely rally round the Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, will victoriously fulfil this great fighting task.

The Albanian Party of Labour, which is boundlessly loyal to the people and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, is gloriously performing its internationalist duty. It has all along held high the banner of anti-imperialist struggle. It has resolutely opposed the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism with the United States at its head, and firmly supported the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, firmly supported the Palestinian and other Arab people in their struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors, firmly supported the people of other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their just struggle to win national liberation and to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, and firmly supported the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries in Europe, North America and Oceania. This firm stand taken by the Albanian Party of Labour has greatly boosted the revolutionary fighting will of the world's people.

The Albanian Party of Labour has all along held high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian

internationalism and waged determined and uncompromising struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre. Albanian comrades, defying brute force and pressure, have resolutely laid bare the features of the Khrushchov-Brezhnev clique as renegades and vigorously supported the struggle by the proletariat and Marxist-Leninist political parties and organizations in various countries, thus demonstrating their high revolutionary principledness. They have made indelible contributions to upholding the purity of Marxism-Leninism and enhancing the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people boundlessly admire the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people for their heroism of daring to struggle and daring to win.

China and Albania are separated by thousands of rivers and mountains but our common struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction and our common cause of socialist revolution and construction have closely linked our two Parties and two peoples. We are comrades-in-arms in the same trench, dearly beloved class brothers, and revolutionary comrades advancing shoulder to shoulder. Our friendship and unity are founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; they can stand the test and cannot be broken by any force. Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, points out: **"China and Albania are two friendly and fraternal countries and there is no force in the world that can separate them."** Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, points out: **"The revolutionary friendship between the peoples of China and Albania has stood the test of fierce international class struggles. The power generated by this friendship is inexhaustible and truly invincible."**

In their common long revolutionary struggles, the two Parties and peoples of China and Albania have supported, encouraged and learnt from each other. In the socialist revolution and construction and in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China has all along received powerful support and tremendous encouragement from the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people. On October 25, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution put forward by Albania, Algeria and other 21 countries for the restoration of all the lawful rights of our country 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 is a victory for the people of the world. We would like to take this opportunity to extend our hearty thanks to the Albanian Party of Labour, the Albanian Government and people. We assure our Albanian comrades that no matter what may happen in the world, our two Parties and two peoples will always go through storm and stress together and unite in struggle to win still greater victories.

Comrades, the present international situation is excellent. The two "superpowers," the United States and the Soviet Union, are making trouble everywhere to subject other countries to aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying; they have compelled the people of the whole world to rise against them. The consciousness of the people of various countries is higher than ever. The struggle against imperialism and all its running dogs is developing vigorously. The three peoples of Indochina have battered the U.S. aggressors and thrown them in the mire. The revolutionary armed struggles in other parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America continue to rise. The revolutionary mass movements in Europe, North America, Japan and Oceania continue to advance wave upon wave. The genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in various countries are growing in struggle. The trend of medium and small countries uniting to oppose the hegemony politics of the "superpowers" is daily developing. People want to make revolution, nations want liberation and countries want independence — this has become the irresistible trend of history. The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are encircled ring upon ring by the people of the whole world; they

are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, and are declining. No matter how desperately they struggle, they absolutely cannot save themselves from their inevitable doom. In such an excellent revolutionary situation, let our two Parties and peoples unite still more closely and let us unite still more closely with the genuine Marxist-Leninists, the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the world, carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism with the United States as its head, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre and reaction of all countries. Final victory surely belongs to us.

Long live the glorious Albanian Party of Labour!

Long live the unbreakable, militant friendship between the two Parties and peoples of China and Albania!

Long live great Marxism-Leninism!

Long live Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and the close friend of the Chinese people!

Long live Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people!

Speech by Comrade Jovan Andoni

Dear Comrade Chou En-lai,

Dear Comrades Members and Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Dear Comrades and Comrades-in-Arms:

Today, the people of the glorious capital of the People's Republic of China attend this celebration rally with profound revolutionary feelings and like the Communists and people of Albania, happily celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Albania (today's Albanian Party of Labour). Dear comrades, first of all, allow me to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China for organizing this rally. I would also like to thank Comrade Chang Chun-chiao for his warm speech about our Party and people. This speech is another expression of the everlasting friendship and militant unity between our two Parties, two peoples and two countries.

Thirty years ago, on November 8, 1941, Comrade Enver Hoxha led the delegates representing the 200 Albanian Communists, in a poor district of Tirana, in founding the force of the working class of our country, the Communist Party of Albania completely loyal to the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

The Party has inherited and further developed the fine traditions of the Albanian people: Their courage, mettle and indomitable spirit in the struggle to realize their goal and in overcoming difficulties, their hatred for the enemies, and unswerving faithfulness to and respect for their true friends.

The Albanian Party of Labour was born as a fighting force in the international communist movement. In fighting against fascism, in building socialism and in the common struggle for peace and freedom of the peoples of various countries, the Albanian Party of Labour has always advanced with the communist movement of the whole world. At all times and in all circumstances, it has gloriously performed its internationalist duty.

The Party adheres to the correct line of Marxism-Leninism, and with daring and ingenuity led the Albanian people in the war for national liberation, and led the war to victory. The Party always unswervingly stood in the forefront of the Albanian people's war for national liberation, and never allowed any compromise on principle and wavering before enemies. The Albanian Communists were always in the most dangerous places, and by their examples, encouraged all the freedom fighters.

The liberation of the country and the founding of the people's political power set forth a great and arduous

new task for the Party and the Albanian people, that is, to carry the people's revolution through to the end and rebuild the country which was ruined by war so as to enable the country to march forward along the road of socialist construction.

The Party adhered to self-reliance, never for a moment departed from the Marxist-Leninist stand and applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of our country, hence, the successful leadership over realizing step by step the programme for building socialism.

Under the wise leadership of the Party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, Albania has ended the serious backward state left over by the old society in a comparatively short historical period. It has been turned into a country with advanced industry and agriculture from a backward agricultural country with almost no industry and primitive agriculture.

In these 30 years of struggle and victory, the Albanian Party of Labour has ensured that Albania won freedom in place of enslavement, and got tractors in place of wooden ploughs and electric light in place of oil lamps, and our people became the masters of the country.

In its entire history, the Albanian Party of Labour has waged resolute and irreconcilable struggles within the international communist movement and workers' movement against all incompatible anti-Marxist manifestations, particularly against all variations and manifestations of revisionism. The Albanian Party of Labour was among the first to rise in all its efforts to defend Marxism-Leninism and check Khrushchov revisionism. It courageously and wisely withstood the political, economic and military threats and blockade by the Soviet revisionists. The Albanian Party of Labour has never compromised on principle or bartered away principle, nor will it do so in the future.

The Albanian Party of Labour has taken a series of measures of revolutionization, such as to oppose bureaucracy, exercise supervision by the working class, oppose bourgeois and revisionist ideology, strive for the complete emancipation of women and further revolutionize schools. These measures have helped further raise the class consciousness of our labouring people and vigorously promoted production.

Albania is dotted with factories, complexes and new and big hydroelectric power stations at the time of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Party of Labour.

In less than one week, Albania is able to turn out an amount of products that took the whole year of 1938 to produce. Industrial production in 1975 will be more

than 100 times that of 1938 and over four times that of 1960. The amount of the products turned out in the whole of 1938 will be produced within four days in 1975.

In the years under the Party's leadership, the countryside has undergone a complete change. The electrification of the countryside is a great victory for the Party's policy. Agricultural co-operatives and state farms have become economic units on solid foundations. Agricultural production last year was three times that of 1938, and that of 1975 will be three times that of 1960.

Tremendous progress has been made in all fields. Albania today is a country without illiterates, where the eight-year school system is universal. It is a country where commerce has been transformed into socialist commerce in the service of the people and the people enjoy free medical care.

To improve the people's well-being is the highest goal of the Party. The Albanian people learnt on the eve of the November festival that the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania had decided giving old-age pensions and death benefits to agricultural co-operative members.

These victories and many other achievements filled the Albanian people and their friends with joy, and all parts of the country are singing praise of the Party with the most beautiful songs during the anniversary of the founding of the Party.

The many successes our country achieved in socialist construction are inseparable from the enormous, generous and internationalist aid given us by the great Chinese people, the glorious Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung himself. Our people and Party highly appraise this aid and will always be grateful to the Chinese people, the Chinese Party and Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the Chinese Communist Party and the Albanian Party of Labour, between our two peoples and two countries have been tempered in the great struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and against modern revisionism with the Soviet social-imperialist clique as its centre, and for safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism and safeguarding the revolution and the socialist cause. Such friendship and unity have developed and have been consolidated in the revolutionary storms, established on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and guided by our common goal and the common Marxist-Leninist ideological system. Comrade Enver Hoxha, the leader of our Party and people, said: "In sunny days or in times of great storms, the Albanian Party of La-

bour and the Communist Party of China and the fraternal people of our two countries will advance shoulder to shoulder for the victory of the revolution and socialism and for safeguarding Marxism-Leninism and the victory of Marxism-Leninism."

Not long ago the Albanian Communists and people, together with the revolutionary Communists and people throughout the world, celebrated with joy and revolutionary enthusiasm the great festive day of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

We feel extremely happy that the 50th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party and the 30th anniversary of the Albanian Party of Labour fall on the same year. The people of our two countries jointly celebrate these two occasions in militant revolutionary friendship.

Our friendship is friendship between the people, founded by Chairman Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha, respected leaders of our two Marxist-Leninist Parties and our two peoples. The fraternal friendship and the sincere, all-round co-operation between our two countries are shining examples in implementing the principles of proletarian internationalism, shining examples of true fraternal relations that should exist between two socialist countries, big or small. Our two countries support and encourage each other. In his historic message of greetings to the Fifth Congress of our Party, Comrade Mao Tsetung said: **"Comrades, please rest assured that come what may, our two Parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together."**

We feel infinitely elated and inspired by the great achievements made by the People's Republic of China under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and consistently under the illumination of Marxist-Leninist theory and the teachings of Comrade Mao Tsetung. The victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao Tsetung has brought about new development of the creativeness of the talented Chinese people. Holding aloft the banner of unity for victory of the Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, rallying round the Central Committee of the Party with Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great Marxist-Leninist, as its leader, the Chinese Communist Party members and the people of the whole country have won victories in the great movement to study and apply Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao Tsetung's works and on all fronts.

Today, the great People's China can make large blast furnace equipment, the largest hydraulic press, water turbines for hydroelectric power stations, electronic equipment, ocean-going vessels and other modern

machinery and equipment. China's success in agriculture is great, with grain and other farm produce topping the peak records in history for ten successive years.

Guided by Chairman Mao Tsetung's teachings and thinking and the principles of proletarian internationalism, the People's Republic of China has consistently pursued a revolutionary and principled foreign policy.

Of late the people of Albania and other countries are rejoiced at restoration to the People's Republic of China of all her lawful rights in the United Nations. Seated in the United Nations, the People's Republic of China will defend the rights of the people of various countries and resolutely expose the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists to do evils to the freedom- and peace-loving people of various countries in the world.

On the eve of the 30th anniversary of the Albanian Party of Labour our Communist Party members and people celebrated another important event — the convocation of the Sixth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour. The congress summed up the fulfilled tasks and at the same time set forth the great tasks for the future. All these tasks can certainly be fulfilled because all the working people, led and encouraged by the Albanian Party of Labour, have fully and consciously mobilized themselves.

Dear comrades:

The message of greetings to the Sixth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China filled us — all the Party members and people — with joy. This message shows once again the revolutionary unanimity, militant unity and eternal friendship between our two Parties, two peoples and two countries. It will inspire us in our struggle for the building up of socialism in our country and in our joint struggle in defence of and for the victory of Marxism-Leninism.

The development of the international situation is favourable to the revolutionary force. Though imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by Soviet revisionism are making desperate efforts together, they cannot but fail time and again till their complete defeat. Our two Parties, two peoples and two countries will unite as one, in friendship and shoulder to shoulder, and for the ultimate triumph of Marxism-Leninism and the great cause of the world revolution.

Long live the unbreakable internationalist friendship between our two Parties and two peoples and its founders Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha!

Glory belongs to Marxism-Leninism!

Celebrating 18th Anniversary of National Day Of Kingdom of Cambodia

NOVEMBER 9 this year was the 18th anniversary of the National Day of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on November 8 sent a message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, extending warmest congratulations on the glorious festival of the Cambodian people. *Renmin Ribao* on November 9 carried an editorial entitled "Heroic Cambodian People Are Bound to Triumph." The China-Cambodia Friendship Association, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee jointly sponsored a report meeting at which Prime Minister Penn Nouth spoke and Special Envoy Ieng Sary delivered a report on the excellent situation prevailing in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in Cambodia.

Prime Minister Penn Nouth Gives Reception

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, presided over a grand reception given on November 9 evening by Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth, in celebration of the National Day of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Attending the reception were Princess Monique, wife of Samdech Sihanouk, and Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the interior part of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the National United Front of Cambodia.

Attending the reception upon invitation were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; 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; Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Chi Peng-fei, Acting Foreign Minister.

Also present on the occasion were:

Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China; Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking; Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and Madame Hyun Jun Keuk; Lao friends General and Madame Huon Mongkhunvilay; and

Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association; and leaders, deputy leaders and some of the members of the table tennis delegations of various countries participating in the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, and diplomatic envoys of various countries in China.

The reception was held at the mansion of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Samdech Sihanouk and Premier Chou En-lai made speeches at the reception which drew repeated warm applause.

Samdech Sihanouk said: The Kingdom of Cambodia is an ancient state founded more than 15 centuries ago. Throughout these long centuries our nation has suffered from many foreign aggressions and faced menaces by imperialisms and colonialisms.

Today, together with the two other fraternal peoples (the Vietnamese people and the Lao people) of Indochina, the Khmer people are having to face the most murderous and the most destructive aggression in their history: An armed aggression from the land, sea and air and which is an impudent enterprise of neo-colonialization by the United States of America.

The problem of Cambodia exists only by the will of the President of the U.S.A. Richard Nixon and it is he alone who holds the key to the said problem. To what purpose would a "new Geneva conference" or a political solution proposed by others serve if Mr. Nixon in the end refuses to stop his interferences in the internal affairs of our country?

A "new Geneva conference" would not bring about a true solution to our problem, because Cambodia is now in a situation comparable to that in Viet Nam in 1954, and it would inevitably be divided into two at such a conference, and that would not be acceptable to any Khmer and could only lead our people and other peoples towards a new war.

The Khmer people and their national resistance (the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C.) appeal to all the countries and governments sincerely loving justice, freedom and peace to understand well and to support without reservation and without slackening their points of view and their legitimate requirements posed to the government of Mr. Richard Nixon, the only one responsible for the non-solution of the Cambodian problem.

The Khmer people, their N.U.F.C., R.G.N.U.C. and P.A.F.N.L.C. reaffirm their total militant solidarity with all the fraternal and friendly peoples who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all the other forms of injustice, aggression, oppression and exploitation until total and common victory is won over our common enemies.

We thank wholeheartedly all these peoples for their support, solidarity and help.

In his speech Premier Chou said: The Cambodian people have a glorious tradition of fighting against imperialism. Since its independence, the Kingdom of Cambodia, led by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, has consistently pursued a policy of peace and neutrality, firmly opposed U.S. imperialist aggression and interference and waged long struggles to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. Especially since March last year, the heroic Cambodian people, confronted with the reactionary coup d'état instigated by U.S. imperialism and with U.S. barbarous aggression, have vigorously unfolded the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation with dauntless revolutionary heroism under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the Chairman, thus bringing the Cambodian people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle into a new stage.

At present, the situation is excellent in the Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia are growing stronger in the flames of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and have become a mighty force. Within the short span of ten months and more, the patriotic Cambodian armed forces and people liberated eight-tenths of the territory and seven-tenths of the population, winning brilliant victories.

China and Cambodia are friendly neighbours. The Chinese and Cambodian peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. The Chinese people have always regarded the just struggle of the Cambodian and other Indochinese peoples as their own struggle. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, we will firmly unite with the peoples of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos and struggle jointly with them against the U.S. imperialist aggression till complete victory.

At present, the world is amidst a violent upheaval. The international situation as a whole is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. The struggles of the people of various countries to win national liberation, safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have undergone a greater development. An increasing number of medium and small countries are uniting in various ways to oppose aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the superpowers. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible trend in the world today. This iron-clad fact has been eloquently borne out by the recent adoption by an overwhelming majority of the resolution put forward by Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries at the General Assembly of the United Nations, and by the strong opposition to imperialist control and plunder and to racial discrimination expressed by many medium and small countries at the U.N. General Assembly, the Conference of Developing Countries held in Lima and the Summit Conference of the East and Central African Countries convened in Mogadishu. The superpowers are finding it more and more difficult to practise power politics and hegemony and engage in their truculent acts of bullying and butchering weak and small nations at will. We believe that so long as all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world and all the medium and small countries bullied and injured by the superpowers further unite and persevere in struggle, they will surely win greater victories.



Unforgettable Friendship In Competition

by Our Correspondents

THE men's and women's team events of the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, which took place in Peking's magnificent Capital Gymnasium, ended on November 7. Playing a total of 206 matches in the five days beginning November 3, men's teams from 44 countries and regions and women's teams from 32 countries and regions competed for the titles.

The 18,000-capacity gymnasium was usually filled every morning, afternoon and evening. The spectators not only feasted their eyes on splendid performances by several hundred Afro-Asian players but also took the opportunity to express the Chinese people's friendship for the people of the Asian and African countries.

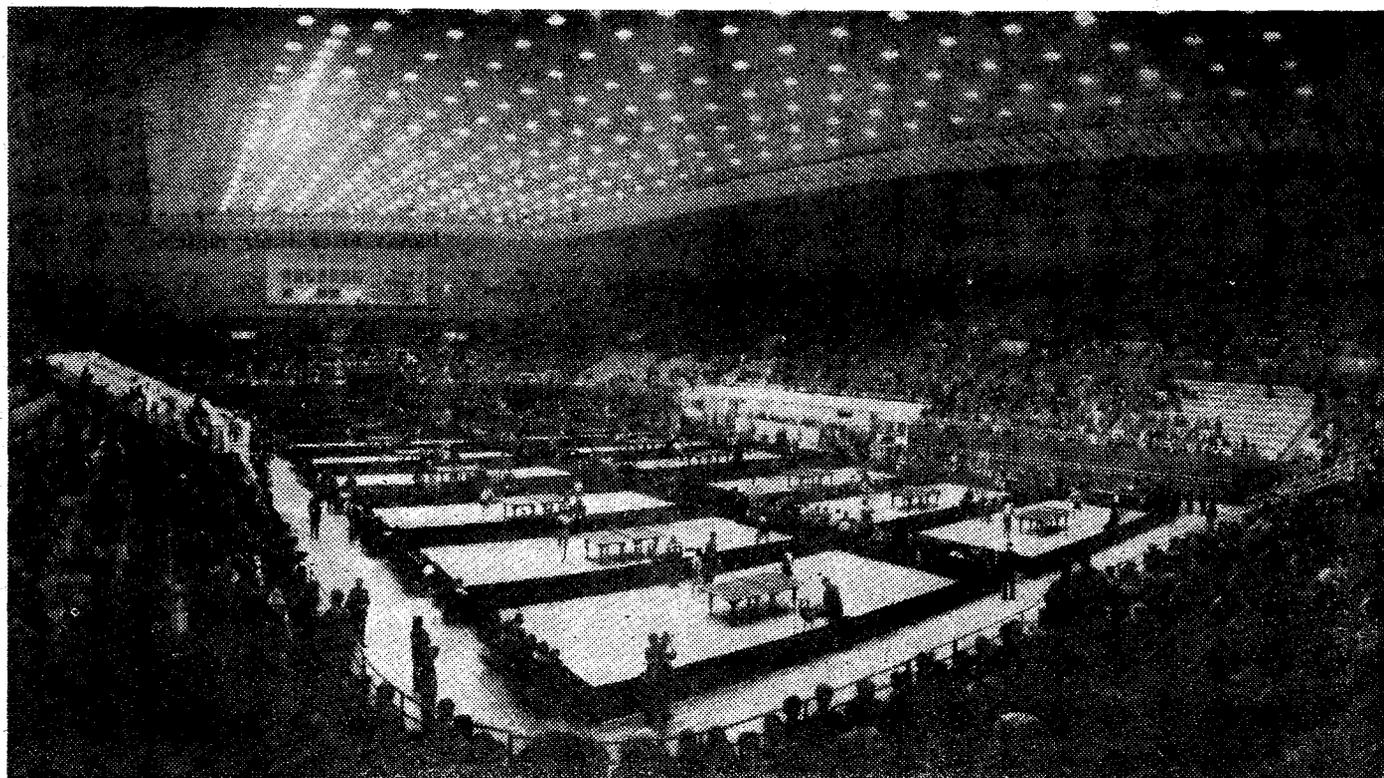
Matches were played at 18 tables simultaneously in the spacious and brightly-lit competition hall when the team events started. The last two days were packed with thrills. But what deeply impressed the spectators

was the atmosphere of friendship and unity throughout the matches. Players of contending teams entered the playing area hand in hand, and exchanged team colours and souvenir badges before the matches. Whenever a player of one side drove the ball home in the hard-fought matches, the other side invariably applauded. As often as not, players ran towards one another as soon as a match ended, shaking hands, exchanging congratulations and posing together for group photographs. And when a player slipped while trying to retrieve a shot, his opponent would hurriedly put down his bat and run over to help him up. All this got a big hand.

Fine Sportsmanship

Some of the players were veterans and some were newcomers; some played an attacking game while others used mainly defensive tactics. Everyone was in good

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Competition gets under way in the Capital Gymnasium.



Promote Friendship, Improve Skill Together



Korean and Chinese players enter the competition hall.



Players from Korea, Egypt and other countries at a get-together.



Players of the Nepalese and Lebanese teams shake hands after their match.



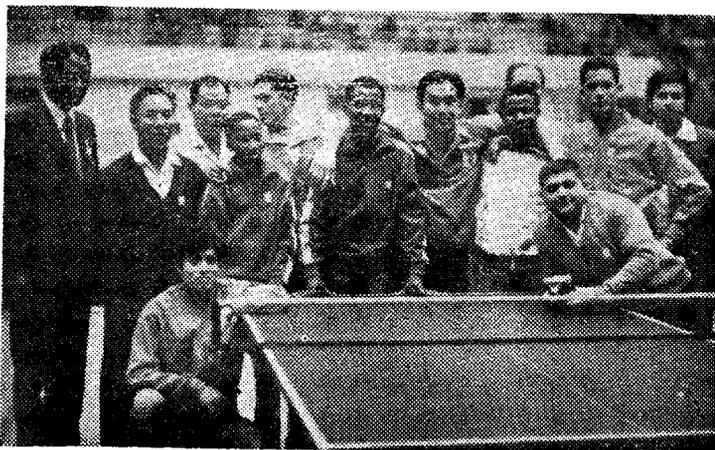
Sudanese friends in the Palace Museum.



E. K. Antwui from Togo dancing with the Chinese children.



Japanese and Chinese players chat with one another.



Players from Mauritius and Ghana pose for a group photograph after their match.



Chinese player Tiao Wen-yuan embraces Pakistan player J. Ghaffar.



Players from Dahomey pay a visit to the kindergarten of the Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill.

Iranian friends visit the Great Wall.



Players from the Arab Republic of Yemen and Tunisia waving to the spectators.

(Continued from p. 15.)

form, displaying a tenacious fighting spirit and fine sportsmanship.

Women players from Dahomey and Sudan were scheduled to meet on the evening of November 5. However, G.A. Mensah of Dahomey fell ill earlier that day. Normally if a team fails to turn up at the appointed time, this means it forfeits the match. But, concerned for the Dahomey team, the Sudanese team suggested postponing the match until the next day, and team leader M. Al Hag Abubekr and his players went specially to see Mensah.

Vietnamese player Tran Van Quynh was leading 6:4 in the first game when his team was facing the Palestinian team. When he scored another point, a hitch in the scoreboard put the score for him at 10 instead of 7. Seeing this, he immediately shook his hand and told the official in charge to correct it.

Tanzanian women players F.M. Othman and S. Selengia met Somalia's M.M. Warsame and Sh. H.M. Farah in the women's doubles. Taking part in an international tournament for the first time, Othman was somewhat over-excited at the outset. The Somali players immediately told her: "It doesn't matter who wins or loses; we're playing for friendship." This was a great encouragement to her; back in form she smashed with confidence. Whenever she scored a point, the Somali players cheered: "Bravo!"

The players' modesty and eagerness to learn from one another also impressed the spectators. Throughout the five days of competition, players of different countries often practised together in the practice halls on both sides of the gymnasium, exchanging experiences and talking over techniques. Sometimes they could be seen practising together only minutes before a match.

Common Theme

"We have learnt table tennis techniques as well as found friends." "Friendly contests have united us." Alongside the table tennis tables, players talked in different expressions and languages about friendship, a common theme symbolizing solidarity between the Asian and African peoples.

When their match was over, the Congolese and the Cambodian players raised joined hands, cheering: "Long live friendship! Long live friendship!" One Congolese player told his Cambodian friends: "The people of our two countries are fighting for the same cause of justice. So long as we become united, we can defeat imperialism. Victory belongs to us!" When the Vietnamese team played the Palestinian team, the two team leaders sat side by side watching. The Vietnamese friend said: "Although our two countries are far apart, we're comrades-in-arms in the same trench." His Palestinian



Results of the Team Events

Men's Team Event: 1. Japan, 2. Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 3. China, 4. Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 5. India, 6. Nigeria, 7. Malaysia, 8. Egypt, 9. Ghana.

Women's Team Event: 1. China, 2. Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 3. Japan, 4. India, 5. Malaysia, 6. Burma, 7. Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 8. Egypt, 9. Ghana.

When competition in both team events ended, representatives of the six sponsor countries presented cups and medals to the first nine placings.



counterpart responded: "This isn't a contest between opponents, but friendly games between brothers."

Players from many countries made quite a few new friends in and out of the gymnasium. Despite the language barrier, they taught each other songs, wrote a few words for and presented souvenirs to each other. When we met Ceylonese woman player C. Dharmaratne she already was wearing 13 badges. She said proudly: "We've many friends!"

The 12-year-old player A. Zaid of the Arab Republic of Yemen was very dexterous and resourceful in his tactics, winning several matches and many friends. At the end of one thrilling game, Gambian player J. Touray went over and embraced young Zaid, which brought loud applause from the spectators. The young player said that encouragement from friends showed the friendship between Afro-Asian peoples. He will take this back to his country.

After their match, Burma's Ma Tin Tin and Malaysia's Tan Sok Hong had a chat. Both women players agreed that they have never experienced such a strong feeling of friendship in any previous international tournament. Winners and losers all were modest and friendly to each other.

Both the men's teams of Nepal and Lebanon had won two matches and lost one before they met. Now the score was 4:4. After the Nepalese player won the last point and the match, players of both sides had a friendly talk. A player from another country who saw this hotly contested match commented: "Both are winners, because they have all won friendship."

The words of Syrian woman player S.A. Azim expressed the common feeling of many of the players in the tournament: "The tournament has not only raised the level of skill but, more important, promoted friendship among the players from the two continents. The friendship sealed in these contests is unforgettable."

International Friendship

BRINGING with them the friendship of the people of all lands, vessels from various parts of the world constantly call at Chinese ports and many stories are making the rounds there.

A Diagram

Seamen of a Japanese freighter making her second call at Talien went to the Talien Shell Carving Works last June. The enthusiastic workers devoted great care to the shells in anticipation of the visitors. Arriving at the grinding workshop where there was some thin dust from the shells in the air, the seamen were surprised to see the workers working without masks. Upon inquiry, the workers answered with smiles: "We've taken off our masks today to welcome you." Greatly impressed, these friends turned their attention to the dust control problem.

Noting that the visitors were quite concerned about this problem, leading comrades of the factory told them about the defects of the dust control equipment and said they were studying how to improve it. Learning this, the Japanese friends were very pleased and said: "We're sure you'll succeed."

Back at the Seamen's Club, they still had the dust control problem on their minds. One suggestion after another came up. Some of them proposed: "As a token of Japan-China friendship, let's work out a dust control diagram." Among them were those who knew mechanics. So they put their heads together and drew one diagram after another as they worked on the problem. They kept at it late into the night and the next day they presented their diagram for the equipment to the office of the revolutionary committee of the factory.

Two Saplings

Called "trees of friendship," there are two fruit trees from Pakistan in the Talien Railway Hospital garden.

In his twenties, Ibrahim had had trouble with his appendix for more than a year. While in port in several countries, he had been examined but was sent away with only a few pills. In Talien last summer, he had sharp pains in his side and was sent to the railway hospital. After a thorough examination the doctors diagnosed it as atypical appendicitis and operated on him.

Gratefully Ibrahim told the doctors: "I don't know how to thank the Chinese people and doctors for their help. I'll plant two of my favourite trees which I bought in Karachi in the big garden of China. Let them blossom and bear fruit — a symbol of the everlasting friendship between the peoples of Pakistan and China." With Chinese medical workers, he planted these trees of friendship between the Chinese and Pakistan peoples.

Acupuncture Treatment

A Greek seaman in his fifties presented his problem to the quarantine station at Tientsin's Hsinking Harbour. "I've been deaf many years," he said. "When I went to a hospital a few years ago, the doctor there told me I had otosclerosis, an 'incurable disease.' After that whenever I saw a doctor I was told there was no cure. I found out not long ago that Chinese doctors can cure deafness by acupuncture. And so I came for your help."

The medical workers at the station gave him a careful diagnosis. After receiving acupuncture treatment three times, he was able to hear a watch tick. After the fifth treatment, his hearing had improved. He enthusiastically thanked Chinese doctors.

The story of how a young Egyptian cabin-boy who had been a deaf-mute 11 years came to speak again is well known in Talien.

Now 14, Aly Khalil Ahmed El Lakani became deaf and dumb at the age of three. He later worked as a cabin-boy on the same ship his father sails on. The old sailor had been to many hospitals and spent much money trying to have his son cured.

The father never expected that his deaf boy who had been deaf for so many years would be able to talk again two weeks after they both arrived in China on board their ship.

When the medical workers of the quarantine station boarded the ship, they discovered that Aly was unable to speak. After examining the boy, they decided to use acupuncture. After 11 days of treatment, he could say "papa."

Moved to tears, the old sailor said: "My son hadn't said papa for 11 years, but today it is New China under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung that has enabled him to speak."



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Education Upsurge in Rural Areas

PUSHED by Liu Shao-chi and his agents, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, which cut down large numbers of schools in the countryside, was criticized during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The result has been an upsurge in setting up schools in the rural areas in the last few years; in some counties, primary and middle school education has become universal.

Schools in Every Village

Hsiyang County in north China's Shansi Province established 156 primary schools, 123 junior middle schools and 11 senior middle schools in the Great Cultural Revolution. Five-year primary school education is universal in this county, and many production brigades have introduced universal seven-year education.

This county is where the famous Tachai Brigade is located. It has 20 people's communes and most of the population live in 412 villages in remote mountain areas.

Before the Great Cultural Revolution, Liu Shao-chi and his agents shouted: "People live far apart in the mountain regions and there are few students. Conditions are not favourable for running schools." So they closed down many of the primary and middle schools set up during the big leap forward in 1958, using the excuse of "ensuring quality" and "standardization." Thus many poor and lower-middle peasants' children had no chance to receive an education.

The Hsiyang County Revolutionary Committee established during the Cultural Revolution has carried out Chairman Mao's instruction: "In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants — the most re-

liable ally of the working class." Leading groups in charge of the revolution in education were set up in the communes and administration committees made up of poor and lower-middle peasants as the main body and containing representatives of teachers and students were set up at the production brigade level. More schools have been built and their locations have been readjusted to serve the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants better. Now primary schools can be found in every village, and junior middle schools in every people's commune.

The county authorities have organized the teachers to study Chairman Mao's thinking on the revolution in education and to criticize the old educational system of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. This has helped many teachers foster the concept of running schools in the poor and lower-middle peasants' interests. In order to ensure that school-age children living in remote villages can study without interruption, teachers

regularly go to these villages to teach them at home.

Hsiyang County schools adhere to the principle that "while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things." Apart from studying in class, the students learn industrial and agricultural production and military affairs, criticize the bourgeoisie and take part in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Many teachers and students take part in building class-rooms and cultivating the land. In this way, they not only remould their world outlook but also create wealth for the state. Except for teachers' salaries and part of the maintenance costs which are provided by the state, primary and middle schools in the county are now responsible for all other expenses. Thus they enjoy the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Different Types of Schools

Middle and primary school education has now been popularized in Nanan County in east China's coastal province of Fukien. Ninety-five per cent of the youth have entered school and 80 per cent of the adults are studying in different types of spare-time schools.

An investigation group sent out by the county revolutionary commit-



Mongolian nationality primary school pupils listening attentively.

tee reported that before the Cultural Revolution all commune- and brigade-run schools, which made up 42 per cent of the county's total number of primary and middle schools, had been closed down by a handful of capitalist roaders. Spare-time education came to a virtual standstill. As a result most of the schools remaining were in the towns and county seat. Up to the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, there were 40-odd production brigades which did not even have a primary school. A great number of sons and daughters of peasants and fishermen living in the remote areas could not go to school.

In the light of the situation where- by people live scattered in mountain areas, the county revolutionary committee in recent years mobilized the masses to run different types of schools for the latter's convenience.

Now the whole county has 621 primary schools, twice the number before the Cultural Revolution. There are 317 middle schools as against 24 originally. Youngsters can finish primary school education in their own villages and high school education in commune. In addition, special classes have been organized for cow-herds and girl tea-pickers, and for fishermen in the coastal regions when there is a high tide. Mobile teaching groups tour the remote mountain areas. Provisions have been made for housewives, adults and old people to study Chinese, politics and agro-scientific subjects.

The masses rely mainly on their own efforts in running these schools. In many cases, not using any state funds, teachers, students and commune members built the school and made the desks and chairs themselves. Many poor and lower-middle peasants, educated young people and demobilized P.L.A. men with a comparatively high political consciousness and a certain level of education were selected as teachers. Thousands of veteran farmers have been invited to serve as part-time teachers.

Since the latter half of 1969 a new educational system has been introduced in the whole county so that the students may finish their middle

school studies at 15 or 16. A set of primary school to senior middle school textbooks was edited in the past year.

Schools on Grassland

All school-age children in the Hsianghuang Banner* of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region are now attending school.

The herdsmen in this pastoral area are scattered over more than 340 *haote* (villages). Distances between *haote* run from several to a dozen *li* or from dozens to 100 *li*. Every *haote* is generally inhabited by three to five or seven to eight households.

In the old society, the banner had only one primary school with more than 100 pupils, all sons and daughters of aristocrats and herd-owners. With the establishment of 11 primary schools by the state after liberation, education has made some progress. But as a result of sabotage by counter-revolutionary revisionists, large numbers of children were prevented from going to school. This kept the enrolment of school-age children to 33 per cent before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution.

The revisionist line in education, which stipulated that in the pastoral areas emphasis must be laid on state-run, full-time and boarding schools, was criticized during the Great Cultural Revolution. This line negated schools run by the people, refusing to do anything to make it convenient for herdsmen's children to study.

A vigorous upsurge in running schools by the people is now going on. Through its efforts in one winter-spring period, the banner has built 400 school houses. Sixty production brigades have their own schools and 200 *haote* have set up teaching centres where teachers travel to. All the more than 3,500 school-age children in the banner are studying in nearby schools.

While learning the Mongolian and Han languages and politics at schools, the Mongolian nationality children also learn industrial production, animal husbandry, farming and military affairs. Most of the banner's schools have set up small pastures, farms and

forests. Thirty-seven pupils in one production brigade have for the first time planted Chinese cabbages, radishes and onions which have had good yields this year. Some pupils in another brigade have learnt the technique of using needles on 30-odd acupuncture points and ways of dressing wounds. They have practised treating local patients.

BRIEFS

Peanut Harvester. The Huaiyin Farm Machinery Research Institute and the Huaiyin County Farm Machinery Repair and Manufacture Plant in Kiangsu Province have jointly studied and trial-produced a peanut harvester which has been put into production. Simply structured and easy to handle, a medium-sized peanut harvester of this kind can harvest two to three *mu* per hour, equivalent to the work done by 80 men. A small one can harvest a half *mu* per hour, and little is left by the harvester.

Abundant Cocoons. The famous cocoon-producing area on the plains in the northern part of Chekiang Province this year set a new record for spring and summer cocoons since liberation, an increase of more than 70 per cent above that in 1965 or five times the total in the early days after liberation. Improved breeds have been introduced in sericulture and big efforts have been made to popularize the advanced technique of outdoor silkworm-breeding.

High Ginseng Output. Scientifically named *Panax schinseng*, ginseng is a perennial herb whose roots are a valuable traditional Chinese medicine capable of curing many diseases. The Chinese peasants began collecting and cultivating the seeds of this originally wild-growing plant about 300 years ago. The state has now set up big ginseng plantations in the northeast. The Huinan County's ginseng plantation in Kirin Province set a new record by collecting more than 65,000 *jin* of ginseng this year, a rise of over 80 per cent above last year.

*Banner, name of an administrative unit in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, equals a county.

ROUND THE WORLD

CANADA

Victim of U.S. "New Economic Policy"

The U.S. 10 per cent import surcharge and the export-encouraging decree soon to come into effect are direct blows at Canada's export trade. The U.S. proposed investment tax credit is a particularly serious threat to Canadian manufacturers of engineering equipment. The number of Canadian workers out of jobs has greatly increased. Making use of the Nixon government's decree to freeze wages in the United States, subsidiaries of U.S. companies in Canada have launched open attacks on their Canadian employees and refused their just demands for wage increases and better working conditions. This self-seeking U.S. "new economic policy" which shifts its financial burden on to others is causing serious damage to Canada's economy.

Foreign trade, especially trade with the United States, is particularly important to the economy of Canada. According to official statistics published in Canada, exports account for 22 per cent of her gross national product, and more than 60 per cent of her exports, equivalent in value to 13 per cent of the gross national product, goes to the United States. Last year these exports were valued at 11,100 million Canadian dollars, the highest figure for U.S. imports from anywhere in the world. Exporters of goods to the United States, valued at around 3,000 million Canadian dollars and affected by the "new economic policy," have already had to make big payments to meet the new U.S. tariff charges. Exports of Canadian engineering equipment, valued at more than 1,000 million Canadian dollars, are affected by the U.S. investment tax credit which encourages purchases of U.S.-made equipment. More than one-third of Canada's exports to the United States have been hit, a very heavy blow to the whole economy.

Reports say that some companies have already dismissed a number of employees, as shown by the rise in the rate of unemployment in Canada from 6.5 per cent in August to 7.1 per cent in September, the highest September figure in ten years.

The Canadian Government has adopted a number of measures to counteract the "new economic policy" blow. Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau pointed out recently that "we cannot, of course, sit mutely and absorb the impact of this United States surcharge." He went on to say that if the United States only wanted Canada to sell its natural resources and purchase U.S. commodities, "we will have to reassess fundamentally our relation with them, trading, political and otherwise."

The U.S. action is bringing on growing dissatisfaction and resistance in Canada. Canadians are particularly angry at the U.S. design to make Canada a mere supplier of raw materials and a market and to impede development of the country's industry.

BRITAIN

Parliament Approves "Common Market" Entry

After six days of debate, the House of Commons endorsed on the evening of October 28 the agreement in principle reached last June between the Conservative government and six nations, including France and West Germany, on Britain's participation in the West European "Common Market," and approved her entry.

On the same evening the motion was also passed in the House of Lords with a majority of votes in favour of entry into the "Common Market."

The negotiations between Britain and the West European "Common

Market" nations in the past year show that the Conservative government has regarded the improvement of relations with the West European nations and the strengthening of her position in Western Europe as a matter of prime importance in foreign policy. Soon after coming into office last year, the Conservative government emphasized that Britain would not take orders from the superpowers but would establish a "partnership" with West European countries. In talks with the "Common Market" nations, Britain made some concessions on a number of important questions. Speaking at the recent Conservative Party annual conference, Heath stressed that changes were altering the shape of the world, and in a "new world" with "America and the Soviet Union looking for a new place to stand," Britain must find "a new way" for herself, that is, to further "join with others in Europe . . . to work out the common European policies."

This Conservative government policy shows its increasing tendency to drift away from the United States. It also reflects the fact that with growing financial and economic deterioration at home, the British monopoly class is hard at work to find a way out through participation in the "Common Market" so as to speed up its exploitation of the working people.

As to the "Common Market" nations, they also consider it essential to unite with Britain in order to strengthen their force in countering the two superpowers which are stepping up their worldwide collusion and contention. That is why those nations agreed to Britain's participation in their group and why they also made some concessions during the talks.

Parliament's ratification of British participation in the "Common Market" will promote Britain's alignment with the West European countries. As in other parts of the world, U.S. influence in Western Europe is on the wane.

(Continued from p. 5.)

financed a secessionist movement to strike at the roots of our country. India is training, arming and launching infiltrators and saboteurs to indulge in destructive activities against the state and the society.

He said: In order to intimidate us, India has placed in battle positions its armed forces, including heavy armour and artillery and aircraft on the borders of both wings of Pakistan. These feverish military activities lead to one conclusion only: That is, India is planning to achieve its objective against Pakistan through armed conflict.

He went on: I regret to say that some countries and fortunately their number is very small, have succumbed to Indian propaganda and pressure. India openly asserts that she has acquired massive arms and boasts that she would not be alone in conflict against Pakistan. We do hope that these countries would realize the dangerous game India is playing and would not encourage her to launch full scale aggression against Pakistan.

If Pakistan is subjected to aggression, he stressed, then I can confidently assure the world that as a people prizing freedom above all else we shall not be found wanting in defending our honour and our homes.

Bhutto expressed appreciation and gratitude for the understanding and support which the Government and the people of China had shown.

A Return Banquet

Bhutto gave a return banquet on the evening of November 7.

Among those attending the banquet were Premier Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying and Chi Peng-fei.

Proposing a toast at the banquet, Bhutto expressed satisfaction with the current visit. He said: We had

extremely fruitful discussions and are returning to Pakistan with complete satisfaction. Before we leave the great and friendly People's Republic of China, I would like to assure you once again that the role Pakistan plays in Asia is a positive role, one of friendship, peace and amity, one of non-interference and one of progress of mankind. The Pakistan people will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people in attainment of these objectives.

In his toast, Premier Chou En-lai said: China and Pakistan are friendly neighbours. Entrusted by His Excellency President Yahya Khan, the Pakistan delegation has come to China on a friendly visit and the talks the delegation held with leading members of the Chinese Government on questions of common interest have achieved satisfactory results. This fully shows the friendly relations of co-operation between our two countries and the sincere friendship between the people of our two countries. Premier Chou En-lai asked the distinguished Pakistan guests to convey the cordial regards and high considerations of the Chinese Government and people to His Excellency President Yahya Khan and to the Pakistan Government and people.

Premier Chou's Message to Chairman Maurer

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on November 1 to Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressing deep sympathy to those affected in the serious accident at the Certej-Sacarimb Mine in the Hunedoara District of Romania. The message said:

"Shocked to learn of the serious accident which occurred on the morning of October 30 in the Certej-Sacarimb Mine in the Hunedoara District of Romania. Please convey the deep condolences and sympathy of the Chinese Government and people to the bereaved families and

those injured in this accident. We wish them an early recovery."

54th Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution Greeted

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China on November 6 sent a message to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., extending warm greetings to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution. The message said:

"On the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution, we extend warm congratulations to the fraternal Soviet people on behalf of the Chinese people.

"The October Socialist Revolution opened up a new era in human history. The Soviet people, who are loyal to the great Lenin, always have the deep sympathy and firm support of the Chinese people in their long struggle to defend the fruit of victory of the October Revolution and to adhere to the road of the October Revolution. The Chinese people are firmly convinced that the banner of the October Revolution is invincible.

"The Chinese Government has all along held that the controversies of principle between China and the Soviet Union should not affect their state relations. To earnestly settle the important questions existing in the state relations between our two countries and to maintain and develop the normal relations between China and the Soviet Union on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are the common desire of the people of our two countries and this is also in the fundamental interests of the people of the world. The Chinese people highly cherish their friendship with the Soviet people and are deeply convinced that the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between China and the Soviet Union will eventually be restored and developed."

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