

# PEKING REVIEW

24

June 16, 1972

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## China's Stand on the Question Of Human Environment

Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement

June 12, 1972

*Building Up the People's Health*

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

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## CONTENTS

<b>THE WEEK</b>	<b>3</b>
Premier Chou Greets O.A.U. Summit Conference	
National Tournament in Five Sports	
<b>Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China</b> (June 12, 1972)	
China and Chile Sign Four Agreements	
Anthony Royle Visits China	
<b>ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS</b>	
<b>China's Stand on the Question of Human Environment</b>	<b>5</b>
Working Group to Study Revision of Declaration	7
Notes on Study: Again On Studying World History — Shih Chun	9
Physical Culture and Sports: <b>Building Up the People's Health</b>	14
Chile Marches On	16
Our Days in Peru	18
<b>ROUND THE WORLD</b>	<b>20</b>
South Africa: Racial Discrimination Protested	
Western Europe: Another Gold Rush	
Latin America: Preserving State Sovereignty	
<b>ON THE HOME FRONT</b>	<b>21</b>
A Football County	
Mass Sports in a Minority Nationality Area	
Silkworm-Breeding in Chiahsing	
More Grapes in Turfan Basin	
Raising Bees in Shihmen County	
<b>FRIENDSHIP LOG</b>	<b>23</b>

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# THE WEEK

## Premier Chou Greets O.A.U. Summit Conference

Premier Chou En-lai on June 11 sent a message to the 9th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity. The message said:

"On the occasion of the convocation of the 9th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, I extend warm congratulations to the conference on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

"At present, the African people's just struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against racial discrimination, for national liberation and in defence of national independence have made new progress. The people in southern Africa and the African people in the Portuguese colonies are standing in the forefront of the struggle to win independence and freedom. The independent African countries are waging an unremitting struggle to safeguard state sovereignty, develop national economy and oppose imperialist subversive activities and criminal design of directing mercenaries to carry out invasions. I sincerely wish that the present summit conference of African states will make new contributions to the African people's cause of unity against imperialism."

## National Tournament in Five Sports

China's 1972 National Basketball, Volleyball, Football, Table Tennis and Badminton Tournament opened simultaneously on June 9 in Peking, Tientsin, Shihchiachuang, Paoting, Tangshan and Changchiakou to mark the 20th anniversary of our great leader Chairman Mao's inscription "Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health."

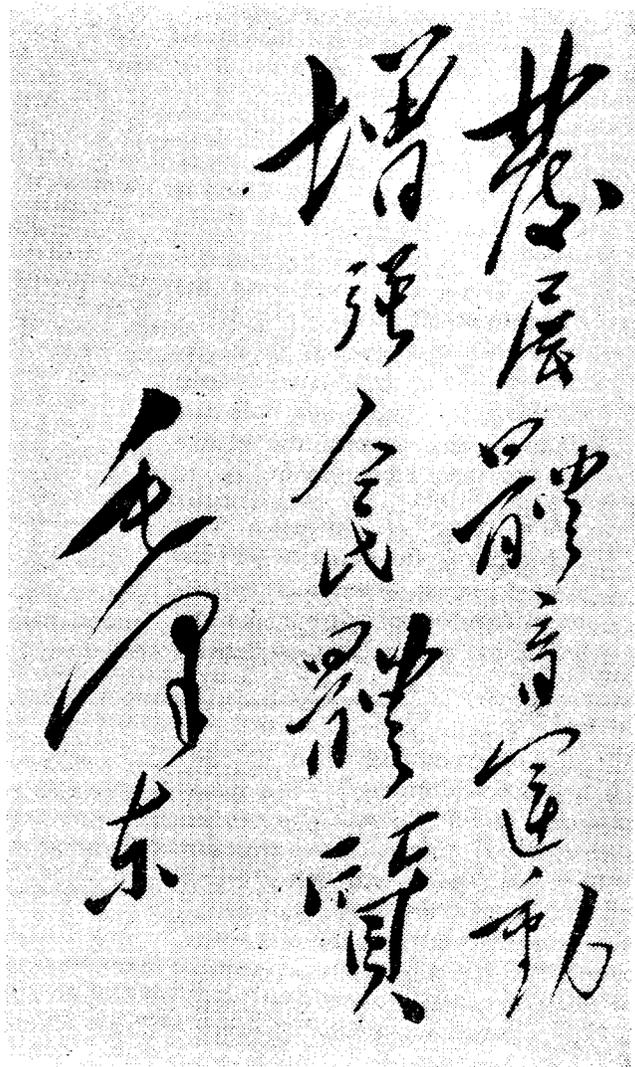
The tournament will be a review of progress in sports and will

promote mass sports activities and help improve skill. Over 200,000 workers, peasants and soldiers and nearly 3,000 players, including Hans, Huis, Koreans, Mongolians, Tibetans, Uighurs, Yis, Chuangs, Manchus, Pais, Salas, Sibos and Tatars from all over the country, attended the various opening ceremonies. Of those taking part in the events, 1,056 are women.

Present at the opening ceremony in Peking's Capital Gymnasium were Chiang Ching, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

To the sound of band music the participants marched into the arena of the brightly lit hall dotted with red flags.

Wang Meng, Minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Com-



Chairman Mao's inscription "Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health" for the All-China Sports Federation on June 10, 1952.

mission, delivered the opening speech. He said: Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, China's physical culture and sports have made big progress. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, an excellent situation has emerged in which physical culture and sports are developing even more vigorously.

Wang Meng went on: We must continue to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on

# Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China

June 12, 1972

On June 10, 1972 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement, sternly condemning U.S. imperialism for further dispatching large numbers of aircraft on June 6 and 8 for savage raids against the Hanoi suburbs, the city of Haiphong and other areas, and expressing the Vietnamese people's firm determination to continue their resistance to aggression until complete victory. For this the Chinese Government and people express their resolute support.

For over a month, U.S. imperialism, in defiance of the strong condemnation and opposition of the people throughout the world, has continued to escalate its

war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It not only has mined and blockaded the ports of northern Viet Nam and daily sent out large numbers of airplanes and warships to make frantic raids on many cities, villages and coastal inhabitation centres, but has steadily expanded the sphere of bombing up to areas close to the Sino-Vietnamese borders, threatening the security of China. These frenzied acts of aggression on the part of U.S. imperialism are new war crimes committed against the Vietnamese people, and at the same time grave provocations against the Chinese people.

The Chinese Government and people indignantly condemn U.S. imperialism for its new war escalation. China and Viet Nam are

neighbours closely related like the lips and the teeth; the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are comrades and brothers sharing weal and woe; and it is the unshirkable internationalist duty of the Chinese people to support and assist the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. No matter what circumstances may yet arise in this war, we will resolutely support the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples in carrying their war of resistance to the end, till complete victory is won.

U.S. imperialism should know that the heroic peoples of Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries are by no means alone in their struggle.

sports pushed by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. We must promote mass sports and raise our level so that China's physical culture and sports will better serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve socialist construction and the building of national defence, and contribute to the establishment and development of friendship among the people of all countries and to supporting their revolutionary struggles.

After the speeches, there were exhibitions of *wushu* (Chinese boxing, sword-play, etc.), acrobatic gymnastics, badminton and table tennis. This was followed by a performance of mass callisthenics. As 400 cheering children streamed into the arena, the 1,400 youngsters sitting opposite the rostrum used colour placards to form 12 huge red Chinese characters reading "Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health." When the children doing callisthenics formed a design of sunflowers, the youngsters in the stands spelled "Long live the great Communist Party of

China!" and "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!"

## China and Chile Sign Four Agreements

The Chilean Government Economic Delegation successfully wound up its friendly visit to China and left Peking by air on June 9 to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Governments of China and Chile on June 8 signed agreements on economic and technical co-operation, exchange of commodities, trade and payment, and long-term trade.

Speaking at the farewell banquet he gave on June 8, Gonzalo Martner, head of the delegation and Minister of Planning, expressed satisfaction at the delegation's successful visit to China. He said: In order to develop the friendship between Chile and China, we signed four important agreements, including those on economic and technical co-operation between the Governments of the two countries. This is the first time Chile ever received a long-term, interest-free loan without strings. The

Chilean people are determined to shake off imperialist control and win complete liberation and rebuild their national economy.

Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese government leaders on the afternoon of June 8 met the delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with Minister Gonzalo Martner, Kurt Dreckmann, deputy head of the delegation and President of the Promotion Corporation, Armando Uribe Arce, member of the delegation and Chilean Ambassador to China, and others.

## Anthony Royle Visits China

Anthony Royle, British Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mrs. Royle, and his party and accompanying correspondents made a one-week visit to China from May 30 to June 6 on invitation.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Minister, and

(Continued on p. 23.)

Peking Review, No. 24

# China's Stand on the Question of Human Environment

- **Conservation and improvement of the human environment is a vital issue affecting the people's livelihood and the economic development of all countries; the Chinese Government and people actively approve of and support the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment.**
- **The presence of the representatives of the south Korean and south Vietnamese puppet cliques at the conference is totally illegal; at the same time, it is regrettable that the German Democratic Republic is not represented.**
- **U.S. imperialism is sternly condemned for brutally massacring people and seriously polluting and destroying the environment in its war of aggression against Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos.**
- **The hypocrisy of certain people who, ignoring the superpowers' manufacture and stockpiling of large quantities of nuclear weapons, oppose all nuclear tests without making any distinction is exposed. The Chinese Government's consistent stand for the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons is reiterated.**

*Attended by representatives from more than 100 countries and regions, the First United Nations Conference on the Human Environment took place between June 5 and 16 in Stockholm, the Swedish capital. The Chinese Government was represented by a delegation composed of: Tang Ke, leader of the delegation and Vice-Minister of Fuel and Chemical Industries; Ku Ming, deputy leader and Vice-Minister of the State Planning Commission; Pi Chi-lung, Chen Hai-feng, Hou Hsiang-lin and Li Chia-ju, representatives; and Chu Kuang, Yu Sung-shun, Chiang Hsiao-ko, Ku Chuan-hsun and Chu Ke-ping, deputy representatives; as well as advisers, secretaries and correspondents, a total of 31 people. The leader of the Chinese Delegation Tang Ke spoke at a plenary session of the conference on June 10. The full text of his speech follows:*

Mr. President,

Fellow Representatives,

First of all, allow me, in the name of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, to thank the Government and people of Sweden, the host country of this conference, for the warm hospitality which they have accorded us.

The conservation and improvement of the human environment is a vital issue affecting the people's livelihood and economic development of all countries as well as an urgent wish of the peoples of the whole world. This conference is being held on the initiative of the Swedish Government and with the support of many countries. Positive ideas and recommendations have been put forward to the conference by many states and social workers, scholars and experts. The Chinese Government and people actively approve of and support this conference. Our delegation has come here to work together with all of you for the conservation and im-

provement of the human environment and secure positive results for the conference.

Here, we deem it necessary to point out solemnly that the representatives of the puppet cliques of south Korea and south Viet Nam absolutely cannot represent the peoples of Korea and Viet Nam and that only the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea can represent the Korean people and only the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam can represent the Vietnamese people. The presence of the representatives of the puppet cliques of south Korea and south Viet Nam at this conference is totally illegal. At the same time, we regret that the German Democratic Republic is not represented at this conference.

Mr. President and Fellow Representatives,

In a growing number of areas of the world the human environment is now subjected to contamination and damage, and this has even become serious social problems in some of the areas. Air has been poisoned, garbage has become a catastrophe, rivers, seas and oceans have been polluted, the growth and reproduction of fauna and flora have been affected, economic development has been hampered, and the health of the broad masses of people has been seriously threatened or harmed. This cannot but arouse the deep concern of the people of all countries. To conserve and improve the human environment, to fight pollution, has become an urgent and vital issue in ensuring the healthy development of the human race. In our opinion, the increasingly serious pollution and damage of the human environment in certain regions which has become an outstanding issue is mainly the result of the development of capitalism into imperialism and particularly

the policies of plunder, aggression and war frenziedly pursued by the superpowers.

Since World War II, U.S. imperialism, in its attempt for world hegemony, has committed aggression and interference everywhere, particularly ruthless suppression of the struggles of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America to win and safeguard national independence. As is known to all, in its war of aggression against Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, U.S. imperialism, in total disregard of the opposition by the people of the world, including the American people, has not only repeatedly intensified its naval and air attacks against the whole of Viet Nam, but has become so frenzied as to keep on using toxic chemicals and poisonous gas in southern Viet Nam, Laos and of late even northern Viet Nam. This barbarous atrocity on the part of the United States has resulted in massive killing of innocent old people, women and children as well as unprecedented and serious destruction of the human environment. Innumerable houses have been razed to the ground, great stretches of fertile land have been reduced to bomb craters, rivers and water resources have been polluted, forests and agricultural crops destroyed and certain biological species are faced with the danger of extinction. This shocking atrocity committed by U.S. imperialism cannot but arouse the utmost indignation of the people throughout the world as well as all those who are engaged in the work of protecting the human environment.

Recently, regardless of the opposition and condemnation of public opinion within and outside the country, the U.S. Government has embarked brazenly on a new military adventure in Viet Nam by mining the ports of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and dispatching massive naval and air forces to carry out wanton bombings and shellings and attacks on rural areas, cities, factories, bridges and lines of communications in northern Viet Nam. Particularly at this moment when the rainy season has begun, it went so far as to bomb the dykes of the Red River in an attempt to create a man-made flood catastrophe. This is a provocation against the Vietnamese people and is also a provocation against the people of the world.

The Delegation of the People's Republic of China holds that our conference should not remain indifferent towards such atrocities. We should strongly condemn the United States for its wanton bombings and shellings, use of chemical weapons, massacre of the people, destruction of human lives, annihilation of plants and animals and pollution of the environment. The U.S. Government must stop immediately its aggression and intervention in Viet Nam, withdraw the U.S. aggressor troops and the accomplice troops unconditionally and totally, put an end to the war "Vietnamization" programme, stop its massacre of the Vietnamese people and destruction of the Vietnamese people's living environment and end its support to the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique.

In contending for world hegemony, the superpowers carried out frenzied arms expansion and war

preparations, encroached on the sovereignty of other countries, placed the economy of other countries under their control and set up military bases everywhere abroad. Their aircraft carrying nuclear bombs arrogantly fly in the air space of other countries, and their submarines equipped with nuclear missiles dash about in the territorial waters of other countries. Running after high profits, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and their monopoly capitalist groups in disregard of the life or death of the people, frantically plunder and exploit the people of other countries, damage their resources, discharge harmful substances at will and pollute and contaminate the environment of their own countries as well as that of other countries. They do not hesitate to spend huge sums of money each year on arms race, but are unwilling to spare the minimum funds for the conservation and improvement of the environment in their own countries or compensate for the loss of other sovereign states subjected to their pollution and damage. These crimes of the imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists and their monopoly capitalist groups have aroused mounting dissatisfaction and opposition among the people of the world. We actively support the people throughout the world in their just struggle against the policies of plunder, aggression and war of the superpowers and in their just struggle against pollution.

At present, many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America wish to develop their national economy and to build a modern industry. This is an important aspect of their efforts to free themselves from the economic control of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and become independent, strong and prosperous. This just demand has the strong support of the Chinese Government and people. Through practice in their protracted revolutionary struggles, the Chinese people have become keenly aware that only by building an independent national industry can the people's livelihood continuously improve and the country become prosperous and strong. Of course, as industry develops, environmental sanitation will also be affected. However, this problem can be solved along with social progress and the advance of science and technology. We must not give up eating for fear of choking, nor refrain from building our own industry for fear of pollution and damage to the environment.

In old China, owing to long-term oppression and plunder by imperialism and its lackeys, the rural areas were on the brink of bankruptcy and industry was extremely backward, with hardly any heavy industry of her own. At that time the Chinese people were reduced to utter poverty, millions struggled on the verge of starvation and death, conservation and improvement of the environment of the working people were out of the question, and their health and sanitation were deteriorating with each passing day.

Under the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party led by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people waged protracted heroic struggles.

## Working Group to Study Revision of Declaration

THE United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at its plenary meeting on the afternoon of June 8 unanimously approved a proposal of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China and decided to set up a special working group to discuss changes in the draft Declaration on the Human Environment.

Originally prepared by the United States, Japan and 25 other countries before the conference, the draft declaration failed to reflect the desire of the developing countries. The representatives of a number of countries put forward their views and urged revising the draft. The representatives of the United States, Japan and some other countries used various pretexts to oppose further discussion in an effort to impose their will on the developing countries which were in the majority at the conference. In view of this, the Chinese Delegation submitted on June 7 a proposal on setting up an ad hoc committee on the Declaration on the Human Environment, requesting that time should be duly extended for discussing the draft declaration.

Speaking at the plenary meeting on the afternoon of June 8, the representative of Uruguay urged the conference to consider immediately the proposal submitted by the Chinese Delegation the previous day. The representative of Argentina spoke in support of the Uruguayan representative's motion. The meeting agreed by a vote to hold a debate on the Chinese proposal immediately.

Chinese representative Pi Chi-lung in his speech expounded the Chinese Delegation's reasons for setting up an ad hoc committee on the Declaration on the Human Environment. He said that the conservation and improvement of the human environment was an important question related to the people's interests and economic development of various countries in the world, and was the urgent desire of the people of the world. The Chinese Government and people actively approved and supported the convening of the U.N.C.H.E. Our delegation came here willing to make common efforts with all so that the conference will have positive results. Continuing, he said that the Declaration on the Human Environ-

ment was the main document to be discussed by the conference. It had to do with the responsibilities to be undertaken and the guiding principles of action to be followed by various governments in the conservation and improvement of the human environment. It must be dealt with seriously and discussed extensively so that the declaration would reflect the views of the great majority of the countries and embody the interests and demands of the developing countries. He pointed out: We are of the opinion that the conference must adhere to the principles that all countries, big or small, should be equal and that the affairs of the world should be handled by all the countries of the world. He suggested that there should be enough time and that an ad hoc committee be set up to allow all the delegations to the conference to have ample opportunity to express their views and conduct full discussions on the draft declaration.

The Iranian representative then took the floor. He supported the Chinese proposal and suggested that the committee be changed into a special working group. The representative of the United States was apprehensive that changes in the declaration might not yield results. He expressed the hope that the declaration would be submitted to the meeting for approval without any changes. The representative of Tunisia pointed out that African delegations supported the spirit of the Chinese proposal. Also speaking in support of the Chinese proposal were the representatives of Italy, Argentina, the Sudan (representing the African group), the Philippines, Norway (representing Norway and Denmark), Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Uruguay. Chinese representative Pi Chi-lung again took the floor, saying: We accept the change suggested by the Iranian Delegation. He added, we suggest that further consultation should be conducted among various delegations to settle the formation of the special working group.

Ingemund Bengtsson, executive chairman of the conference, put the proposal to vote. The conference unanimously approved the Chinese proposal.

finally overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and founded the People's Republic of China: thereupon the people stood up and became masters of their own country. During the 20 or more years since the founding of New China, our people have carried out large-scale socialist economic

construction on the principles of independence and self-reliance, thus transforming the poverty-stricken and backward old China into a socialist state with initial prosperity. The industry and agriculture of our country are developing vigorously and the output of major industrial and agricultural products has increased con-

siderably compared with pre-liberation days. As production develops, the living standard of our people has far surpassed that of pre-liberation days, and health and sanitation have shown marked improvement. Our Government is now beginning to work in a planned way to prevent and eliminate industrial pollution of the environment by waste gas, liquid and residue in accordance with the principles of overall planning, rational distribution, multiple utilization, turning the harmful into the beneficial, relying on the masses, everybody taking a part, protecting the environment and benefiting the people. For many years, we have been conducting mass patriotic sanitation campaigns and afforestation activities, stepping up soil improvement, preventing soil erosion, actively transforming the old cities, constructing new industrial and mining areas in a planned way, etc., so as to protect and improve the human environment. Facts have proved that, provided the people are masters of their country and the government genuinely serves the people and takes their interests to heart, development of industry will benefit the people and the problem arising from industrial development can be solved.

Here we would also like to deal briefly with the relationship between population growth and protection of the human environment. We hold that of all things in the world, people are the most precious. The masses have boundless creative power. To develop social production and create social wealth depends on people, and to improve the human environment also depends on people. The history of mankind has proved that the pace of development of production, science and technology always surpasses the rate of population growth. The possibility of man's exploitation and utilization of natural resources is inexhaustible. Moreover, with the progress in science and technology, man's use of natural resources will increasingly grow in depth and scope. Mankind will create ever greater quantities of wealth to meet the needs of its own subsistence and development. Mankind's ability to transform the environment will also grow continuously along with social progress and the advance of science and technology. This can be illustrated by the case of China. The rate of population growth in our country has been relatively rapid. While in 1949 our population was over 500 million, in 1970 it exceeded 700 million. However, because we had driven out the imperialist plunderers and overthrown the system of exploitation, the standard of living of the people has not lowered but gradually improved in spite of the relatively rapid growth of the population. The country has not become poorer but has gradually become prosperous, the people's living environment has not deteriorated but has gradually improved. Of course, this in no way means that we approve of the unchecked growth of the population. Our Government has always advocated family planning, and the publicity, education and other necessary measures adopted over the years have begun to produce some effects. It is wholly groundless to think that population growth in itself will bring about pollution and damage of the environment and give rise to poverty and backwardness.

Mr. President and Fellow Representatives,

Our position on the question of the conservation and improvement of the human environment is as follows: We support the developing countries in building their national economies on the principle of independence, exploiting their natural resources in accordance with their own needs and gradually improving the well-being of their people. Each country has the right to determine its own environment standards and policies in the light of its own conditions, and no country whatsoever should undermine the interests of the developing countries under the pretext of protecting the environment. Any international policies and measures for the improvement of the human environment should respect the sovereignty and economic interests of all countries and conform to the immediate and long-range interests of the developing countries. We are firmly opposed to the imperialist policies of plunder, aggression and war. We are firmly opposed to the superpowers subjecting other countries to their control and plunder on the pretext of improving the human environment. Victim countries have the right to apply sanctions against and demand compensation from those culprit countries which encroach on their sovereignty, damage their resources and pollute and poison their environment. Energetic measures should be adopted to stop those actions of dumping harmful substances into the high seas, polluting the sea water, damaging marine resources and threatening navigation and the safety of coastal countries.

At present, the international situation is continuing to develop in the direction in favour of the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism and reaction. It has become an irresistible trend of history that countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution. The world will surely move towards progress and light. Mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. Ideas of stagnation, pessimism and inertia are all wrong. On the question of the human environment, there is no ground for any negative view. We are convinced that along with social progress and the advance of science and technology and provided that the governments of the countries concerned genuinely take the interests of the people to heart, take the coming generations to heart, rely on the masses and bring their role into full play, they will certainly be able to exploit and utilize natural resources more fully and also wholly capable of effectively solving the problem of environmental pollution and create better working and living conditions for the working people and a beautiful environment for mankind.

Mr. President and Fellow Representatives,

We deem it necessary here for us to say a few words on the question of the monopoly of nuclear weapons,

*(Continued on p. 13.)*

Notes on Study

# Again On Studying World History

by Shih Chun

Issue No. 21, 1972 of "Peking Review" carried the article "Why It Is Necessary to Study World History." The following is another by the same author on the significance of emphasizing the study of modern and contemporary history. — Ed.

**I**N his important report *Reform Our Study* in 1941, Chairman Mao urged our whole Party to study Chinese history and pay particular attention to studying the history of China since the Opium War (1840). This is the guiding principle in our study of history and historical research, that is, the principle of stressing the present rather than the past.

In studying world history, therefore, we should also lay emphasis on modern and contemporary history which is closely related to existing class struggles and shows how all the basic contradictions in the world today have developed. Many current international problems can be traced back to modern and contemporary history for background and sequence. Drawing on the experience and lessons from class struggle in these periods is of direct value to us in gaining a deeper knowledge of today's world situation and correctly understanding the acute and complicated current class struggle.

### Three Stages

If we start counting from England's bourgeois revolution of 1640, modern and contemporary world history covers a span of over 300 years. It can be divided into three stages. The first, from 1640 to the eve of the 1871 revolution of the Paris Commune, is the period of "free" capitalism, in which capitalism through protracted struggles replaced feudalism in a number of countries in Europe and America. The second stage, from the 1871 Paris Commune to immediately before the 1917 October Socialist Revolution, is one in which "free" capitalism was going over to imperialism until imperialism finally took shape. In this period, the socialist revolutionary movement of the proletariat and the national-democratic revolutionary movement were on the rise and making onslaughts against capitalism, colonialism and imperialism. Led by Lenin, the 1917 October Socialist Revolution in Russia opened a new epoch in world history. Modern world history thereby entered its third stage, the period of contemporary history. As Chairman Mao has pointed out, this is **"the historic epoch in which world capitalism and imperialism are going down to their doom and world socialism and people's democracy are marching to victory."**

Modern-contemporary history covers the inception, growth and decline of capitalism and the inception, growth and advance to victory of socialism. The struggle of the proletariat and all other exploited toilers against the capitalist class, the struggle of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples against colonialism and imperialism, and the united struggle of a growing number of medium-sized and small countries against aggression, interference, subversion and plunder by the two superpowers are the main contents in the annals of modern-contemporary world history. In the final analysis, the complex contradictions of the present world are expressions of the various contradictions of the old world as they develop and interact in new historical circumstances.

### Basic Contradictions

The revolutionary teachers of the proletariat have made penetrating analyses of the basic contradictions of the periods of modern-contemporary world history, the nature of capitalism and imperialism, the socialist revolution and the revolution in the colonies and semi-colonies, and made a series of wise forecasts and scientific conclusions in many of their outstanding works, especially in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* by Marx and Engels, *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism* by Lenin and *On New Democracy* by Chairman Mao. These are the theoretical guidance for our study of modern-contemporary world history. Only by taking the Marxist-Leninist theory as our guide can we see through the distortions of history by the bourgeoisie, grasp the laws governing the development of modern-contemporary history and draw on historical experience and lessons for the benefit of current class struggles.

The fundamental contradiction in a capitalist society is between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The development of capitalism is described as an idyllic process by all its worshippers, from reactionary men of letters in the pay of the bourgeoisie to the modern arch imperialists. But lies cannot hide facts. Indeed, **"the bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together."** (*Manifesto of the Communist Party*.) But **"capital comes dripping from head to foot, from every pore, with blood and dirt."** (*Capital*.) Modern world history tells us that the inception and the growth of capitalism is a history of unbridled plunder at home and abroad. In order to develop capitalism, the new aristocracy and bourgeoisie of England launched the en-

closure movement which continued 300 long years from the end of the 15th century to the beginning of the 19th century. They drove peasants en masse off the land by force, burnt down their houses and turned the farmland into grazing grounds or big farms, and then enforced brutal laws to compel the homeless peasants to become wage slaves of the capitalists. In its westward expansion, the United States of America used fire and sword to disperse and kill the Indians. Now only 600,000 Indians remain, most of them sequestered on reservations, living in darkness and misery. Marx pointed out: **"The discovery of gold and silver in America, the extirpation, enslavement and entombment in mines of the aboriginal population, the beginning of the conquest and looting of the East Indies, the turning of Africa into a warren for the commercial hunting of black-skins, signaled the rosy dawn of the era of capitalist production."** (*Capital*.)

Feudalism was replaced by capitalism and this was a historical advance. But the change was no more than the substitution of one exploiting class for another and one system of exploitation for another. The establishment of the capitalist system along with the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie put new fetters on the proletariat and the other labouring people, who fell victim to brutal capitalist economic exploitation and political oppression. Imperialism is today declining on a world-wide scale and the proletariat and the bourgeoisie are locked in violent struggle. The study of modern-contemporary world history to familiarize ourselves with the economic and political development of the bourgeoisie will help us to gain a more profound understanding of the exploitative nature of the bourgeoisie and the inevitability of the downfall of the capitalist system, and understand more clearly the truth that **"imperialism is the eve of the social revolution of the proletariat"** as Lenin put it. (*Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*.) This will inspire us to fight on heroically for a world without exploitation of man by man and for the emancipation of all humanity.

### Struggle for Hegemony Between Imperialist Countries

One of the basic contradictions in modern-contemporary world history is the conflict and contention among imperialist countries. Capitalism developed to the stage of imperialism towards the end of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century. In this stage, the contradictions inherent in capitalism become ever more acute and broader in scope. The contradictions, in essence, are the contentions among imperialists for world domination and spheres of influence in colonies. Imperialism is monopolistic, parasitic, moribund capitalism. Lenin said: **"An essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several Great Powers in the striving for hegemony"** (*Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*), and **"world domination is, to put it briefly, the substance of imperialist policy."** (*A Caricature of Marxism and Imperialist Economism*.)

Rivalry among the big colonialist and imperialist powers has never ceased in modern-contemporary

world history. In the 17th century, it was mainly contention for maritime hegemony between Britain and the Netherlands. In the 18th century, there was fierce rivalry between Britain and France for maritime and European hegemony. In the 19th century, a complicated situation arose on the European continent, with Britain, Russia, France, Germany and Austria locked in strife for supremacy at different times. Rivalries became sharper when world capitalism entered the stage of imperialism. At the beginning of the 20th century, the contradictions between the two overlords, Britain and Germany, became the main imperialist contradictions of the time. A late-comer among the imperialist pirates, Germany went all out in expansion in the Middle East and elsewhere. It attempted to realize its ambition for world domination by occupying the Middle East, the hub of communication between Europe, Asia and Africa and an important strategic area leading to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, and seizing British and French colonies. The Middle East thus became an important area for which the imperialist powers contended with one another. Britain, the old-line colonial empire, planned to defeat its powerful rival Germany in war, wrest Mesopotamia and Palestine from Turkey, enslave the Arab people and consolidate its colonial rule in Africa. Several other imperialist countries also had their sinister designs for dividing up the world. The rapid sharpening of their contradictions led to World War I of 1914-18, bringing mankind unprecedented suffering. But war gave rise to revolution and the outbreak of the revolutions in Russia, Germany, Hungary, Turkey and other countries spelled the end of tsarist Russia, the German Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire — the seemingly powerful colossi who were aggressive by nature.

The study of modern-contemporary world history will enable us to see the deep historical background of today's contention between two superpowers for world domination. As imperialist and social-imperialist countries, they are bound to be governed by the laws of imperialism, to take the beaten path of hegemonism. This is dictated by the nature of imperialism and their downfall is also inevitable.

One of the late-comers among the imperialist countries, U.S. imperialism in its early period seldom became involved in the scramble for supremacy among the European powers because of conditions peculiar to the development of capitalism in the United States. Its first step was aggression and expansion in Latin America. Starting and winning the 1898 Spanish-American War, the first war to redivide colonies in world history, U.S. imperialism became overnight the overlord in the Western Hemisphere. In the short period of 30 years after entering the stage of imperialism, the United States was involved in 33 military invasions and interventions in Latin America.

Moreover, the United States lost no time in contending with other imperialist countries for hegemony

in the Pacific region and in Asia. There were both contention and collusion over the years between U.S. imperialism and Japanese imperialism in their complicated scramble for hegemony in the Pacific. Their deep, irreconcilable contradictions culminated in the surprise raid on Pearl Harbour by Japanese militarism in 1941 and the Pacific War of 1941-45. U.S. imperialism amassed vast wealth in the two world wars. As the No. 1 imperialist country after World War II, the United States stretched its tentacles everywhere around the world. While plundering other peoples economically, it resorted to the big-stick policy of undisguised armed interference in the internal affairs of other countries, starting a new scramble for world hegemony. But times have changed. The unprecedented upsurge in the revolution of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in the postwar period, the drastic decline of world capitalism, the sharpening of different contradictions in and outside the United States and growing contradictions among the imperialist countries—all these very soon sent U.S. imperialism tumbling from the peak of its strength.

The modern history of Russia also tells us about tsarist Russia's "never changed and neglected aim—Russia's world hegemony." (Engels: *The Foreign Policy of the Tsarist Government of Russia*.) By suppressing the revolution in Poland and Hungary, occupying large tracts of Chinese territory and engaging in expansion in West and Central Asia, the old tsars built a huge colonial empire astride Europe and Asia towards the end of the 19th century. Tsarist Russia always regarded hegemony in the Middle East and the Balkan Peninsula as the first strategic objective to achieve. Doing its utmost to expand its navy and contending for an outlet from the Baltic Sea, it tried to clear the way through the Black Sea Strait and control the Mediterranean Sea to build up its maritime hegemony. To realize this global strategy of aggression and expansion, it unleashed wars abroad. Its contention with Japan for supremacy over East Asia led to the Russo-Japanese War of 1904. Defeated, it divided and shared with Japan their spheres of influences in East Asia at the expense of the sovereignty of China and Korea, in addition to supporting Japan in its aggression against the two countries. Meanwhile, it worked together with Britain in the West. The two concluded secret treaties for dividing up spheres of influence in Iran, Afghanistan and China's Tibet and jointly sent forces to put down the revolution in Iran. But all the schemes between the imperialist countries could in no way stop the tide of revolution. It was during World War I, an imperialist war, that the revolutionary situation in Russia developed rapidly until tsarist Russia, the main bulwark of the reactionary forces in Europe, was changed into the source of the storm of the socialist revolution and the Russian proletariat won the world's first victory in socialist revolution. History thus proclaimed the end of the dream of a huge tsarist empire. Completely betraying the road of the October Socialist Revolution and fully inheriting the old tsar's mantle of expansionism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique now en-

trenched in the Kremlin has restored capitalism and pushed social-imperialism. It can be said with certainty that it is only a pipe dream for the Soviet revisionists to try to re-establish a big colonial empire in the era when the imperialist system is heading for collapse.

Looking back on the history of the imperialist countries contending for world domination and suffering continuous defeats and of U.S. imperialism and tsarist Russian imperialism is of great help in observing today's contention for world hegemony by the two superpowers and some other international problems. The nature of imperialism determines that while frequently colluding, the imperialist countries have no way of reconciling their conflicts in contending for world hegemony. Their collusion means greater suppression of the peoples, whereas their bitter rivalry provides favourable conditions for the victory of the revolutionary people. The revolutionary people must regard the contradictions among imperialists as an inevitable historical phenomenon as capitalism heads towards its doom, and concretely analyse and correctly handle them from a class standpoint. Plunder and aggression by the imperialist powers and the strife for hegemony among them, particularly between the two superpowers, account for the complex conflicts in some areas and also give birth to the tempestuous anti-imperialist struggle of the people in the intermediate zones. Only by overthrowing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism can these peoples solve their problems in their own interests, independently and with the initiative in their own hands.

### **Where There Is Oppression There Is Resistance**

Where there is oppression there is resistance. Modern-contemporary world history is also the history of the unceasing heroic struggles of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and people of the world against capitalism, colonialism and imperialism. The great truth "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history" has been proved by many historical facts—from the first great trial of strength between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie of France in June 1848 to the hoisting of the red flag of the Paris Commune—the world's first dictatorship of the proletariat—in 1871; from the monumental triumph of the October Socialist Revolution to the great victory of the Chinese people's revolution and on to the new development of the current international communist movement. All these are a magnificent epic written by the proletariat and other labouring people of various countries and declare the bankruptcy of modern revisionism.

Side by side with the vigorous advance of the revolutionary movement of the world's proletariat, the oppressed nations' liberation movements have developed into a violent historical trend. Asia, Africa and Latin America have become an arena seething with revolutionary storms that hit directly at imperialism. This

is the outcome of the acute development of the contradictions between the oppressed nations in the colonies and semi-colonies on the one hand and imperialism and colonialism on the other. It has undergone a long historical process. The revolution always advances according to this law: The more the oppression, the greater the resistance; long suppressed, resistance is bound to break out rapidly. In the few hundred years since the end of the 15th century, the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America have suffered all sorts of plunder and oppression by Western colonialism and imperialism and have set into motion one revolutionary storm after another in fierce offensives against colonialism and imperialism.

Large-scale wars for independence and liberation of the colonies broke out in Latin America at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century. Taking the lead were the hundreds of thousands of Negro slaves in Haiti who in more than ten years of fierce fighting routed 60,000 colonial troops of France and Spain and forced the arrogant Napoleon's aggressor troops to surrender; in 1804 they founded Latin America's first independent state of Blacks freed from colonial rule and the slave system. This was followed by the uprisings of the people of many Latin American countries which destroyed the colonial system of Spain and Portugal on the continent. In the mid-19th century when the Asian people became politically awakened, the first revolutionary tide against colonialism and feudalism in Asia swept from the Persian Gulf and India to China. Marx and Engels hailed these great new things with great revolutionary enthusiasm. Engels predicted that **"the opening day of a new era for all Asia"** (*Persia and China*) would come before long. A new source of great world storms opened up in India, Viet Nam, Korea, the Philippines and China in the early 20th century and especially after the October Socialist Revolution in Russia. This turned Asia into a vast battlefield against imperialism. In Africa, the enslaved Black people, armed with such primitive weapons as bows and arrows and shot-guns, have fought heroically for several centuries against the Western colonialist aggressors armed to the teeth with advanced weapons. Since World War II, Asia, Africa and Latin America have become the focal point of the contradictions of the present-day world and are seething with struggles on an unprecedented scale against imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism. The ever-growing national-democratic revolutionary movements in the heartland of capitalism, such as the struggle of the Afro-Americans against racial discrimination and the struggle of the people of Northern Ireland for national independence, all have profound historical origins. The U.S. bourgeoisie for generations has been the class enemy of the Afro-Americans whose ancestors were Black slaves shipped from Africa to America by Western colonialists. More than 20 million Afro-Americans in the United States are fighting ruthless exploitation and oppression by the monopoly capitalists. In his statement supporting their struggle against racial discrimination, Chairman

Mao penetratingly pointed out: **"The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people."**

### Revolution Will Triumph

The advance of history shows that the great trend of our era—countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution—is an outcome of the logical development of modern history. The rise of the third world is not accidental but an inevitable result of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism by the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Imperialism has pushed the great masses of the people throughout the world into the historical epoch of the great struggle to abolish imperialism."**

The people invariably want revolution and the revolution is bound to win. But the road of revolution is tortuous, progressing in the course of struggle which is full of twists and turns. This is the dialectical law of historical development. In modern world history, the bourgeois revolution in England beginning in 1640 went through a zigzag course of struggle for nearly half a century. So did the bourgeois revolution in the United States beginning in 1775 for nearly a century and the bourgeois revolution in France beginning in 1789 for more than 80 years. It was after such protracted struggles that the bourgeoisie in these countries consolidated their domination. The people in the colonies have been doing the same in their struggle for independence. The colonialists and imperialists never quit their colonies of their own accord. They are bound to create all kinds of troubles for the people's revolution. It was not until they had fought wars of independence for almost 20 years in the early 19th century that the people of Latin American countries freed themselves from Spanish and Portuguese colonial rule. After their independence, however, many countries were turned into "commercial colonies" by British imperialism as a result of economic infiltration. Under the signboard of "pan-Americanism," U.S. imperialism imposed the chains of neo-colonialism on many Latin American countries by combining the big stick and carrot tactics.

These historical experiences show us that there has never been a genuine revolution without going through a tortuous course of hard struggle, or a revolution that has advanced without a hitch after victory was won and does not have to undergo the protracted struggle between those attempting at a come-back and those opposing it. Since this is true for the bourgeois revolution, the socialist revolution led by the proletariat has to go through an even sharper and more tortuous struggle in order to win final victory. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."** The proletariat and the revolutionary people are able to

overcome all difficulties on their road of advance, speed up the pace of revolution and promote historical advance provided they have a correct Marxist-Leninist line. The study of world history will enable us to have a still deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his proletarian revolutionary line and policies, and spur us to continually raise our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and our consciousness of continuing revolution, so as to carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

The whole course of modern-contemporary world history vividly proves that socialism is certain to replace capitalism, just as capitalism replaced feudalism. This is an irresistible law of history. The tide of world revolution is pushing ahead today precisely in accordance with this law. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolu-

tion — the world situation is excellent. Aggression and oppression by the two superpowers are arousing the people of the world to a new awakening and promoting unity among the large number of developing countries. No force in the world can prevent the inevitable downfall of imperialism, nor can any force hold back the sure victory of the revolutionary cause of the people.

Lenin pointed out long ago: **“But the morrow of world history will be a day when the awakening peoples oppressed by imperialism are finally aroused and the decisive long and hard struggle for their liberation begins.”** (*Question of Nationalities or “Autonomisation.”*) This great day has now come! In such an earthshaking great era, it is most useful for every revolutionary to read some modern-contemporary world history and draw on the rich experience accumulated by the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggles, military or political, economic or cultural, with or without bloodshed, positive or negative.

*(Continued from p. 8.)*

nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail by the superpowers. The superpowers are frenziedly developing their nuclear weapons and stepping up their nuclear arms race in their struggle for hegemony. They have not only manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons within their own countries, but have also set up nuclear bases on the territories of other countries, thus constituting a great threat to the human environment and the security of the people of the world. For the purpose of safeguarding international peace, protecting the security and environment of mankind, a resolute struggle must be waged against the nuclear monopoly, nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail of the superpowers.

China develops nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. China's nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage. The Chinese Government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and proposed to convene a summit conference of all countries of the world to discuss this question and, as the first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear countries at any time and under any circumstances. Our Government has on many occasions declared that at no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. However, the superpowers which possess large quantities of nuclear weapons have to this date refused to commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. All the countries and people who cherish peace and uphold justice cannot but express their utmost indignation at this.

At present, there are some countries which are worried by nuclear pollution. Such sentiment is understandable. But we hold that the fundamental cause of

the threat to the existence of mankind and the human environment by nuclear war should be eliminated. It is regrettable that there are now certain people who ignore the fact that the superpowers have manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons and threaten the small and medium countries. They ignore the fact that the U.S. Government is conducting a barbarous war in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, massacring the people and poisoning the environment. On the contrary, they pretend to be impartial and oppose all nuclear tests without making any distinction. This is what the Chinese Delegation cannot accept.

Since the opening of this conference, representatives of many countries have expressed very good observations on the question of protection and improvement of the human environment. Many countries have also submitted positive proposals and ideas with regard to the Declaration on the Human Environment. In our opinion, the Declaration on the Human Environment is a programmatic document of this conference and it should be widely discussed and fully consulted by all the participating countries to this conference. Now the plenary session has decided to set up a special working group to discuss the amendment of the declaration. We wish to exert our efforts together with the representatives of various participating countries so that the declaration will give full expression to the stand and desire of the participating countries, the developing countries in particular.

China is still a developing country, and the level of our science and technology is still not high. We still lack experience in conserving and improving the human environment and have to make greater efforts. We wish to learn from all successful experience of other countries in the field of the protection and enhancement of the human environment. We wish this conference success.

That is all I wish to say, thank you.

## Physical Culture and Sports

# Building Up the People's Health

**M**ASS participation is a prominent feature of sports in China. From one end of the country to another, hundreds of millions of working people take part in all kinds of sports. People swim in a myriad of lakes and rivers, bathe in the sea, play ball, do exercises, run, go on hikes and camp outdoors.

The Chinese Communist Party and Government have consistently emphasized physical culture and sports. Physical training is encouraged today in the period of socialist revolution and construction as it was under the difficult conditions of past revolutionary wars. Why?

### Guiding Principle

Twenty years ago, Chairman Mao issued the call: **"Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health."** This has been the guiding principle for Chinese sports ever since.

Marx had pointed out that the education of the future **"will, in the case of every child over a given age, combine productive labour with instruction and gymnastics, not only as one of the methods of adding to the efficiency of production, but as the only method of producing fully developed human beings."**

Chairman Mao has formulated a revolutionary line for China's sports. Calling for wide mass participation, he said: **"Wherever feasible, physical culture and sports of all kinds should be encouraged, such as physical exercises, ball games, running, mountain climbing, swimming and traditional Chinese taichi boxing."**

In view of the aggressive imperialist designs, Chairman Mao has also called on the Chinese people to form people's militia units on a wide scale; he issued a directive that sports should be promoted among militiamen and women and that militia organizations should be at the same time sports organizations.

Chairman Mao has always shown great concern for the healthy growth of the younger generation. In outlining China's proletarian educational policy, he pointed out that everyone who receives an education should develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture. He wished the youth to be sound in body and good in study and work.

According to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on sports, the basic task of socialist sports is to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, promote mass sports activities and build up the people's health. Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, however, regarded sports as a pastime for the few. They clamoured that it was only for spectators, and opposed workers, peasants and soldiers taking part. They advocated "championitis" — trying to win at all costs for the sake

of fame and gain. This counter-revolutionary revisionist line came under severe criticism during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

### Serving Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. To bring their enthusiasm and initiative into full play in socialist revolution and construction, the people must first of all be armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and, at the same time, be physically fit. Sports provides a positive and effective means to this latter end. Other measures are the strengthening of health work and gradual improvement of working and study conditions.

Although productive labour affords some body building for the working people, its effects are often limited to certain parts of the body, depending on the work done. On the other hand, sports can give overall training. It acts, therefore, as a necessary regulator and supplement to physical labour.

The socialist system in China makes it possible for the widest number of the labouring people to join in sports. This was out of the question in old China when they had to worry about their next meal. In New China the people's living conditions constantly improve in the wake of rising production, and this opens up wide vistas for the development of mass sports. The workers, peasants and soldiers want physical training in order to work better for the revolution.

Mass sports have flourished on an increasingly bigger scale in the last 20 years. One prominent example is Hai'an County's Peiling People's Commune in Kiangsu Province on the eastern seaboard.

The Peiling Commune has gone in for spare-time sports activities for ten years running. Each of the eight production brigades has its own table tennis, track and field and men's and women's basketball teams. Over 3,000 commune members — 90 per cent of the people with labour power in the commune — regularly take part in sports. In some peasant families, three generations swim together. Fathers and sons often play ball on the same court. All this was unimaginable in the old society. On May 1, International Labour Day, this year, the commune held its Eighth Peasants' Sports Meet, with 2,800 participants.

Meih sien County in Kwangtung, known as a "football county," and Tehpao County in Kwangsi's minority nationality area (see p. 21 in this issue) are two other places where sports activities are on a mass scale.

The development of sports has appreciably improved the people's health. The days when large numbers of the working people were plagued by poverty



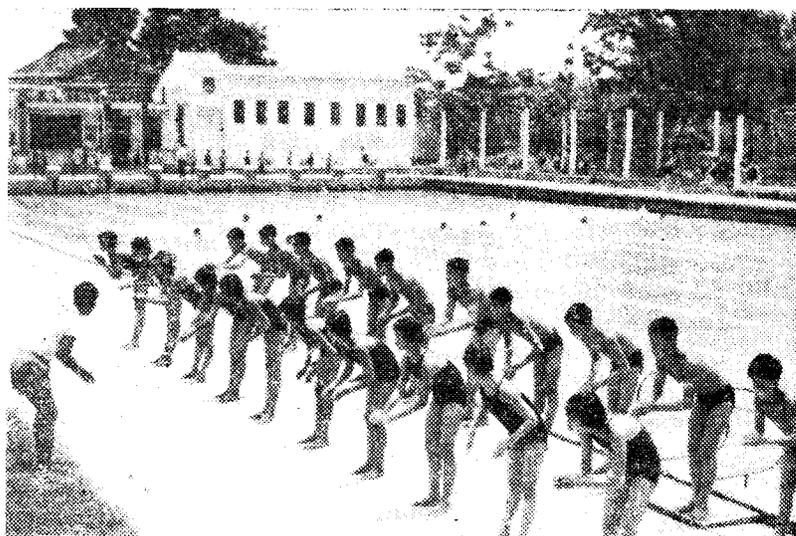
▲ Tug-of-war at a multi-national Sinkiang colliery.



▶ Ready for the race. New bicycles reflect rising living standards of Peiling Commune peasants in Kiangsu Province.



▼ Seesawing — a traditional sport of Korean nationality commune members in Kirin Province.



▲ Coaching young swimmers at Taojiao Commune's spare-time sports school in Kwangtung Province.

and poor health are gone for ever. Increased participation in sports by workers, peasants and soldiers has not only made them fitter but also added to their courage and perseverance and cultivated ideas of collectivism.

In Kwangtung's Hungkung Colliery, 80 per cent of the workers and staff of the 3rd mining district have regularly engaged in sports in the past two years. Some skilled workers whose health had been poor have grown healthy and strong again after medical treatment and physical training and gone back to their posts. The shaft-building team which has the best record in sports has also chalked up the highest record for tunnelling in the whole province.

### Raising Skills

Mass sports activities are a spur to quickly raising standards in sports. Speaking about literary and art work, Chairman Mao said: "With us . . . the raising of standards is based on popularization, while popularization is guided by the raising of standards." This also applies to sports. Historical experience has taught us that outstanding representative teams and athletes emerge in mass sports activities. Only by mobilizing and organizing the masses to take part in sports can there be a reliable basis for raising standards, and only when guided by the raising of standards can sports be further popularized. The masses demand popularization, and they will go on to demand higher standards.

Seven out of ten people in Kwangtung's Taojiao People's Commune have learnt to swim in the region's network of waterways. This popularization is the basis for raising swimming skills. More than 50 young swimmers here are now on national or provincial teams;

some have broken national records. The high swimming standard attracted more enthusiastic followers, which again promoted popularization.

The revolutionary spirit of the athletes is another reason for the rapid rise in standards in the country. They take up sports not for personal gain, but for the benefit of the revolution. This spirit inspires them to train hard and blaze new trails. It enables them to make use of collective wisdom and learn from each other. They diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to guide their sports activities. This is why Chinese table tennis players have been able to develop their own style of play. Inspired by this spirit, high jumper Ni Chih-chin developed training methods suited to his own conditions and, by dint of hard training, broke the 2.28-m. world record by clearing 2.29 m. in Changsha on November 8, 1970.

### Promoting Friendship and Solidarity

China's aim in developing sports is to build up the people's health, and this is incompatible with "championitis." In competition, the principle of "friendship first, competition second" is followed. By carrying out this policy, Chinese sportsmen have promoted friendship and solidarity with people of other countries and learnt from the latter's good points at last year's 31st World Table Tennis Championships in Nagoya and the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament in Peking, and at many other international sports events. "Friendship first, competition second" is also adhered to in competitions at home, where sportsmen promote unity, learn from each other, raise standards together and cultivate the communist spirit and sportsmanship.

## Chile Marches On

*The struggle of the Government and people of Chile to get back their country's resources and develop the national economy has the sympathy and support of the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, world opinion and the peoples of all countries. Following is a brief account of the background and achievements of this struggle.*

**T**HE signing of a constitutional amendment for nationalizing the U.S.-owned International Telephone and Telegraph Company's assets in the Chilean Telephone Company by President Salvador Allende on May 12 was another firm measure taken by the Chilean Government, in defiance of imperialist

pressure, against foreign enterprises which harm the country's dignity and national interests. To safeguard their sovereignty and national independence and to develop the national economy, the Government and people are persevering in struggle as they advance along the road of independence.

### Misery Caused by Foreign Capital

Chile is extremely rich in natural resources. Besides being first in the world in copper with deposits estimated at 250 million tons, it is world renowned for its abundant natural nitrates. Iron and coal deposits are 1,000 million tons and 2,000

million tons respectively. Chile's gold, silver, manganese, titanium and other rare metals are also plentiful. With a temperate climate, moderate rainfall and fertile land, the central part of this long and narrow country known as Chile's "granary" is ideal for agriculture. Dense forests cover 22 per cent of the country and its more than 4,000-kilometre-long coastal waters abound in marine life.

However, like many developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, Chile's wealth instead of creating happiness for the people only fattened foreign capitalists because of imperialist aggression and plunder.

In the 1880s Britain controlled Chile's natural nitrates. British capitalist Thomas North, having monopolized nitrate mining in Chile, became one of the world's richest men and was known as the world's saltpetre baron. U.S. imperialism made inroads into Chile at the beginning of the 20th century and gradually seized control of the mining, refining and export of copper. After World War II, U.S. monopoly capital greatly outstripped Britain and dominated the whole country. Besides controlling the mining industry, it has in the last decade made deep inroads in such important economic sectors as metallurgy, textiles, machine-building, foodstuffs, paper-making, the petro-chemical industry, chemical fibres, plastics, forestry and fishing.

Over the last 50 years U.S. imperialism has squeezed more than 10,000 million U.S. dollars in profits out of Chile. Its plunder of Chile's copper mines was most ruthless. One Chilean journal noted that the U.S. Anaconda Company in 1921 invested only some 3 million U.S. dollars in Chile, but in the 48 years up to 1968 the company had taken out 1,420 million U.S. dollars in profits and other earnings. The publication also revealed that for every U.S. dollar invested in Chile by foreign capital, it took away three and re-invested one of these three dollars in Chile as "foreign capital." The enormous wealth extracted by foreign capital from Chile brought untold suffering to the Chilean working people.

Plunder and control of Chile by foreign monopoly capital have seriously damaged the national economy. Though the country has a long history in developing industry, it never got beyond the stage of exporting raw materials and semi-finished goods while importing manufactured industrial goods. And though it has excellent conditions for developing agriculture and livestock-breeding, annual production of grain and meat was unable to meet the needs of its people.

### For Real Independence

Without economic independence a country cannot be completely in-

dependent politically. Many Asian, African and Latin American countries which suffered or are still suffering from imperialist aggression and control have a deep understanding of this. From their own painful experience, the people of Chile are fully aware that unless their country is economically freed from the control of foreign monopoly capital, it cannot be really politically independent or able to develop its national economy. They have, therefore, waged a long and unremitting fight to get back the country's resources and to oppose plunder and exploitation by foreign monopoly capital.

After becoming President in November 1970, Salvador Allende took a series of measures to nationalize the U.S. copper companies and other foreign-owned enterprises. In the more than a year since then, the Government of Chile has completely nationalized the copper mines which had been seized by U.S. monopoly capital as well as the iron and nitrate mining industries which were controlled by U.S. and other foreign capital. The Government has also nationalized over 70 factories and mines which were of a monopolistic nature or which were vital to the country and the life of its people. It has also nationalized 16 banks which were foreign-owned or owned privately by Chilean nationals.

As a result of such measures, the structure of Chile's economy underwent a major change and an economic system of three types of ownership — state, joint state-private, and private — has been initially set up. The state now controls over 85 per cent of copper production and completely controls coal, iron and steel, cement and nitrate production. In industrial branches such as petroleum, electricity, textiles and copper processing, the state-owned economy has been strengthened and is gradually taking a dominant position. The state also basically controls credits and loans and foreign trade. The bold action of the Chilean Government has created conditions for developing the national economy independently.

Since the beginning of last year, Chile has made much headway in

developing its economy by relying on its own efforts. The Government announced that 1971 gross national output value was almost 8.5 per cent over that of 1970 and showed the fastest rate of growth in the last decade. Industrial production broke a 40-year-old record with an increase of 14.6 per cent. In 1971, the five big copper mines which had been nationalized — Chuquicamata, Teniente, Salvador, Exotica and Andina — together produced 571,000 metric tons of copper, 6 per cent higher than output in 1970. The state-owned Chile Copper Company reported that in the first quarter of this year these five mines registered a 2.3 per cent increase in production as compared to the same period last year.

Copper is the mainstay of Chile's national economy with one quarter of its national income and 60 per cent of the country's foreign earnings coming from it. Since the copper mines were nationalized, mining, refining and copper exports are completely in the hands of the Chile Copper Company. This is a major event in Chile's political and economic life. On July 11 last year, the people of Chile celebrated the nationalization of all the copper mines seized by U.S. monopoly capital with demonstrations and rallies throughout the country. They call this event their "second independence" and have made July 11 "The Day of National Dignity."

### Continuing the Fight

The Government's nationalization measures were fiercely resisted by the imperialists.

As soon as President Allende brought up the matter of carrying out the plan to nationalize the copper mines, the U.S. Government began exerting political and economic pressure on the Chilean Government. U.S. officials growled that if U.S. monopoly capital's interests were affected, the United States would apply "sanctions." U.S. economic pressure was put on Chile by halting loans, dunning for repayment of debts, restricting the supply of equipment and spare parts and freezing Chile's bank deposits in the

United States as well as forcing down the price of copper on the world market. U.S. copper companies had "mobilized all sorts of forces . . . for attacking and injuring Chile and her economy." The International Telephone and Telegraph Company had even plotted to prevent President Allende from taking office. But the Chilean Government did not submit. It has stuck to its policy of independence and withstood pressure from all quarters for more than a year.

The Chilean people did much to support their Government in overcoming the chaos and difficulties caused by the imperialists. After the nationalization of the copper mines, the workers carried out a resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialists who tried to bring production to a stop by wrecking equipment, causing breakdowns, and enticing technicians to leave the

country. Thanks to the efforts of the copper miners, the big mines that were nationalized not only resumed production but increased their outputs.

The masses and people of all circles in Chile have repeatedly organized demonstrations and rallies to support the Government and oppose foreign interference. Last April, workers, women, youth and people of all social strata numbering a million strong held a mammoth demonstration and rally in the capital Santiago. Carrying the national flag and huge placards inscribed with such slogans as "People, arise and fight!", they voiced their support for the Government while vehemently denouncing the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the International Telephone and Telegraph Company for plotting against the Chilean Government. In a spirited speech at the rally, President Allende said in-

dependence meant that the country was to be respected. The people of Chile are now united to safeguard their motherland's independence and right of self-determination, and to oppose interference by foreign countries. At another rally, President Allende expressed the determination to continue the fight and "make no retreat, not even half a millimetre, from the gains already obtained."

Though there are still many obstacles and difficulties ahead for Chile in its advance along the road of independently developing its national economy, the people are determined to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence and to develop their national economy. They will continue to support the various measures of their Government to develop the national economy and oppose all imperialist sabotage and harassment.

## OUR DAYS IN PERU

**W**E arrived in Peru in mid-December last year and returned to China in late March. While there, we were warmly received and helped by the Peruvian Government and people, friends in various walks of life and Chinese residents. Besides completing our work on the exhibition, we deepened our understanding of this ancient country and the industrious and courageous Peruvian people as a result of going around.

### Seat of Inca Empire

Having heard quite a good deal about the Inca Empire, we were eager to see for ourselves this world-famous place of historical interest. Not long after our arrival, we visited Cuzco, the empire's capital.

In southern Peru, Cuzco is more than 1,200 kilometres from Lima. Leaving Lima by plane very early in the morning with two officials of the Peruvian Ministry of Fisheries, we reached our destination at about 8 a.m. As soon as we alighted we were fascinated by the fantastic architecture of many of the buildings.

The Inca Empire dates back more than 10 centuries. Legend has it that Cuzco was built by the people led by Manco Capac who was sent by his father, the sun

god. While showing us around spots of historical interest with their cultural relics, our hosts told us about the feats of the Incas, supposedly the descendants of the sun, in constructing the ancient city. Surrounded by mountains, Cuzco was built in the ravine of a plateau more than 3,000 metres above sea level. Arranged neatly and giving cover to each other, many fortresses on the peaks around the perimeter or along the strategic passes protected the centre of the empire against outside invasion. City walls, fortresses and temples were built of carefully cut, irregularly shaped rocks which, fitted together with each other, became a solid whole. We were told that not even a razor can be inserted between the rocks. We found this no exaggeration when we went round the city. Our guide told us that all the rocks had to be carried from the Amazon River valley dozens of kilometres away. The tremendous amount of work involved can be easily conceived in view of the fact that everything had to be done by hand.

Standing at the foot of the wall of a huge fortress on a steep slope, we could not help recalling the Great Wall in our homeland. Like the Chinese people, the Peruvian people, with their wisdom and own hands, built one of the world's great constructions. While in Cuzco and the ancient city of Machu Picchu which is still fairly intact, we saw many cultural relics of the Inca Empire. There were, for instance, a sundial,

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This article was written by the team in charge of the exhibition in Peru on Chinese economic achievements.

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earthenware vessels and sculptures and handicraft products, including gold and silver vessels and textiles. These relics are evidence of the quite developed civilization in Peru at the time of the empire. But the Spanish colonialists' invasion not only led to plundering and destroying large numbers of cultural relics but also to mass murder of the Incas who had created a great civilization. For hundreds of years, the Peruvian people have heroically and stubbornly struggled against foreign aggression, creating many moving stories which have long since spread far and wide among the people.

Telling us with pride of this glorious history of their country, our Peruvian friends said that their people are carrying forward their predecessors' tradition of struggle against foreign aggression. We were greatly inspired when they described how the Peruvian Government and people have been defending their national independence and state sovereignty and especially how, together with other Latin American countries, they have persisted in their struggle to defend the sovereignty of their 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and national resources.

### Irresistible Tide

Our friends often told us that Peru is rich in natural resources, with minerals abounding in the Andes, and off its long coastline marine products are plentiful. But ruthless imperialist plunder has prevented the country's economic development.

The Peruvian people are now trying hard to free themselves from imperialist control and develop their national economy independently. More than once we were invited to visit industrial and mining enterprises. Although the time available did not allow us to see as many as we wished, the several enterprises we visited made a big impression on us. During our visit to an oil refinery on Lima's outskirts, the host accompanying us told us proudly: "Everyone here, from workers to technical personnel, is a Peruvian!"

Before we left we saw a film on the development of the Peruvian petroleum industry. It showed the soaring enthusiasm when Peru relied on its own efforts to develop its petroleum industry in the wake of the Peruvian Government's decision to nationalize the U.S.-owned International Petroleum Co. which controlled over 80 per cent of the country's oil production. Oil workers jumped and shouted with joy when crude oil gushed from a new well. Seeing this, we shared the immense exhilaration of our Peruvian friends. This reminded us that many visitors at the exhibition on Chinese economic achievements had shown great interest in a model of the Taching Oilfield.

Having been told how China was developing its petroleum industry, an old Peruvian worker said with feeling: "The case of Peru is the same as that of your country. The imperialists who wanted to monopolize our resources also said that ours is an oil-poor country.

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All that we would master the technique, they did not allow us to open up our own oilfields. Now we've driven out the foreign oil company and discovered a big oilfield in the Amazon valley into the bargain." He was convinced: "Everything depends on ourselves." It truly is a great change that Peru has taken its oil resources into its own hands and relied on its workers and technical personnel to develop the oil industry. It has become an irresistible tide to protect national rights and interests, recover national resources and develop the national economy not only in Peru but also in all Asian, African and Latin American countries that are still the objects of imperialist plunder and control.

### Profound Friendship

The Chinese exhibition in Peru lasted 15 days from February 16 to March 3, during the hottest summer days in the country. The halls were packed every day for all six hours they were open, despite the hot weather. The wife of the Peruvian President, government ministers, the Mayor of Lima and responsible members of the departments concerned attended a reception given by the exhibition team and looked at the exhibits.

Apart from seeing the exhibits, interested visitors had questions about New China. Workers wanted to know about the life and working conditions of Chinese workers since liberation and peasants asked questions about the Chinese people's communes while students showed an interest in the study and work of Chinese youth. Bringing old and young with them, many Chinese residents from different parts of Peru were so interested in the exhibition that they left with great reluctance. Many were deeply moved by their motherland's progress. The exhibition was accompanied by 39 film showings to packed houses. Eager audiences waited in temperatures averaging about 30 degrees C. at the door some three hours before the film was shown. The exhibition proved a big success, with visitors exceeding 120,000. The director of the Lima Art Museum told us that none of the foreign exhibitions held in his museum in the past 18 years had received as warm a response from the Peruvian people as did our exhibition.

Not only has mutual understanding been increased between the Chinese and Peruvian peoples, but, more important, the exhibition has promoted the development of their friendship. During our days in Peru, when we were on the streets, we were always greeted. Expressing their friendship for us, people shouted "China, Mao Tsetung!" and "Mao Tsetung, China!" We heard that contact between China and Peru began in ancient times. Among the many cultural relics unearthed in Peru were stone tablets with inscriptions in the ancient Chinese written language. Many facts show that close contacts have existed for a long time between the people of China and Peru. This friendship is being further strengthened today now that diplomatic relations have been established between the two countries.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Racial Discrimination Protested

About 10,000 people in Cape Town, Johannesburg and other places held massive demonstrations and meetings to protest against the policy of racial discrimination pushed by the South African racist regime and against police brutality.

Cape Town students demonstrated in front of the City Council building on June 2 in protest over the South African authorities' apartheid policy and in solidarity with the strike of the black students in Durban. South African reactionary authorities sent police to ruthlessly crack down on the students. This has aroused more indignation among the masses, particularly students.

On June 5, nearly 10,000 people, mostly students from Cape Town University and Stellenbosch University, defied a ban on meetings announced that day and held a protest demonstration and meeting outside St. George's Cathedral in the centre of the city. There were large banners inscribed with "We affirm the right of legal protest."

On the same day, students of Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg in northern South Africa also held a protest meeting. Disregarding the "no march" order by the municipal authorities, about 200 students, waving banners "We are not intimidated," "We still stand firm" and "Brutality is not the answer," surged through the streets.

Students in Durban, a port city in eastern South Africa, staged a similar demonstration on June 5.

## WESTERN EUROPE

### Another Gold Rush

The latest capitalist world gold-buying spree saw the price of gold in the West European market hit an all-time post-World War II high. On June 7, in London, Zurich and other main capitalist bullion markets the price soared to over 65 U.S. dollars an ounce, 71 per cent higher than the

official price of 38 U.S. dollars. As things now stand, the West's monetary and financial crisis centring round the dollar crisis continues to loom large.

Reporting on the gold stampede, one Western news agency noted that under normal conditions the per ounce gold price on the West European bullion markets would fluctuate a few cents a day. However, on June 5 alone, it went up by over 2.70 U.S. dollars. Pounded by the rush, the London bullion market from early in the morning on June 6 was at "near fever pitch" as the price "soared to new records almost minute by minute." This did not hold back buyers since they "distrust paper money." On the following day, "the U.S. dollar was weakening on most foreign exchanges." Meanwhile, there was a shortage of gold as hoarders anticipated another price rise.

The violence of the hectic gold stampede and the big rise in its price had seldom been seen before. The fact is that the basic problems of the capitalist world's dollar crisis and monetary and financial crisis as a whole remained unsolved even when the Western "group of ten" reached an agreement in Washington on December 18, 1971 announcing the devaluation of the dollar and raising the official price of gold from 35 to 38 dollars an ounce. Moreover, ever since the announcement of the dollar devaluation and the inconvertibility of the 50,000 million to 60,000 million U.S. dollars which have flowed into foreign countries, especially Western Europe, the dollar's position and credibility has waned considerably.

Beginning this year, the United States has again run into big deficits in both its balance of international payments and foreign trade; U.S. financial and economic predicaments have been further aggravated. U.S. Under-Secretary of the Treasury Paul A. Volcker had to admit on May 30 that "the initial effects of the dollar devaluation have been perverse, and that the imbalances in

payments have been aggravated by the cyclical phasing of the world economy," adding that the United States was "no longer a colossus standing astride the world economy." Under such circumstances, any insignificant trifle could turn out to be the last straw bringing about a crisis on the Western monetary market. Herein lies the main cause for the rush in the West to get rid of dollars and buy gold which has occurred over and over this year.

Apart from this, Washington's obstinate pursuance of the policies of aggression and war as well as its war escalation moves in north Viet Nam have also had an effect on the rise in the price of gold since people are apprehensive that these will result in a further worsening of the U.S. financial and monetary crisis and another drop in the value of the dollar.

The protracted monetary and financial crisis in the capitalist world is exacerbating the contradictions between the United States and some other major capitalist countries. Their "monetary war" and "trade war" will grow even fiercer.

## LATIN AMERICA

### Preserving State Sovereignty

**Mexico: Sulphur Company Nationalized.** As recently announced by Horacio Flores, Secretary of National Patrimony, the Mexican Government has completed nationalization of the Pan-American Sulphur Company, the largest in the country. This, he said, was "an important move towards Mexicanization of the economy."

Long in the grip of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company of the United States, the firm has an output amounting to 75 per cent of the nation's sulphur production and holds half of Mexico's known sulphur deposits. Some time ago Mexico acquired step by step 66 per cent of the shares of the enterprise; it has now bought up the remaining 34 per cent from the U.S. holding company.

In the past, over 90 per cent of sulphur mining, refining and marketing was in the hands of U.S. monopoly capital. Sulphur is one of the

*(Continued on p. 22.)*

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## A Football County

MANY workers, peasants and soldiers in Meihsien County, Kwangtung Province, and, naturally, young students like spending their free hours and holidays playing football. Rightly called "a football county," Meihsien has over 240 football fields and 2,650 teams; most grades in primary and middle schools have their own teams.

Although association football made its debut in this county back in 1909, there were only six fields and a dozen or so teams prior to liberation in 1949.

The People's Stadium is a centre of football activities in Meihsien. People practise football there mornings and evenings, with coaches from the county's Spare-Time Football School giving them instructions. Schoolboys make up the bulk of the trainees. The school has half a dozen classes this year for 180 youngsters and also sends coaches out to train players in various districts. It is not surprising that the hard core of most teams in Meihsien are those who have had the benefit of this school's help. Since being set up in 1956, it has trained more than 1,600 youngsters and over 5,000 instructors and referees for grass-roots units. This has given great impetus to the popularization of football throughout the county.

In the 600-pupil Tungfeng Primary School, all classes except the first year have organized their own teams. The school team is captained by 11-year-old Huang Hui-liang who often takes out a group of boys about his age on morning cross-country runs and organizes them for football practice after school. A healthy boy, he learns quickly in school and on the football field.

In Pingtsun People's Commune, 25 kilometres from the county town, one production brigade has 24 players on its team; each of its production teams has its own team. These players are all in excellent condition and a power when it comes to production. Last

year they made their presence felt in the brigade's embankment-building efforts to reclaim land on the river banks. With other commune members they spent three full months carrying soil one and a half kilometres down from the hills. They transformed 290 *mu* into fertile land from which a good harvest was reaped the same year.

Football players in the county's factories and mines are also outstanding in production. Chen Shou-yuan, the 35-year-old captain of a cigarette factory's team, is much sought after as a goalkeeper or centre forward. His versatility as an innovator in the workshop is well known. He and his mates recently introduced three technical improvements which raised production and quality.

## Mass Sports in a Minority Nationality Area

TEHPAO County in south China's Kwangsi is where the Chuang and Yao peoples—two of China's many minority nationalities—live in compact communities. Life was a nightmare under reactionary Kuomintang rule. Often plagued by diseases, they had no money for medical treatment, and material conditions were so poor they could not afford to go in for sports. All this badly impaired their health.

Sports activities have become increasingly popular among the masses here since liberation. These include basketball, volleyball, table tennis, shooting, running, mountaineering, swimming and traditional Chinese *wushu*, with children and adults as well as old people taking an active part.

Popularization of sports in Tehpao has been undertaken in the light of the local people's customs and habits and of natural conditions. Swimming, for instance, is common in places criss-crossed by rivers, and cross-country running and mountaineering are popular in hilly districts. Many Chuang and Yao people who have a special love for *wushu* go in

for this traditional sport which is an aid to good health.

Basketball has many fans in the county. Located in the hills and with little level land, all 13 production teams in a brigade now have their own basketball courts, which were non-existent before liberation. In another brigade, the few households in two production teams pooled their efforts to build a court to promote the sport. To date, the whole county has over 550 such courts as against 16 in pre-liberation days.

Snail fever used to be prevalent in two brigades in the Tuan People's Commune. But effective preventive measures and medical treatment plus the development of mass sports since liberation have brought about a general improvement in health. By 1970 the disease was basically wiped out in this area. The more than 740 young victims of snail fever have regained their health, nearly half of them are now basketball players and 11 have joined the People's Liberation Army. Lively scenes of people, young and old, crowding round courts watching ball games are quite common every day after work.

Tehpao County has a spare-time sports school. Last year it ran 13 short-term classes and trained some 760 Chuang and Yao sports activists. In addition, the county has 1,032 full- or part-time physical training teachers. To popularize sports among the minority peoples in the mountains, the local people's government has many times allocated funds for building sports grounds or buying necessary equipment.

## Silkworm-Breeding In Chiahhsing

LAST year's cocoon output hit an all-time post-liberation high in Chiahhsing, one of China's well-known silkworm-breeding areas in Chekiang Province. Acreage planted with mulberry trees has been expanded to 770,000 *mu* as against 540,000 *mu* in 1965. Since last winter, Chiahhsing has rejuvenated 130,000 *mu* of mulberry plantations, and planted 45 million mulberry trees.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chiahhsing area

has put in much effort in silkworm-breeding while paying great attention to grain production. Main responsible members at the administrative region, county and commune levels were assigned to be in charge of silkworm-breeding, and professional teams were set up or reinforced at every level for this purpose. Many communes and brigades have added new mulberry trees to a great number of high-yielding plantations and rejuvenated a few old plantations where the mulberry trees are sparsely planted or are withering. Some counties opened tens of thousands of *mu* for planting mulberry trees along rivers, canals and on wasteland near streams.

### More Grapes in Turfan Basin

**T**HIS year has seen communes and brigades in the Turfan Basin adding 8,200 *mu* to grape cultivation — the highest in recent years in this Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region

basin which is known for its grapes. The basin's total acreage devoted to grape cultivation has now reached 49,000 *mu*, more than treble the figure in the early days after liberation.

Endowed with hot and dry weather which is good for grapes, the basin has a history of more than 1,000 years of growing this product. Production has swiftly expanded since liberation. Since the beginning of last spring, many leading cadres have gone to the forefront of farm production to make a rational arrangement of manpower. As a result, grape planting was finished before the busy spring ploughing season, hence the question of obtaining needed manpower was solved. Some brigades mobilized members to dig channels or wells in severe cold winter to irrigate the sandy waste to plant grapes. Commune members also planted grapes in front or behind their houses.

### Raising Bees in Shihmen County

**S**HIHMEN County in Hunan Province has developed bee raising by fully exploiting its natural resources in the mountainous areas. It has set up 64 apiaries where 1,500 swarms of bees are raised. This is equal to some 30 times the figure before the Great Cultural Revolution. Bees kept by commune members themselves have also increased by a wide margin. Last year the county produced 70,000 kilogrammes of honey.

The vast stretches of Shihmen County are rich in honey resources. The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels paid great attention to collective bee raising and also encouraged commune members to do so. At the same time they helped the latter solve problems in this work.

Good results have been achieved in the county's mass scientific experiments to improve species of bees.

(Continued from p. 20.)

country's most important mineral resources.

**Panama: U.S.-Owned Power Company Taken Over.** A temporary takeover of the U.S.-owned Panama Power & Light Company was declared on June 1 by the Panamanian Government, which also demanded that the power company fully abide by Panamanian law and honour the claims of the Government in a period of 30 days; failure to comply with this will see the company confiscated.

As a subsidiary of the U.S. Boise Cascade Corporation, the Power & Light Company since the beginning of the century has controlled the power and gas supply as well as the telephone service in Panama's capital and in its main city Colon. In view of the fact that this U.S.-owned firm had been making super-profits, the National Committee of Power, Gas and Telephone of the Panamanian Government last year ordered that a proportion of the profits be refunded to the Panamanian consumers. This was, however, turned down by the U.S.-owned firm.

Panamanian public opinion was at one in censuring the company. A radio commentator had this to say: Like the struggle to preserve sovereign rights in the Canal Zone, the hatred for this anti-Panama company was yet another factor making for the unity of the people of Panama.

**Peru: Another Move Against U.S. Capital.** According to an official announcement on May 22, Peru's judicial authorities ruled that the remaining assets of the U.S.-owned International Petroleum Company (I.P.C.), hitherto frozen in the National Bank of Peru, be taken over by the state. As a result, all of that U.S.-owned company's properties are now nationalized.

Peru completed nationalizing I.P.C. step by step in spite of U.S. pressure and threats. The company started illegal exploitation of oil in the La Brea-Parinas region in north Peru as early as 1924 and gained control of 80 to 90 per cent of Peru's oil production. On October 9, 1968, the Velasco government expropriated the oilfield in the region and a refinery at Talara run by I.P.C. It later froze the compensation, over 62 million U.S. dollars, for the take-

over of the refinery. In February 1969, Peru demanded that I.P.C. return the proceeds indebted to Peru by I.P.C. from its 44 years of illegal exploitation which totalled more than 690 million U.S. dollars. In August of the same year, the Government expropriated all assets of the I.P.C. sales network throughout the country. The compensation of over 27 million U.S. dollars for this was frozen in May 1972.

The U.S. Government had again and again threatened to suspend military "aid" to Peru and cancel the sugar quota to the United States; I.P.C. had refused to return the above-mentioned proceeds. As part of payment to offset the debts owed Peru by I.P.C., Peru decreed in July 1969 that compensation for the Talara Refinery be handed over to the state; on May 22 this year it made the same ruling regarding the I.P.C. sales network. About 600 million U.S. dollars, the arrears are to be collected.

Correction: In some copies of our last issue (No. 23), p. 23, 1st column, line 9, for "each day" read "each week."

## FRIENDSHIP LOG

### ***Korean Comrades in Peking Paddyfields***

Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and over 60 diplomatic officials and staff members of the Korean Embassy took part in farm work on the China-Korea Friendship People's Commune on June 4, a hot summer day.

Among the Korean comrades there were Madame Hyun Jun Keuk and other women comrades from the Embassy.

The Chinese and Korean comrades-in-arms worked in high spirits amid fluttering red flags on the friendship commune on the capital's outskirts which was busy transplanting rice.

When Han Hsin, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, welcomed and thanked the Korean comrades-in-arms for their help, the Ambassador replied that they came not just to give support, but to work on their own commune as a bounden duty. The Chinese and Korean comrades warmly applauded.

During a break, in the cool shade of poplar trees, they chatted cordially and sang songs in praise of the Korean people's great leader Premier Kim Il Sung and the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao, and of the blood-sealed militant friendship between the people of the two coun-

tries. At the end of the break they all stood up and sang the *Song of General Kim Il Sung* and *The East Is Red*.

The Korean comrades' proletarian internationalism greatly encouraged the commune members.

### ***Madame Bandaranaike Inspects Construction Site***

Madame Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka, inspected the construction site of the International Conference Hall in Colombo which China is helping to build in memory of the late Prime Minister Solomon Bandaranaike. The technicians and workers warmly welcomed Madame Bandaranaike who toured the entire project and expressed satisfaction at the progress of the work. She then had photos taken with Chinese technicians and workers at the construction site.

### ***Chinese Journalists in Kaprun***

Austria is noted for its scenic beauty. During its visit there, the Chinese Journalists' Delegation was invited to go on an excursion of the Alpine scenic centres of Badgastein and Kaprun.

Kaprun has a hydropower station built high on a mountain. To get there members of the delegation had to go through a one-mile-long tunnel. From the dam, they could see a reservoir in the gorge. The latter stores the flow of glaciers and melt-

ing snow from the mountain tops and its power station can generate 500 million kwh. of electricity a year.

The guests ascended Kitzsteinhorn, 3,000 metres above sea level, by cable railway. Austrian friends told them that skiers can enjoy themselves here in winter and summer. The hosts presented them with postcards showing the beautiful landscapes of these places; each card had their signatures as a memento. "Many foreign tourists have been here," they said. "But we are especially glad that for the first time we've guests from far-off China."

On the eve of the delegation's departure, friends of the Austrian "Research Institute on China" made special arrangements to play host. Alfred Maleta, Honorary President of the institute, Second President of the National Council, and Bruno Pittermann, President of the institute and former Vice-Chancellor, were present to receive the delegation. Pittermann told the guests that the institute "was founded in the course of the development of friendly relations between Austria and China, for the purpose of promoting better understanding of China and strengthening friendship between the two peoples." Maleta made the point: "Modern media can promote mutual understanding, but none is as good as direct contact between people. Since our two countries have diplomatic relations, we hope this will be the beginning of more exchanges of visits between our two peoples."

(Continued from p. 4.)

Chang Wen-chin, Assistant Minister, of Foreign Affairs, met and had friendly conversations with the British guests on separate occasions. Chiao Kuan-hua gave a banquet in honour of the visitors on May 31. British Ambassador to China J.M. Addis and officials of the British Embassy in Peking were present. Hosts and guests toasted the growth of relations between the two countries.

While in Shanghai, the British guests visited the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition, the Shanghai Children's Palace, and the Malu People's Commune on the city's outskirts and also did some sightseeing.

### **NEWS BRIEFS**

▲ The Delegation of the Federation of American Scientists led by Dr. Marvin L. Goldberger, President of the Federation, concluded its visit to Peking and left on a visit to

Loyang, Sian, Shanghai, Changsha and Kwangchow.

▲ A three-member delegation of the Royal Society of Britain led by Sir Alan Hodgkin is visiting southern China after a stay in Peking.

▲ Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, gave a dinner on the evening of June 1 for Harrison Salisbury, Associate Editor of the *New York Times*, and Mrs. Salisbury.

## CHINESE PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

## PIANO CONCERTO

*The Yellow River**Yin Cheng-chung, piano solo**Accompanied by Central Philharmonic  
Symphony Orchestra**Li Teh-lun, conductor**Composed by the Central Philharmonic  
Society*

This work is based on "The Yellow River Cantata" by Comrade Hsien Hsing-hai. With the War of Resistance Against Japan as historical background and the Yellow River as the symbol of the Chinese nation, the concerto expresses the revolutionary heroism of the proletariat, praises the lofty aspirations and militant spirit of the Chinese nation. It extols the great victory of Chairman Mao's concept of people's war.

*SIDE 1.* 1. Prelude: The Song of the Yellow River Boatmen

2. Ode to the Yellow River

*SIDE 2.* 3. The Yellow River in Wrath

4. Defend the Yellow River

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