

PEKING REVIEW

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March 3, 1972

Joint Communique

Issued by the Chinese and U.S. sides in Shanghai

Flourishing Minority Nationality Areas

*Diplomatic Relations Established
Between China and Malta*

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China's January Industrial Production Rises

Industrial production and transport work in January have showed new achievements.

Output of major metallurgical, fuel, chemical, machinery and light industrial products rose considerably compared with the previous January. Increases ranged from 12 to 27 per cent in crude oil, coal, electric power, steel, timber and chemical fertilizer production. Varieties were added to many products and quality was improved. Freight deliveries increased, with the railways transporting 13 per cent more than in January 1971.

Total industrial output value in Peking was 17 per cent more than the previous January and this year's January production quotas were met ahead of time. For Shanghai, the total January industrial output value was 10.4 per cent higher than in the same month last year and production of many major products rose by big margins. Tientsin's total industrial output value was 25.3 per cent more than that in January 1971. The increase for Liaoning Province was 14.8 per cent.

Diplomatic Relations Established Between China And Malta

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Malta was issued on February 25. The communique said:

"In accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Malta have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations as from January 31, 1972 and have agreed upon the exchange of ambassadors within a short time.

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

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

"The Chinese Government supports the Government and people of Malta in their efforts to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and to develop a self-contained economy devoted to peace.

"The Chinese Government and the Maltese Government have decided to provide each other with all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of the diplomatic missions in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international practice."

The communique was signed on January 31 in Rome by Shen Ping, Representative of the Chinese Government and Ambassador to Italy, and Carmel John Mallia, Representative of the Maltese Government and Ambassador to Italy.

On February 27, *Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial hailing the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Malta.

The editorial said: "Friendly sentiments exist between the Chinese and Maltese peoples. The formal establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Malta reflects the common interests of the two countries and embodies the common aspirations of the two peoples."

Resumption of Diplomatic Relations Between China And Ghana

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Ghana on February 29 issued a press com-

munique on the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The press communique reads:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Ghana, through friendly talks between diplomatic representatives of the two sides, have decided to resume diplomatic relations between their two countries with immediate effect.

"The two Governments will exchange ambassadors as soon as possible."

The communique was signed by Yang Chi-liang, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China in Nigeria, and Major-General N.A. Aferi, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ghana, in Lagos on February 29.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on February 22 sent a message to Prime Minister L. Forbes S. Burnham of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, expressing congratulations on the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana.

▲ Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai on February 24 respectively sent messages to Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, Emir of Kuwait, and Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber, Crown Prince and Prime Minister of the State of Kuwait, greeting Kuwait's National Day.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on February 24 sent a message to Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa congratulating him on his assuming the office of the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania.

▲ On the eve of the 54th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet army and navy, the Revolutionary Committees of Liaoning, Heilungkiang, Kirin and Hupeh Provinces and Luta city laid wreaths at the tombs of fallen heroes of the Soviet army or at monuments to their memory in these places.

Joint Communiqué

The Chinese and U.S. sides reached agreement on a joint communiqué on February 27 in Shanghai. Full text of the communiqué is as follows:

Joint Communiqué

President Richard Nixon of the United States of America visited the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China from February 21 to February 28, 1972. Accompanying the President were Mrs. Nixon, U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers, Assistant to the President Dr. Henry Kissinger, and other American officials.

President Nixon met with Chairman Mao Tsetung of the Communist Party of China on February 21. The two leaders had a serious and frank exchange of views on Sino-U.S. relations and world affairs.

During the visit, extensive, earnest and frank discussions were held between President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai on the normalization of relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China, as well as on other matters of interest to both sides. In addition, Secretary of State William Rogers and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei held talks in the same spirit.

President Nixon and his party visited Peking and viewed cultural, industrial and agricultural sites, and they also toured Hangchow and Shanghai where, continuing discussions with Chinese leaders, they viewed similar places of interest.

The leaders of the People's Republic of China and the United States of America found it beneficial to have this opportunity, after so many years without contact, to present candidly to one another their views on a variety of issues. They reviewed the international situation in which important changes and great upheavals are taking place and expounded their respective positions and attitudes.

The Chinese side stated: Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this has become the irresistible trend of history. All nations, big or small, should be equal; big nations should not bully the small and strong nations should not bully the weak. China will never be a superpower and it opposes hegemony and power politics of any kind. The Chinese side stated that it firmly supports the struggles of all the oppressed people and nations for freedom and liberation and that the people of all countries have the right to choose their social systems according to their own wishes and the right to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their own countries and oppose foreign aggression, interference, control and subversion. All

foreign troops should be withdrawn to their own countries. The Chinese side expressed its firm support to the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their efforts for the attainment of their goal and its firm support to the seven-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the elaboration of February this year on the two key problems in the proposal, and to the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. It firmly supports the eight-point program for the peaceful unification of Korea put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 12, 1971, and the stand for the abolition of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea". It firmly opposes the revival and outward expansion of Japanese militarism and firmly supports the Japanese people's desire to build an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral Japan. It firmly maintains that India and Pakistan should, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions on the India-Pakistan question, immediately withdraw all their forces to their respective territories and to their own sides of the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir and firmly supports the Pakistan Government and people in their struggle to preserve their independence and sovereignty and the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their struggle for the right of self-determination.

The U.S. side stated: Peace in Asia and peace in the world requires efforts both to reduce immediate tensions and to eliminate the basic causes of conflict. The United States will work for a just and secure peace: just, because it fulfills the aspirations of peoples and nations for freedom and progress; secure, because it removes the danger of foreign aggression. The United States supports individual freedom and social progress for all the peoples of the world, free of outside pressure or intervention. The United States believes that the effort to reduce tensions is served by improving communication between countries that have different ideologies so as to lessen the risks of confrontation through accident, miscalculation or misunderstanding. Countries should treat each other with mutual respect and be willing to compete peacefully, letting performance be the ultimate judge. No country should claim infallibility and each country should be prepared to re-examine its own attitudes for the common good. The United States stressed that the peoples of Indochina should be allowed to determine their destiny without outside intervention; its constant primary objective has been a negotiated solution; the eight-point proposal put forward by the Republic of Viet Nam and the United States on January 27, 1972 represents a basis for the attainment of that objective; in the absence of a negotiated settlement the United States envisages the

ultimate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the region consistent with the aim of self-determination for each country of Indochina. The United States will maintain its close ties with and support for the Republic of Korea; the United States will support efforts of the Republic of Korea to seek a relaxation of tension and increased communication in the Korean peninsula. The United States places the highest value on its friendly relations with Japan; it will continue to develop the existing close bonds. Consistent with the United Nations Security Council Resolution of December 21, 1971, the United States favors the continuation of the ceasefire between India and Pakistan and the withdrawal of all military forces to within their own territories and to their own sides of the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir; the United States supports the right of the peoples of South Asia to shape their own future in peace, free of military threat, and without having the area become the subject of great power rivalry.

There are essential differences between China and the United States in their social systems and foreign policies. However, the two sides agreed that countries, regardless of their social systems, should conduct their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. International disputes should be settled on this basis, without resorting to the use or threat of force. The United States and the People's Republic of China are prepared to apply these principles to their mutual relations.

With these principles of international relations in mind the two sides stated that:

— progress toward the normalization of relations between China and the United States is in the interests of all countries;

— both wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict;

— neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony; and

— neither is prepared to negotiate on behalf of any third party or to enter into agreements or understandings with the other directed at other states.

Both sides are of the view that it would be against the interests of the peoples of the world for any major country to collude with another against other countries, or for major countries to divide up the world into spheres of interest.

The two sides reviewed the long-standing serious disputes between China and the United States. The Chinese side reaffirmed its position: The Taiwan question is the crucial question obstructing the normalization of relations between China and the United States;

the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China; Taiwan is a province of China which has long been returned to the motherland; the liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair in which no other country has the right to interfere; and all U.S. forces and military installations must be withdrawn from Taiwan. The Chinese Government firmly opposes any activities which aim at the creation of "one China, one Taiwan", "one China, two governments", "two Chinas", an "independent Taiwan" or advocate that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined".

The U.S. side declared: The United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States Government does not challenge that position. It reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. With this prospect in mind, it affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan. In the meantime, it will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes.

The two sides agreed that it is desirable to broaden the understanding between the two peoples. To this end, they discussed specific areas in such fields as science, technology, culture, sports and journalism, in which people-to-people contacts and exchanges would be mutually beneficial. Each side undertakes to facilitate the further development of such contacts and exchanges.

Both sides view bilateral trade as another area from which mutual benefit can be derived, and agreed that economic relations based on equality and mutual benefit are in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. They agree to facilitate the progressive development of trade between their two countries.

The two sides agreed that they will stay in contact through various channels, including the sending of a senior U.S. representative to Peking from time to time for concrete consultations to further the normalization of relations between the two countries and continue to exchange views on issues of common interest.

The two sides expressed the hope that the gains achieved during this visit would open up new prospects for the relations between the two countries. They believe that the normalization of relations between the two countries is not only in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples but also contributes to the relaxation of tension in Asia and the world.

President Nixon, Mrs. Nixon and the American party expressed their appreciation for the gracious hospitality shown them by the Government and people of the People's Republic of China.

February 28, 1972

President Nixon Concludes Visit to China

Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States of America, Mrs. Nixon and the presidential party left Shanghai for home by special plane on the morning of February 28 after concluding their week-long visit to the People's Republic of China.

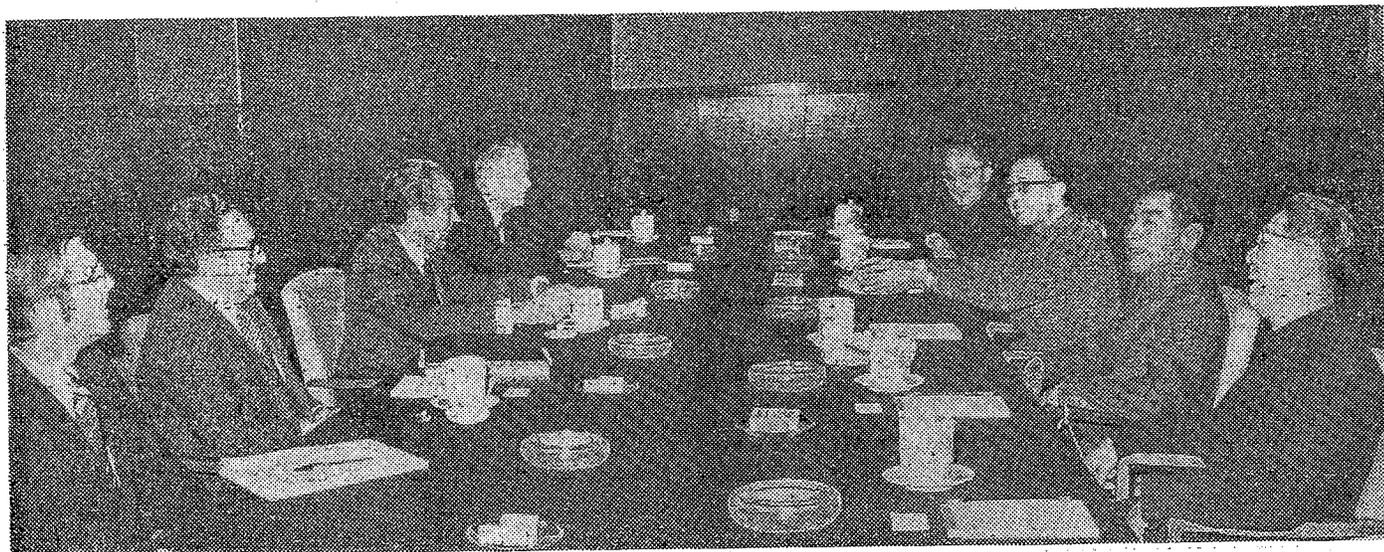
Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Chang Chun-chiao, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua and others were at the airport to see them off.

Talks and Joint Communique

On February 27, the day before President Nixon left China, the Chinese and U.S. sides reached agreement on a joint communique in Shanghai. The day President Nixon departed from Shanghai, Premier Chou En-lai

singer, John Holdridge and Winston Lord and on the Chinese side Chiao Kuan-hua, Chang Wen-chin, Wang Hai-jung, Chao Chi-hua and interpreters Tang Wen-sheng and Chi Chao-chu. Taking part in the fifth round of talks on the U.S. side were Dr. Henry Kissinger, John Holdridge and Winston Lord and on the Chinese side Chiao Kuan-hua, Chang Wen-chin, Chao Chi-hua and interpreters Tang Wen-sheng and Chi Chao-chu. Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Secretary of State William Rogers held four rounds of talks in Peking from February 22 to 25.

During their stay in Peking, President and Mrs. Nixon also made visits and watched performances. On February 22, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, Comrade Chiang Ching, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Na-



Premier Chou En-lai and President Nixon hold talks.

held the last round of talks with him. Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Secretary of State William Rogers also held talks.

Earlier, Premier Chou En-lai and President Nixon had held six rounds of talks from February 21 to 26 in Peking. Taking part in the first and sixth rounds of talks on the U.S. side were Secretary of State William Rogers, Dr. Henry Kissinger, Ronald L. Ziegler, Marshall Green, John A. Scali, Alfred Le S. Jenkins, John Holdridge, Winston Lord and others. Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua, Hsiung Hsiang-hui, Chang Wen-chin, Han Hsu, Wang Hai-jung, Peng Hua and others. Taking part in the second, third and fourth rounds of talks on the U.S. side were Dr. Henry Kis-

singer, John Holdridge and Winston Lord, Comrade Teng Ying-chao, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and others, they saw the modern revolutionary ballet *The Red Detachment of Women*. The following day, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and others, they attended a sports exhibition. On February 24, accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and others, they visited the Great Wall and Ting Ling, one of the Ming tombs northwest of Peking. Accompanied by Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and others, they visited the next day the Palace Museum and an exhibition of cultural relics discovered during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Mrs. Nixon also visited the Evergreen People's Commune, the Peking Glassware Factory, the Peking Children's Hospital and the Summer Palace, went to

see pandas in the Peking Zoo, and visited the kitchen of Peking Hotel.

President and Mrs. Nixon Give Reciprocal Banquet

President and Mrs. Nixon gave a reciprocal banquet in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People on the evening of February 25.

Attending the banquet on invitation were Premier Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei, Kuo Mo-jo, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Fu Tso-yi, Chi Peng-fei and his wife Hsu Han-ping, Chiao Kuan-hua, and Wu Teh. Also present were leading members of Chinese government departments, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and news organizations in the Chinese capital and Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C., Members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and personages from various circles.

In his toast, President Nixon, on behalf of Mrs. Nixon and all the members of the U.S. official party, expressed deep appreciation for the hospitality extended to them by the Chinese side.

Speaking of the Great Wall of China, President Nixon said: "As I walked along the wall, I thought of the sacrifices that went into building it; I thought of what it showed about the determination of the Chinese people who retained their independence throughout their long history; I thought about the fact that the wall tells us that China has a great history and that the people who built this wonder of the world also have a great future."

The Great Wall is "a reminder that for almost a generation there has been a wall between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America. In these past four days we have begun the long process of removing that wall between us. We begin our talks,

recognizing that we have great differences between us, but we are determined that those differences not prevent us from living together in peace," President Nixon continued.

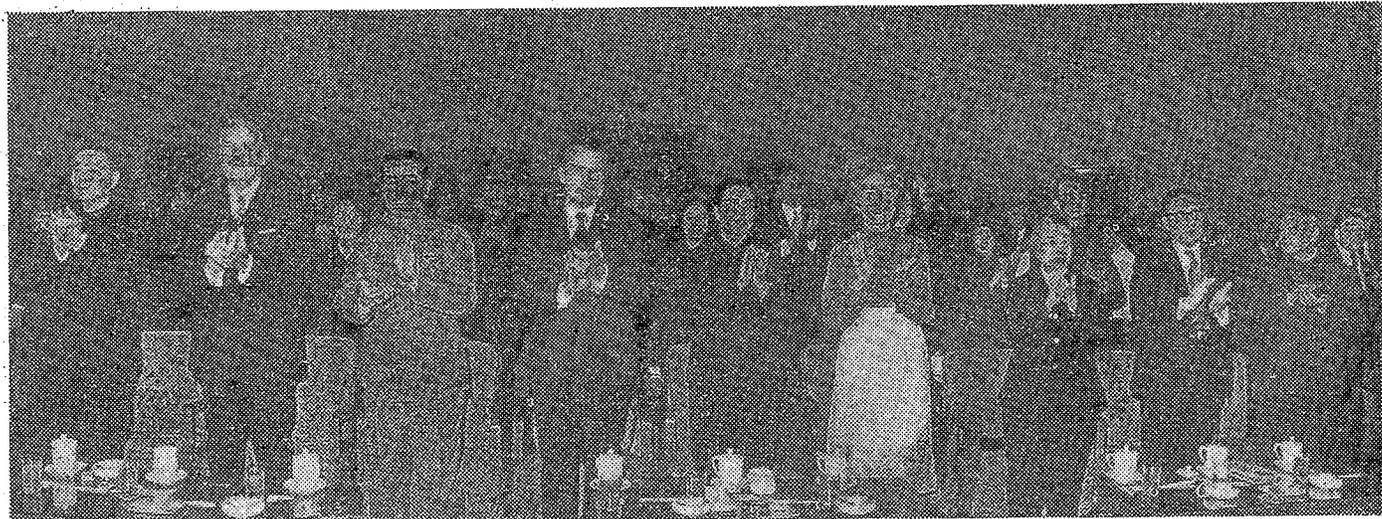
In his toast, Premier Chou En-lai, on behalf of all his Chinese colleagues present and in his own name, expressed appreciation to President and Mrs. Nixon for inviting them to the banquet. Premier Chou said: "In the past few days, President Nixon met Chairman Mao Tsetung, and our two sides held a number of further talks in which we exchanged views on the normalization of relations between China and the United States and on other questions of concern to the two sides. There exist great differences of principle between our two sides. Through earnest and frank discussions a clearer knowledge of each other's position and stand has been gained. This has been beneficial to both sides."

Premier Chou said: "The times are advancing and the world changing. We are deeply convinced that the strength of the people is powerful, and that whatever zigzags and reverses there will be in the development of history, the general trend of the world is definitely towards light and not darkness."

He continued: "It is the common desire of the Chinese and American peoples to enhance their mutual understanding and friendship and promote the normalization of relations between China and the United States. The Chinese Government and people will work unswervingly towards this goal."

Before the banquet, President and Mrs. Nixon and other American guests had separate photographs taken with Chinese leaders and personages from various circles at the banquet.

President and Mrs. Nixon and the presidential party, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai and others, left Peking by special plane on February 26 to visit Hangchow and Shanghai. Peking Airport flew the national flags of China and the United States. The band



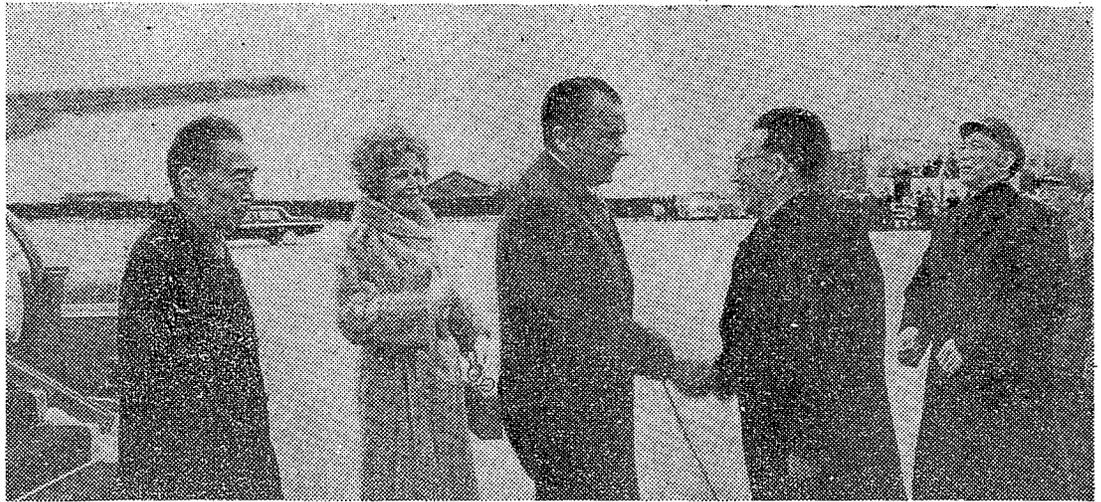
Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, Comrade Chiang Ching, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo, Comrade Teng Ying-chao, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and others, President and Mrs. Nixon saw the modern revolutionary ballet *The Red Detachment of Women*.

played the national anthems of the United States and China. Then, President Nixon, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei, Kuo Mo-jo and Wu Teh were at the airport to see them off. Also present at the airport were Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and leading members of government departments, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and other organizations concerned.

In Hangchow and Shanghai

In Hangchow, President and Mrs. Nixon and the presidential party went on an excursion on the West Lake. Mrs. Nixon also visited the Lingyin Monastery. The American guests attended a banquet given by Nan



Chang Chun-chiao, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, greets President and Mrs. Nixon at the airport on their arrival in Shanghai.

Ping, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee. In his toast, Chairman Nan Ping said that the redwood trees President Nixon presented to the Chinese people had been planted in Hangchow. He expressed the hope that these trees will grow sturdily as a symbol of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples.

While in Shanghai, President and Mrs. Nixon and the presidential party saw the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition. Mrs. Nixon also went to the Shanghai Children's Palace. The American guests attended a banquet given by Chang Chun-chiao, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

In his toast, Chairman Chang Chun-chiao welcomed the American guests and conveyed the good wishes of Shanghai's people to the great American people.

He said: During his current visit to China, President Nixon met with Chairman Mao Tsetung, and held a number of talks with Premier Chou En-lai. The two sides earnestly and frankly exchanged views on the normalization of relations between China and the United States and on other matters of interest to both sides.



Accompanied by Premier Chou and Chairman Nan Ping of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, President and Mrs. Nixon go sightseeing at the West Lake.

We Shanghai people, like the rest of the Chinese people, welcome this positive move which conforms with the common desire of the Chinese and American peoples. We are glad that the Chinese and U.S. sides, after consultations during these days, reached agreement on a joint communique in Shanghai.

He said: Shanghai is a city where the Chinese people have more contacts with people of other countries. In the 23 years since its liberation in 1949, the city has undergone a fundamental change. Initial success has been achieved in transforming and building the city into an integrated socialist industrial base of China. This is only the first step in a 10,000-li long march. The city's industry is not too advanced at present and is rather backward in certain aspects. There are heavier and more arduous tasks ahead for us to accomplish. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the working class and the entire people of Shanghai are continuing to work hard along the road of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," as indicated by Chairman Mao Tsetung.

In his toast, President Nixon reviewed his week's visit in China. He said: We have, today, seen the prog-

ress of modern times. We have seen the matchless wonders of ancient times. We have seen also the beauty of the countryside, the vibrancy of a great city, Shanghai. All of this we have enjoyed enormously. What was most important was the fact that we had the opportunity to have talks with Chairman Mao, with Prime Minister Chou En-lai, with the Foreign Minister and other people in the government.

He said: The joint communique which we have issued summarizes the results of our talks. Our communique indicates, as it should, some areas of difference. It also indicates some areas of agreement.

He said: What we will do in the years ahead is to build a bridge across 16,000 miles and 22 years of hostility. And because the Chinese people and the American people, as the Prime Minister has said, are a great people, we can build that long bridge.

He said: To do so requires more than the letters, the words of the communique. The letters and the words are a beginning, but the actions that follow must be in the spirit that characterized our talks.

After the banquet, the American guests saw an acrobatic performance.

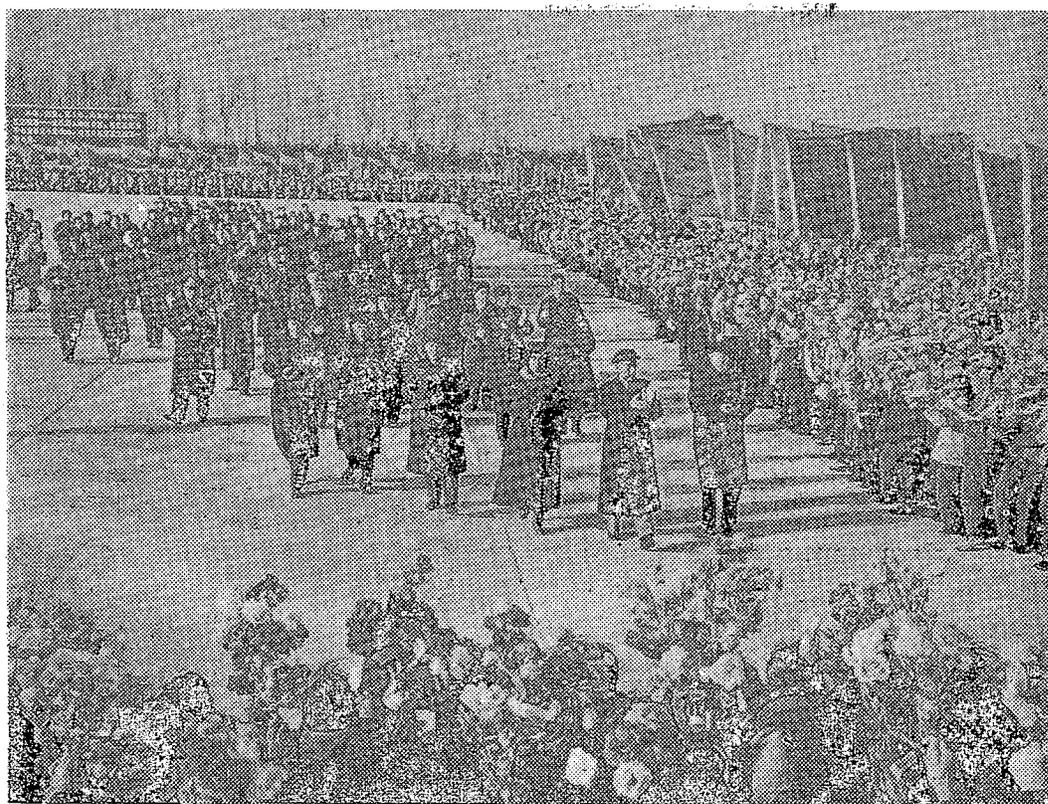
Premier Chou En-lai Returns to Peking

PREMIER of the State Council Chou En-lai returned to Peking from Shanghai by special plane on February 29 after accompanying U.S. President Nixon on his visit to southern China. More than 5,000 people in the capital, including commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and militiamen, gathered at the airport to welcome him and express their firm support for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and their resolve to carry it out.

Present at the airport to greet him were:

Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Yao Wen-yuan and Li Hsien-nien; Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee Chi Teng-kuei and Li Teh-sheng;

Vice-Chairmen of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee Hsu Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen;



Welcoming Premier Chou En-lai's return to Peking.

Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee Kuang Jen-nung, Liu Hsien-chuan, Hua Kuo-feng, Chen Shih-chü, Chen Hsien-jui, Li Chen, Li Shui-ching, Li Fu-chun, Wu Teh, Chang Tsai-chien, Chang Ta-chih, Su Ching, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Yu Chiu-li, Keng Piao, Tsao Li-huai, Peng Shao-hui, Su Yu and Tsai Chang; Alternate Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee Fang Yi, Shih Shao-hua, Liu Hsi-yao, Wu Chung and Huang Wen-ming;

Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and

Fu Tso-yi, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

At about 4 p.m., Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and others stepped down from the plane amid warm applause. Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and other comrades went forward and warmly shook hands with them. When Premier Chou En-lai and the other comrades, and the leading comrades who had come to welcome them, went to meet the welcoming crowds, the airport became a scene of jubilation. People beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and kept

shouting "Warm welcome to Premier Chou En-lai and other comrades!" "Firm support for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs!" "The proletariat and the oppressed people and nations all over the world, unite!" "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!" and "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Also present at the airport were leading members of departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee, government departments and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; leading members of various departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Members of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and Members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; leading members of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; and personages from various circles.

When Premier Chou En-lai left Shanghai, Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, First Secretary of the C.P.C. Shanghai Municipal Committee and Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; leading members of the C.P.C. Shanghai Municipal Committee, the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in Shanghai and other organizations concerned, as well as more than 3,000 people gave him a warm send-off at the airport.

Flourishing Minority Nationality Areas

People of all nationalities in China are united as never before; large numbers of cadres of minority nationalities are maturing. Their industrial and agricultural production and living standards are rising steadily, and their cultural and educational undertakings are advancing rapidly.

THANKS to the carrying out of regional autonomy, democratic reform and socialist transformation in areas inhabited by the minority nationalities, the people of all nationalities in China have established and developed a new relationship of equality, close unity and common progress. Particularly since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and national policy taking deep root in the hearts of the people, tremendous political, economic and cultural changes have taken place in the country's border regions where the minority peoples live.

Before liberation, these areas had little industry to speak of, while modern industry was practically non-

existent, and many places did not even have a smithy. Starting virtually from scratch, they have one after another built iron and steel, coal, machine-building, power, chemical, textile and other industries which have steadily grown in size.

The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region is rich in wool. But in pre-liberation days, even the woollen yarn women used for tying their hair had to be shipped in from other provinces. The situation has changed today. Many industries have sprung up and textile workers using local wool are turning out such products as serge, gabardine, tropical and woollen fabrics. The Tibet Autonomous Region is another example. Whereas in the past it could not even make a screw, it is now flourishing with local industries producing coal, hydroelectric power, farm implements, cement, leather and woollen textiles, workshops for repairing motor vehicles and processing timber, and paper mills and sugar refineries. The first generation of Tibetan workers is gradually maturing.

Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, large numbers of small hydroelectric sta-

tions have been built in areas inhabited by the minority peoples. Newly-built power stations in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region have a generating capacity nearly 2.5 times that before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, those built in Yunnan have a capacity exceeding the total capacity of small hydroelectric stations built in the previous 17 years, and in Kwangsi the increase is nearly fourfold; in the Wuchih Mountain area on Hainan Island in Kwangtung Province, where minority peoples live in compact communities, more than 400 small hydroelectric stations were built in the last two years. All this has contributed enormously to the development of industry, farming and animal husbandry in the border regions.

Swift progress has also been made in agriculture and stock-breeding in the minority nationality areas. At the time of liberation, peasants in many places in Sinkiang tilled their land with wooden ploughs and sowed seeds from horseback, while nomadic herdsmen grazed their cattle wherever they could find water and pastures. But since the land reform and agricultural co-operation were carried out and the people's communes set up, farming and stock-breeding have advanced. Compared with the early post-liberation years, the area of cultivated land in Sinkiang in 1971 increased

2.6-fold, total grain output 3.6-fold, cotton 11-fold and livestock had more than doubled. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the emancipated Tibetan serfs who had already embarked on the socialist road set up people's communes in 60 per cent of the townships in the region. Last year, both grain output and livestock were nearly double those before 1959 when the democratic reform was launched. In the Silinghol League in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, large-scale construction on the grasslands was undertaken by the people of various nationalities. As a result, more than 10,000 wells were sunk in the last few years and over 70 per cent of the work in fodder cutting and raking is now done by machines.

Following the growth of industrial and farm production and improvement in living standards, cultural and educational undertakings in areas inhabited by minority nationalities have also made rapid progress. Besides universal primary and secondary education, three colleges have been set up in the Yenpien Korean Autonomous *Chou* in northeast China's Kirin Province. Before liberation, serfs and slaves in Tibet could not get any education at all. Today this autonomous region has an institute for various nationalities, a normal school, 7 secondary schools and some 2,500 primary schools. The number of students last year was over 83,000, or about 30 times the number before the democratic reform.

Areas inhabited by the minority nationalities used to be short of doctors and medicine. This situation is being changed gradually. Owing to the lack of doctors and medicine, disease was rampant in the Liangshan Yi Autonomous *Chou* in Szechuan Province before liberation. Every county there now has a hospital, every district a clinic and every township a medical centre. The health of the people has taken a fundamental turn for the better with the launching of a patriotic health movement. The seat of government of the Tehhung Tai and Chingpo Autonomous *Chou* in Yunnan Province is Mangshih which was a notorious malaria-ridden area. The disease took a heavy toll of the people of Tai nationality who lived there. On the eve of liberation, only some 1,800 of the 5,000 had survived. Thanks to the efforts of the People's Government, malaria was quickly brought under control after liberation, and the Tai people now enjoy much better health. Once called a "town of death," Mangshih is today a thriving industrial town with a population close to 20,000.

Through studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in revolutionary struggle and the struggle for production, large numbers of minority nationality cadres have come to the fore. Statistics for 1970 in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region show that the number of such cadres there has increased from a little over 900 in the early post-liberation days to more than 78,000 today. Those holding leading posts at various levels in the Tibet Autonomous Region now number 20,000. Most of these cadres in the various minority nationality autonomous areas were slaves



A Tibetan and a Han worker at the Nachin Power Station in Tibet.

who lived a life of misery. Now they are taking part as masters of the country in managing state affairs.

"The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities — these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause." The tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the various minority nationality areas in China stem from the unity among the people of all nationalities in their common struggle under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In remote hilly Hsiling County in Kwangsi where the Chuang, Yao, Miao and Yi people live, there were continuous feuds among the various nationalities before liberation over land, mountain forests and water resources. These feuds which often led to murderous assaults were instigated by local despots and landlords. After liberation, the people of various nationalities united to overthrow these despots

and landlords and, with their unity continually enhanced, they have over the past few years worked together to build more than 5,500 medium and small water conservancy projects which acted as a spur to farm production and made the formerly grain-poor county into a grain-rich one. In Tibet's capital city of Lhasa and the rising industrial city of Linchih and in the snow-bound Tangla Mountains, workers and technicians from Peking, Shanghai, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia and Szechuan can be seen working together with Tibetans to build up the region. Two sugar refineries were recently built in Tibet through the joint efforts of workers and technicians of Mongolian, Hui and Han nationalities and the Tibetans. Holding the first sugar produced in the region in their hands, many emancipated Tibetan serfs praised it as the crystallization of unity among nationalities and shouted: "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao!"

New Look in Yangchow

by Our Correspondent

SITUATED in northern Kiangsu Province, Yangchow, a city with a population of 220,000, is more than 2,000 years old. It has undergone tremendous changes under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line since liberation, especially as a result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Riding in a new bus, I arrived at the Kuoching intersection downtown. Before liberation, the streets here were not only pebbly and bumpy but very dirty. They were so narrow that two rickshaws could not pass in different directions at the same time. But today there is a wide crossroad. Streets are flanked by green trees. A great variety of goods is available in the many crowded shops. Buildings have sprung up everywhere. All this has changed the face of this ancient city.

New Industrial Centre

Once a city of consumers, Yangchow has been built up into a new industrial city. In pre-liberation days, the small city on the north bank of the Yangtze River was where landlords, bureaucrats and salt merchants committed all kinds of evil. There were opium dens, drinking

places and brothels everywhere for the pleasure-seeking reactionary ruling class. In sharp contrast, the broad masses of the working people suffered from oppression and exploitation of all descriptions. They led a miserable life.

At that time Yangchow had nothing resembling modern industry. On the eve of liberation, there was only a small power plant, a flour mill, and a factory processing eggs which could only operate six months a year. The number of workers was less than 400. With the step-by-step socialist transformation of the city after liberation, more efforts to build it up were made. Thus the textile, food and other light industries were developed. In the big leap forward year of 1958, the metallurgical, machine-building, chemical and other heavy industries were set up. Spurred on by the Great Cultural Revolution, industries such as making motor vehicles, tractors, diesel engines, telecommunication equipment and instruments and meters have also been established. The city now has more than 120 factories and plants with over 50,000 workers. In 1971, industrial output value had increased 41 times compared with the early

days of liberation and 2.4 times compared with 1965, the year before the Great Cultural Revolution started.

Aboard a Yangchow-made steamer on the Grand Canal, which linked Peking and Hangchow, winding around the city like a white ribbon, I saw a forest of chimneys on both banks and my ears rang with the sounds of machines. There are 40-odd factories including a chemical fertilizer plant, a machine-building plant and a transistor plant which are linked in a line by the canal. Located on the north bank of the canal, the power plant built in 1913 could only generate 5,500,000 kwh. a year up to the eve of liberation. Output now has risen to 270 million kwh., a 48-fold increase. Its new, big buildings and tall chimneys can be seen from far off.

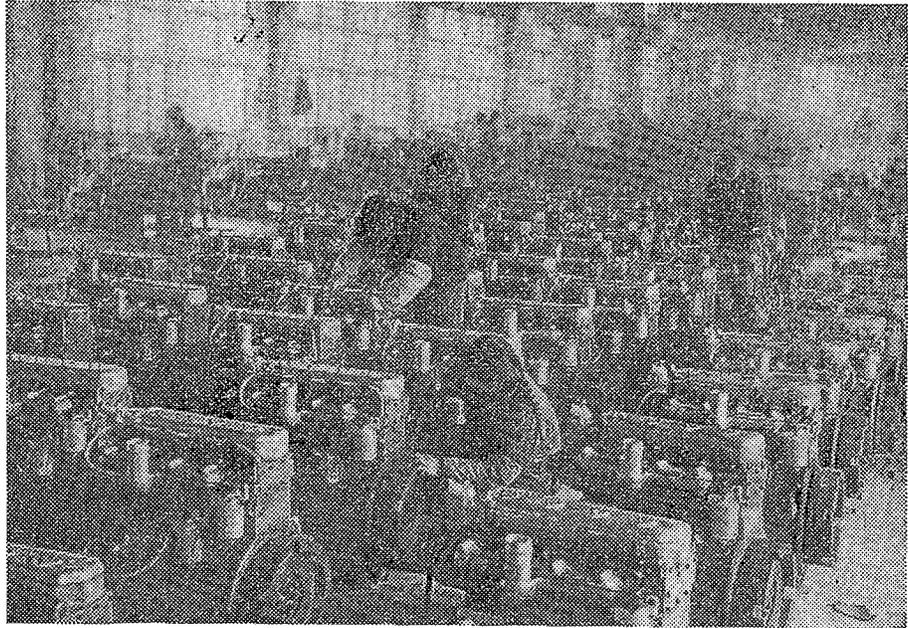
The Yangchow Iron and Steel Works on the south bank of the canal was completed a year ago. There had been a fierce struggle between the two lines on how to develop the iron and steel industry in this city. In 1958, the local people had responded to Chairman Mao's call on the mass movement to make iron and steel and rapidly developed the industry by working hard

and relying on their own efforts. Later, owing to interference by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the plant was dismantled. At the beginning of 1970, the Yangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee decided to resume production of iron and steel. Many cadres, teachers, students, residents, workers and staff members voluntarily joined in building the present plant. Dozens of factories jointly manufactured equipment for it. Six months later, a modern, small-sized iron and steel plant had been built and gone into production.

I climbed up the Wenfeng Pagoda in the southwest suburbs of the city to look around. The surrounding area is an industrial district dotted with many factories. It was a wasteland before liberation.

On the west, opposite the Wenfeng Pagoda across the canal is the Tahua Cotton Textile Mill, the oldest of the city's ten textile mills. When it was built in 1952 there were only 30 looms and 300 or so workers and staff members, and only one product was made. In the past 20 years, workers and staff members of the mill made over 120 looms by their own efforts. Now, the number of workers and staff members is over 1,000, dozens of new varieties of products have been added and there has been a 46-fold increase in output compared with 1952. To improve quality, they regularly sent personnel to urban and rural areas to listen to consumers' opinions and requirements. As a result, most products have reached advanced levels.

On the eastern side, opposite the pagoda is a motor-vehicle repair plant. Before the Cultural Revolution, it could not make vehicles, but only spare parts. In early 1970, inspired by the Taching people's revolutionary spirit of relying on their own efforts in building the oilfield, workers and staff here were determined to make vehicles themselves. As the plant had no large oil presses for making truck frames, workers and technicians pressed out the frame section by section by the method of "ants gnawing at a bone." Machine tools and other equipment were also produced to raise efficiency. Soon



Yangchow Diesel Engine Plant products ready for shipment.

after the first batch of 2.5-ton *Kiangsu* trucks went into production, they successfully trial-produced five-ton trucks. Apart from fulfilling its repair jobs, this plant now produces more than 600 trucks a year.

I rode to the shore of the beautiful Small West Lake along the wide asphalt road in a newly produced *Kiangsu* vehicle. This was where landlords and despots had indulged in a dissolute life before liberation. Today it is a rest place for the working people. Near the lake are the Teachers' College and the Institute of Agriculture.

Peimenchiao on the other side of the lake also has taken on a new look. Many factories sprang up there during the Cultural Revolution. One of them is the Optical Instrument Plant. Not a single factory made instruments in Yangchow before liberation. Five instrument plants have now been built. The Optical Instrument Plant which produced small-sized microscopes at first, trial-produced a kind of stereoscopic microscope as required by the state. Although it was a new thing for the workers, they said: "No matter what difficulties we meet, we won't be frightened because we workers have a revolutionary will and our own hands." The factory's revolutionary committee organized a "three-in-one" trial-production group

in which workers acted as the main part with the participation of cadres and technicians. After experimenting more than 20 times, the stereoscopic microscope they designed and produced themselves was up to standard.

Traditional Arts

Well known at home and abroad, Yangchow lacquerware and jade carvings have a history of over 2,000 years. However, these traditional arts suffered greatly under reactionary Kuomintang rule. Many artisans were forced to leave their homes to find a way to live. Just before liberation, there were only three small workshops with just over 40 artisans in the entire city. Production scarcely kept going.

Liberation brought new life to lacquerware and jade carving production; many veteran artisans returned to their homes. Craftsmen organized themselves with encouragement from the Party and Government which made investments and built workshops for them. Production soon resumed and developed. There is a large lacquerware factory and a jade carving factory with a work force of over 1,000. Production has gone up nearly 100 times compared with the early liberation days and varieties have increased from over 30 to well over 500. By weeding through the old to bring forth the new, artisans have

produced many fine pieces of work.

When I visited the Yangchow Lacquerware Factory, I was received by grey-haired Comrade Liang who said: Thanks to the concern shown by the Party and Chairman Mao, many veterans have given full play to their talent. They have created many exquisite pieces of art. Instead of keeping their tech-

nique secret as craftsmen in the old society usually did, they have enthusiastically passed it on to the young apprentices.

Comrade Liang took me to the newly built workshop where I was amazed at the multi-coloured lacquerware, life-like flowers and birds and exact replicas of human figures. He told me: This factory had been a co-

operative organized by 16 veteran workers in the early days of liberation. Now it has over 600 workers, 80 per cent of them are young workers. Over 100 new varieties have been produced since the Great Cultural Revolution. The lacquer model of the majestic Nanking Yangtze River Bridge made last year has received high praise.

Yangtze River Water Conservancy Work

WORKING hard for many years in harnessing the Yangtze, the people in the provinces and a municipality along the middle and lower reaches of the river have had great success in flood control, drainage, irrigation, power generation and navigation.

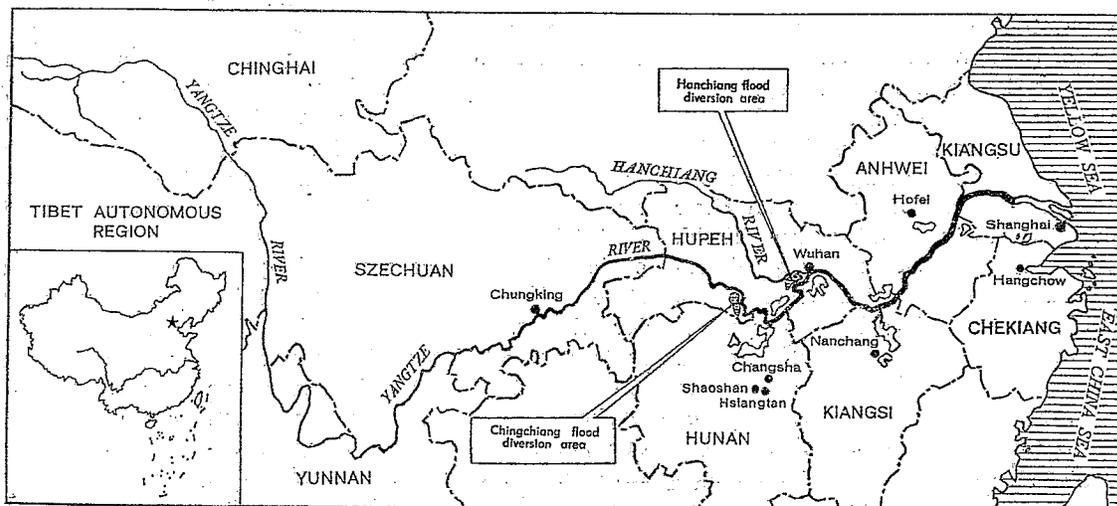
The 5,800-kilometre Yangtze is China's biggest river and its basin covers an area of 1.8 million square kilometres. The valley at its middle and lower reaches embraces Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces and the municipality of Shanghai. There are 170 million inhabitants and 220 million *mu* of farmland in these areas. This extensive part of the valley is a major grain and cotton region and an important industrial base area in China. On its middle and lower reaches the river also serves as a big artery for water-borne transportation in China.

But, for a long time under the rule of the reactionary classes before liberation, the river's water resources could not be exploited and used and frequent floods and drought brought untold suffering to the working people along its banks. Over 140,000 people were drowned and more than 50 million *mu* of farmland ruined in a big flood in 1931. Floodwaters even entered Wuhan city. Dykes collapsed twice in three years in

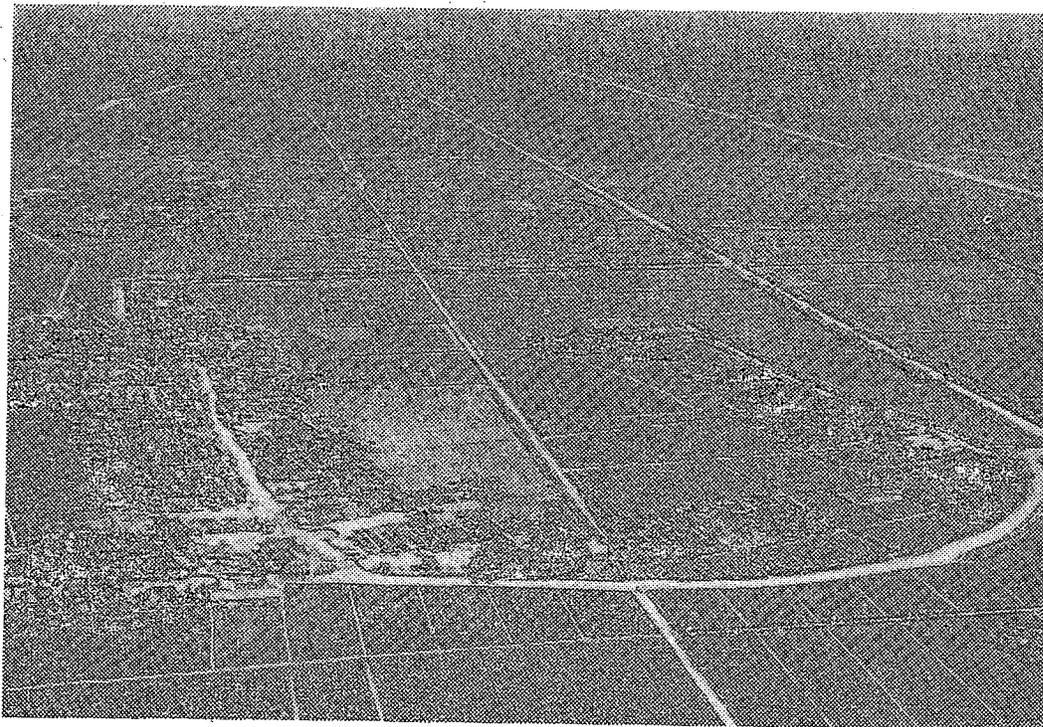
some places along the middle and lower reaches and lakeshore areas were flooded nine out of ten years. On the average, about 5 million *mu* of farmland were hit by flood every year.

After the founding of New China, Chairman Mao personally inspected the river basin areas on many occasions and gave important instructions. The masses in the areas have fought determinedly against the ravages of the Yangtze over the past years and brought about great changes in the river valley.

In the past 22 years, the people in the middle and lower reaches of the river have built different kinds of water conservancy projects involving 18,000 million cubic metres of earth- and stone-work. In repairing the Yangtze River dykes, they have reinforced and raised both the main and branch dykes. They have also built the Chingchiang and Hanchiang flood diversion projects and other water detention and drainage works and a number of big and medium-sized reservoirs. Lakes



have been dredged and river courses straightened. All these have raised the capacity to divert and detain Yangtze floods. Though the floodwaters witnessed in 1954 were bigger than that in 1931, the army-men and people fought heroically and protected the Chingchiang dykes and Wuhan city which were threatened. Most sections of the main Yangtze River dykes today are more than one metre higher than the 1954 flood level. By reinforcing dykes and building new flood diversion and detention projects, the ability to resist floods has enormously increased since 1954.



After building irrigation and drainage ditches, the low-lying land of the Hsinwu People's Commune on the outskirts of Shanghai has been turned into fertile land giving stable yields, despite threat of drought and waterlogging.

While controlling floods, the people have also built tens of thousands of small irrigation projects and over 500 large and medium-sized reservoirs. Many drainage sluice-gates and engine-operated or electric pumping stations were set up in the low-lying areas which were easily subjected to waterlogging. They have thus improved the drainage facilities on 50 million *mu* of farmland. Irrigated areas in the middle and lower reaches have exceeded 150 million *mu*, of which some 110 million *mu* give high and stable yields free from the threat of drought or waterlogging.

The Yangtze valley had only a few small hydroelectric power stations each with a capacity of several hundred kw. before liberation. It now has a number of big key hydropower stations and over 10,000 medium and small hydropower stations supplying power to industry and agriculture.

The Yangtze River is a major east-west navigation route in central China. Since liberation, the river course has been improved for navigation by dredging and repairs, eliminating dangerous sections and hidden rocks, and putting up navigation aids. The total volume of freight handled on the river last year was about nine times the figure in the early period after liberation.

Schistosomiasis, or snail fever, plagued some Yangtze valley areas before liberation. Responding to Chairman Mao's great call "Snail fever must be wiped out" after liberation, the cadres and the people wiped

out large numbers of snails — the intermediate host of schistosomes — while building water conservancy works and farmland. Snails on over 6 million *mu* have been wiped out, the number of people affected by this fever has been tremendously reduced and the people's health enormously improved.

Thanks to the water conservancy works and other measures to increase farm yields, the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze have had rich harvests for ten years running. Despite a serious dry spell last year, grain output still reached a new high. Compared with the early post-liberation figure, it rose 2.3-fold and cotton output increased 5.8-fold.

A struggle between the two lines has gone on throughout the period of water conservancy construction on the Yangtze River in the past 22 years. The successes in this work followed land reform, agricultural co-operation and the establishment of people's communes, and especially the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers like him sabotaged the Party's policies from the ultra-"Left" at one time and then slashed the water conservancy projects from the Right. Taking the series of Chairman Mao's directives as their guide, the cadres and the masses firmly fought against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers and continuously developed water conservancy construction on the Yangtze.

Half a Century of Struggle

— Article by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil last October published an important article entitled "Half a Century of Struggle" to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Party and the 10th anniversary of its reorganization.

The article says: "The founding of the advanced political contingent of the Brazilian proletariat on March 25, 1922, was adapted to the daily mounting struggle of the working class and the objective need of the Brazilian revolution. It reflected the new epoch of history opened by the socialist revolution of October 1917, and marked the first great victory of Marxist-Leninist theory in Brazil."

It continues: "The Communist Party of Brazil has accumulated rich experience during its long and glorious history. Coming from the masses, it has consistently praised the fine tradition of militancy, firmness and perseverance of the masses, and has always been unreservedly loyal to the interests of the Brazilian people. In order to overthrow imperialism, the latifundists and fascist reactionaries, and to set up a new, people's revolutionary regime, it held high in 1935 the banner of armed uprising with an undaunted spirit." "Brave in defending the cause of national independence and sovereignty, it has become the true defender of the anti-imperialist movement of our country. At the same time, it has remained loyal to internationalism."

"The Communist Party of Brazil has been working in the harshest underground situation almost throughout the last 50 years," the article points out. "It has maintained its ties with the proletariat and other people all the time. It strives to learn the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and integrate it with the concrete practice of the Brazilian revolution. It has opposed as far as it is capable the ideology and tendency of Right and 'Left' opportunism which hampered the formulation and enforcement of a truly revolutionary political line."

"In the process in which it suffered defeats but also achieved important victories and innumerable of its fine combatants laid down their lives, the Communist Party of Brazil has daily become more mature and embarked on a correct road of revolution. In 1956 when the tide of revisionism emerged in the world

communist movement and modern revisionists were found in the ranks of the Party, the proletariat of Brazil was confronted with a serious crisis of losing its traditional class party. But, the Marxist-Leninists were not cowed. They unfolded a titanic and indispensable struggle in defence of the existence of the Party and its revolutionary principles. In the anti-revisionist struggle, it was clear to all that the Marxist-Leninists could not coexist with the revisionists in the same organization. The break with the Luiz Carlos Prestes group politically, ideologically and organizationally became a necessity for the survival of the proletarian party itself."

"Under the sponsorship of the Marxist-Leninists, the 5th National Special Congress was held on February 18, 1962. The congress won the historic merit of reorganizing the Party. The Communist Party of Brazil held high again its banner of proletarian revolution, and charted out for the Brazilian people the road of armed struggle—the only road possible to lead the national-democratic revolution to victory, to establish a people's regime, set up a new system and open the way for building socialism in Brazil."

"The past ten years show that the existence and progress of the Communist Party of Brazil reflect the lawful interests of the oppressed and exploited masses, and also the strength and vitality of Marxism-Leninism." "The Party has made great achievements in elaborating and carrying out its revolutionary political line, in keeping close ties with the masses, in revolutionizing its ranks and in stepping up the preparation for launching a people's war."

The article calls on all the Party militants, on the occasion of the founding and reorganization of the Party, to form closer ties between the Communists and the urban and rural masses, to persevere in raising the demands of the proletariat and other people, and to hold high the militant banner against the military dictatorship and U.S. imperialism; to absorb boldly and discreetly into the Party the self-sacrificing, active and advanced fighters of the working class, the peasant class and other exploited and oppressed social sections, so as to strengthen the ranks of the Party; to disseminate on the widest scale the Party line and Marxist-Leninist thought, to apply it in a living and creative way, and to encourage vigorously the spirit of self-reliance.

Condemns Israeli Aggression Against Lebanon

THE U.N. Security Council held urgent meetings on the morning of February 26 and the evening of February 27 at the request of Lebanon to consider Israel's armed aggression against Lebanon on February 25, 1972. Speaking at the meetings, the representatives of Lebanon, China, Guinea and Somalia severely condemned the Israeli Zionists' crime of aggression against Lebanon. At the request of many representatives, the Security Council approved a resolution early in the morning of February 28 demanding that Israel immediately desist from all military actions against Lebanon and withdraw all its armed forces from Lebanese territory.

In his speech at the February 26 meeting, Lebanese Representative Najati Kabbani cited facts to expose Israel's aggression against Lebanon. He said that on the morning of February 25 a battalion of Israeli tanks and armoured cars, supported by infantry units and planes, launched an armed invasion into Lebanese territory. The Israeli forces attacked Lebanese villages and the Israeli air force bombarded Rashayya-el-Fakhar and Kfar-Hamman. He pointed out that the Israeli aggression was still continuing on the 26th. Israeli artillery and aircraft bombarded Al-Habbariyya, he said.

He recalled that Israel had committed many acts of aggression against Lebanon since its attack on Beirut international airport in December 1968, in spite of the U.N. Security Council's resolutions condemning its acts. The Israeli aggression on February 25 was of the largest magnitude, he noted.

In view of Israel's occupation of territories of three member states of the United Nations since 1967, its stubborn refusal to solve the question of Palestine and its repeated aggression against Lebanon, he said, Lebanon urged the Security Council to take positive and decisive measures to stop the Israeli aggression.

At the meeting on the evening of February 27, Lebanese Representative Edouard Ghorra again exposed Israel's new crime of invasion. He said that at 8:30 a.m. on February 27, Israel mobilized a number of planes to bomb and used heavy artillery to bombard villages in southern and southeastern Lebanon. Israeli troops crossed the border at noon, and the armed units of Lebanon resisted. At 3:05 p.m., Israel again mobilized jets to bomb a Palestinian refugee camp at Al-Nabatiya, killing and wounding many people, mostly children. According to latest information, the Israeli aggressors have occupied three towns. Ghorra stressed that it was time for the Security Council to force the Israeli invaders to withdraw their troops from the

Lebanese territory, and take measures to forestall future Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

Italian Representative Piero Vinci submitted to the February 27 meeting a draft resolution co-sponsored by Belgium, France, Italy and Britain. This draft resolution said that "the Security Council, deploring all actions which have resulted in the loss of innocent lives, demands that Israel immediately desist and refrain from any ground and air military action against Lebanon and forthwith withdraw all its military forces from Lebanese territory."

U.S. Representative George Bush in his speech requested to add "on both sides" to "innocent lives." British Representative Kenneth Jamieson said that since the draft resolution deplored "all actions," the U.S. amendment was not necessary.

At this point, Chinese Permanent Representative on the U.N. Security Council Huang Hua made a speech. He said: "We have just read the draft resolution co-sponsored by Belgium, France, Italy and the United Kingdom. We have also heard the explanation made by the sponsors. In our opinion, the British representative's explanation of the preambular portion of the draft (i.e., 'deploring all actions which have resulted in the loss of innocent lives' — *Ed.*) is a complete reversal of the right and wrong and a confusion of aggression and the victim of aggression, and thus places the responsibility equally on both sides. This runs entirely counter to the facts."

Huang Hua noted: "The fundamental truth is that the Israeli Zionists have launched aggression against Lebanon. This is the continuation and expansion of Israel's war of aggression of June 1967 against the Arabs. This is not only a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, but also an attempt to exterminate the resistance movement of the Palestinian people by means of threats and blackmail. In order to defend their right to national existence and to recover their lost territories, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples are fully entitled to take up arms to deal blows at the Israeli aggressors. This is their sacred right. The Palestinian people's armed struggle against the Israeli Zionists is perfectly just, and is in complete conformity with the principles of the U.N. Charter."

Huang Hua said: "The Chinese Delegation considers the present draft resolution as highly unsatisfactory. We hold that the Security Council should sternly condemn Israel's aggressive acts against Lebanon. Therefore, we propose that the preambular paragraph be changed to: 'Condemning Israel's aggression against Lebanon.' We hope that the sponsor nations

can give serious consideration to this amendment in accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter and the prevailing facts. If this proposal is not acceptable to the sponsor nations, we would propose that this paragraph be completely deleted and only the second

paragraph, that is the operative paragraph, be retained."

The result of the voting was that the preambular paragraph was not approved and was thus deleted while the operative paragraph was unanimously approved.

Supports Just Stand of African Countries

FOLLOWING the resumption of the meeting on Rhodesia on February 16 at the request of Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan, the U.N. Security Council met again on February 24 to continue consideration on the question of Rhodesia.

Huang Hua, Chinese Permanent Representative on the U.N. Security Council, made a speech at February 24 meeting. He said: "Not long ago, the Security Council held its meetings in Africa, which concentrated on the deliberations of a series of urgent questions facing Africa, including the question of Southern Rhodesia. During the session, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), the foreign ministers and government representatives of many African countries, President Ould Daddah of Mauritania, current Chairman of O.A.U, and His Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie I of the host country, as well as many representatives of the African national-liberation movements made important speeches at the meetings, which reflected the excellent situation prevailing on the African continent and expressed the strong will of the African countries and people to further unite, resolutely oppose imperialism, social-imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and wage unremitting struggles to win and safeguard national independence. This not only serves to further mobilize the people of southern Africa in their just struggle, but has also focused the attention of all countries and people of the world that uphold justice and landed imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in unprecedented isolation, thus making important contributions to the promotion of the common cause of the unity of the people of the third world against imperialism.

"The Security Council meetings in Africa have achieved positive results, although owing to the obstruction of Britain and its allies, they have fallen short of the successes expected of them. This is a victory of the African people as well as the people of the whole world."

Huang Hua denounced the obstruction and sabotage by certain imperialist powers, particularly the misuse of another veto by the British representative on the question of Southern Rhodesia, which made the Security Council unable to fulfil its duty in regard to the question of Southern Rhodesia. He pointed out: "Such attitude of the British Government in wilfully trampling upon the principles of the United Nations Charter has evoked the righteous indignation of the African countries and the people of the whole world. The fact

is very clear: Although by its arbitrary and unreasonable attitude the British Government has prevented the Security Council from adopting the necessary resolutions, it cannot check the forward strides of the Zimbabwe people, no matter how often it may use the veto, be it a thousand or ten thousand times."

Referring to the resolution on the question of Rhodesia adopted unanimously at the recent 18th Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, Huang Hua said: "This resolution adopted by the 18th Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity is just. The Chinese Government and people express their firm support for this."

He said: "The Chinese Delegation has repeatedly pointed out that the so-called 'proposal' for the 'settlement of the independence dispute of Rhodesia' concocted by the British Government and the Smith racist regime is an out-and-out fraud."

He added: "Having stated the above views, the Chinese Delegation maintains that on the question of sanctions, the Security Council should further strengthen and widen the sanctions against the Rhodesian racist regime and should also impose sanctions on South Africa and the Portuguese colonialist authorities. The Security Council should sternly condemn the U.S. Government's acts of violating the relevant U.N. resolutions on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. At the same time, in view of the reports about the import of chrome from Southern Rhodesia by certain big powers through covert channels in violation of the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, the Chinese Delegation deems it necessary to entrust the committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolutions on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and other related U.N. organs with serious investigations into the above reports. If the investigations prove the above reports to be true, the Security Council must take measures to sternly condemn the countries concerned."

In conclusion, Huang Hua said: "The Chinese Delegation supports the draft resolution co-sponsored by Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan. We hope that the Security Council will attach great importance to the resolution on Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Council of Ministers of O.A.U. at its 18th session and will not disappoint the hopes that the Security Council will take measures to strengthen and widen the sanctions against the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia."

Revolutionary Torrent Pounding Colonial Rule

THE people of African countries who have not yet won independence are valiantly fighting imperialism and colonialism in order to free themselves from criminal colonial domination and win national independence. Combined with the struggle of the already independent African states to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, this struggle is turning into a revolutionary torrent violently pounding colonialist and neo-colonialist rule in Africa.

Raging Armed Struggle

Supported by the people, guerrilla fighters in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau) won outstanding victories last year. Portuguese colonial troops used every despicable fascist device in their desperate struggle, but still suffered further defeats.

After seven years of armed struggle, guerrillas in Mozambique now control about one quarter of the country's territory. Under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front the guerrillas in 1971 carried out 462 military operations against the enemy, killing 1,045 troops. They liberated 300 "strategic hamlets" and the flames of armed struggle have been spread to the south bank of the Zambezi River.

Persisting in armed struggle for some 11 years, guerrillas in Angola have liberated nearly a million people. Last year as a result of their courageous efforts Portuguese colonial troops were forced to withdraw from many military positions in northern and eastern Angola. The People's Liberation Movement of Angola (M.P.L.A.) reports that guer-

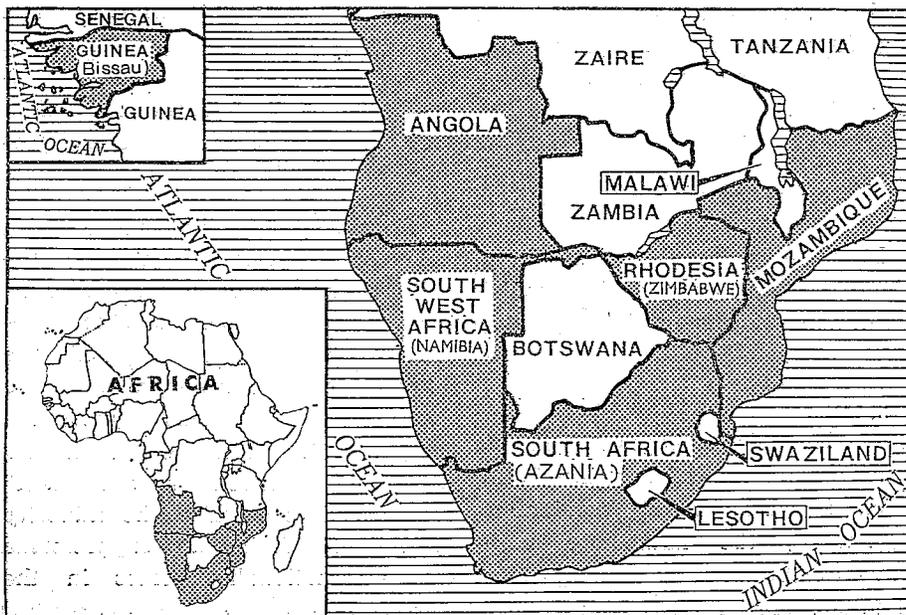
rilla warfare has spread to nearly one-third of the country and large areas are now liberated. Between January and October last year, M.P.L.A. guerrillas killed 480 enemy troops and wounded 800 others. They destroyed 17 enemy military vehicles, shot down two helicopters and captured more than 3,500 weapons.

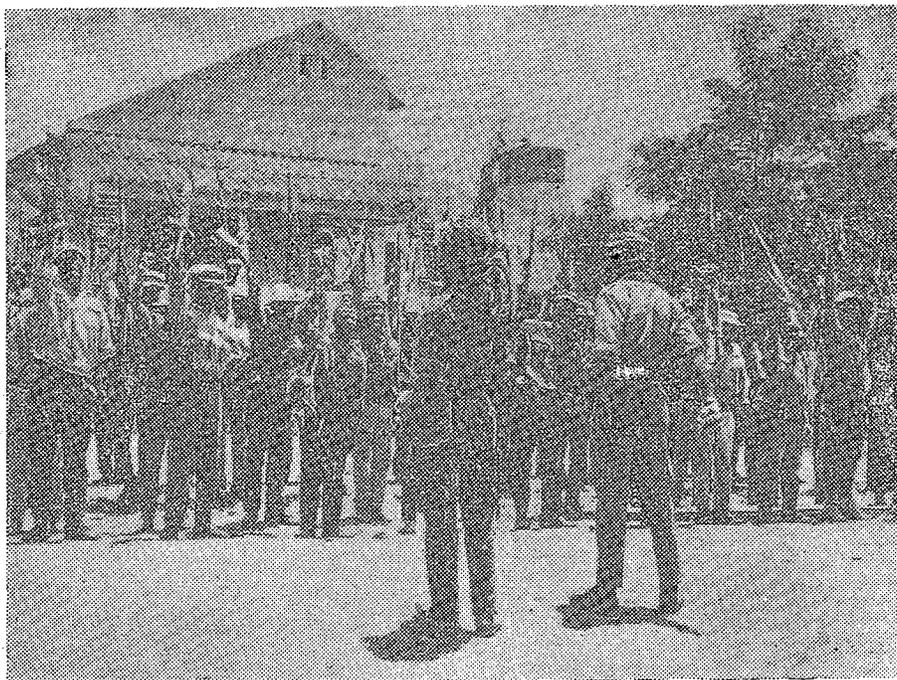
In Guinea (Bissau), the situation in the people's armed struggle is also excellent. The guerrilla fighters, under the leadership of the African Independence Party of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (P.A.I.G.C.), last year launched 779 attacks and ambushes against the enemy, killing 912 Portuguese colonial troops and wounding 1,500 others. They destroyed or damaged 137 military vehicles, sank 35 boats and shot down 7 aircraft. They also captured large quantities of military equipment. After nine years of hard struggle, they have liberated about two-

thirds of the nation's territory. Local revolutionary power has been set up in the liberated areas.

Enemies Not Reconciled to Defeat

Unreconciled to their defeat in Africa, the Portuguese colonialists, however, doggedly continue their colonial wars in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau), with strong military and financial backing by U.S.-led imperialism. The United States and Portugal signed a new agreement last December under which the former is to provide Portugal with a credit of 435 million U.S. dollars in exchange for the continued use of the air and naval bases on Portugal's Azores Islands. The Portuguese colonial authorities introduced troops of the South African and Rhodesian minority white racist regimes into Mozambique and Angola to help suppress the African guer-





Mozambique patriotic armed forces celebrate the liberation of a stronghold in Cabo Delgado.

rillas. In 1971, the Portuguese and Rhodesian troops conducted a number of joint operations in the areas where Mozambique borders on Rhodesia. A road linking Angola's Luanda and South Africa's Pretoria is being jointly built by the Portuguese and South African regimes. This road is intended to further facilitate joint action by the Portuguese colonialists in Angola and the South African racists to stamp out the revolutionary flames of the Angolan and South African peoples. Their last-ditch struggle and plots, however, cannot save them from inevitable defeat.

Vigorous People's Movement

In Namibia (South West Africa), Zimbabwe and Azania, the people's liberation movement is vigorously developing.

Last October students and teachers in six Namibian colleges and middle schools went on strike against South African white racist domination, demanding the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia. From December 13, a

mighty strike struggle started on the railways, at the ports, in the mines and among African building workers. It spread rapidly to all of Namibia's other industries, involving tens of thousands of workers. The strike virtually brought factories, mines and commerce run by South African and foreign monopoly capitalists to a standstill, and compelled the reactionary South African authorities to sign an agreement on January 20, accepting the workers' demands for wage increases and permitting them to choose jobs and employers freely. It was a demonstration of the Namibian workers' militancy and raised the political consciousness of the people to a new high.

Following the agreement between the British Government and the Rhodesian white racist regime on the so-called "settlement of the Rhodesian independence dispute," the Zimbabwean people staged large-scale protest demonstrations against the "agreement." Tens of thousands strongly denounced "the agreement" as a plot to legalize the minority white racist regime and suppress the African nationalist forces in the country.

In close co-ordination, the people's armed struggle and widespread people's movements in Namibia, Zimbabwe and Azania are developing in depth. From last March to December, the Namibian guerrillas carried out 34 military operations in South West Africa, killing a number of enemy troops including a South African colonel. Chief Minister of Ovamboland Bantustan Ushoua Shiimi, notorious traitor, was killed by the Namibian people. Guerrillas in Rhodesia and South Africa have frequently raided police posts and captured weapons.

Irresistible Historical Trend

The just struggle of the African national-liberation movement is supported by the peoples of Africa and all over the world. At the African Heads of State and Government Meeting in Addis Ababa last June, a resolution was adopted strongly condemning the imperialist scheme for a "dialogue" with the minority racist regime of South Africa. The summit conference of East and Central African countries in Mogadishu last October 7 declared: "There could be no compromise or concession made about freedom, dignity and respect of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa. Consequently, the only alternative left to Africa is to use all means available to them to change the abominable and hateful policies of apartheid, colonialism and racialism." The African Liberation Committee decided not long ago to increase the African countries' support to the African liberation movements and enable them to achieve greater victories in the coming year.

Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. This is an irresistible historical trend in today's world. Persisting in protracted armed struggle and strengthening their unity, the African people who have not yet attained independence will certainly achieve final victory in their struggle for national liberation.

Colonized South Korean Economy

IN the ten years since the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique came to power, the south Korean economy has been ravaged by foreign monopoly capital. The clique has leaned heavily on foreign monopoly capital, foreign "aid," foreign investment, and foreign loans during the past few years, and as a result the economy of south Korea is in a blind alley. At the end of 1970 total foreign "aid," loans and investments amounted to over 6,557 million U.S. dollars. The south Korean puppet authorities are planning to conclude this year with the United States, Japan and the World Bank a series of loan agreements which would further provide them with more than 900 million U.S. dollars, that is, 46 per cent more than the 1970 total.

Foreign Monopoly Capital's Penetration

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has invited foreign capitalists to invest large amounts in various south Korean enterprises. In this way it has assisted foreign monopoly capitalists in directly plundering the economic resources and cheap labour of south Korea. By October 1970, foreign investments in south Korea amounted to more than 281 million U.S. dollars. This meant that more than 300 enterprises were dominated by foreign financiers. Their holdings at that time included over 116 million U.S. dollar investments covering over 90 enterprises. Japanese investments amounting to nearly 80 million U.S. dollars controlled over 170 enterprises.

Foreign monopoly capital has penetrated practically all major industry in south Korea and controls the main economic arteries there. Some 30 to 70 per cent of the heavy industry such as steel, petrol-

eum, cement and machinery, the textile industry and the processing industries such as plywood making, are in the hands of U.S., Japanese and other foreign monopoly capital. The Japanese zaibatsu (financial groups) which dominated south Korea for a long time in the past has returned. Since 1970, official and unofficial survey groups from Japan, such as the "Seoul Underground Railway Survey Group," the "Heavy Industries Survey Group," the "Investigation Group on Investment in South Korea," have been making on-the-spot surveys on the "potentiality of making investments." Their job has been to open new ways for bigger infiltration by Japanese monopoly capital.

Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in Danger

The south Korean puppet clique's traitorous policy has had a disastrous effect on the economy of south Korea and brought on a deep crisis. Industrial enterprises are now in effect subsidiary workshops of foreign enterprises. Large numbers of small and medium-sized enterprises, victims of competition from foreign monopoly capital, have either closed down or are deep in debt. A survey of 1,670 of these, covering 12 trades, was conducted by the Pak Jung Hi clique in August 1970. It revealed that 747 of these enterprises had ceased production. Last year, the United States delivered a fatal blow to the textile industry when it decided to restrict textile imports and imposed an import surcharge, thus shifting its own economic crisis on to others. One hundred and sixty-seven small and medium-sized textile mills were forced to close down and many others had to cut or stop production.

Those small and medium-sized enterprises which remain open are shaky because of the effect of the economic crises in other countries. For example, some south Korean enterprises had loans from Japan in 1971, valued at 273 million U.S. dollars. The revaluation of the Japanese yen meant that the enterprises will have to pay 43 million more U.S. dollars to settle their debt.

Growing Unfavourable Trade Balance

Year after year the unfavourable foreign trade balance in south Korea increases. As a result of its unstable industrial production and bankrupt agriculture, foreign imports have risen sharply and exports have dwindled. By 1971, the unfavourable foreign trade balance had reached over 1,326 million U.S. dollars, that is, 1,000 million U.S. dollars above that of 1961. U.S. and Japanese commodities make up nearly 70 per cent of the imports. Japanese dumping of commodities has made south Korea's imports from Japan five times those of 1965. Imports from Japan now rank first, exceeding those from the United States.

It is noteworthy that south Korea, which formerly exported grain and was known as the "Korean rice bowl," has from 1967 had to import large quantities of grain every year because of the continuous sharp drop in output due to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's policy of arms expansion and war preparation, and the worsening situation in agriculture. Last year it imported 3,130,000 tons of grain, spending a large amount of foreign exchange for this purpose. This is a major reason for south Korea's unfavourable trade balance.

In order to obtain foreign exchange to make up its trade deficit, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has shamelessly resorted to a savage policy of "emigration" and "export of manpower." It is selling south Korean workers and young women

(Continued on p. 23.)

ON THE HOME FRONT

Important Relics Unearthed In Honan

A NUMBER of historical relics have been discovered in Honan Province in central China over the past few years. They provide new scientific data for the study of the political and economic conditions, military affairs and culture of ancient Chinese society.

Oracle Bones. Twenty-one well-preserved oracle bones made of ox shoulder-blades were unearthed in 1971 at the Shang Dynasty (circa 16th-11th centuries B.C.) remains of Yin Hsu, a famous archaeological site, in Hsiaotun, Anyang. Of the six bearing inscriptions, the one with the longest inscription has more than 60 characters recording Shang Dynasty imperial sacrificial ceremonies. These oracle bones exceed all others in number and inscribed characters excavated since the founding of New China.

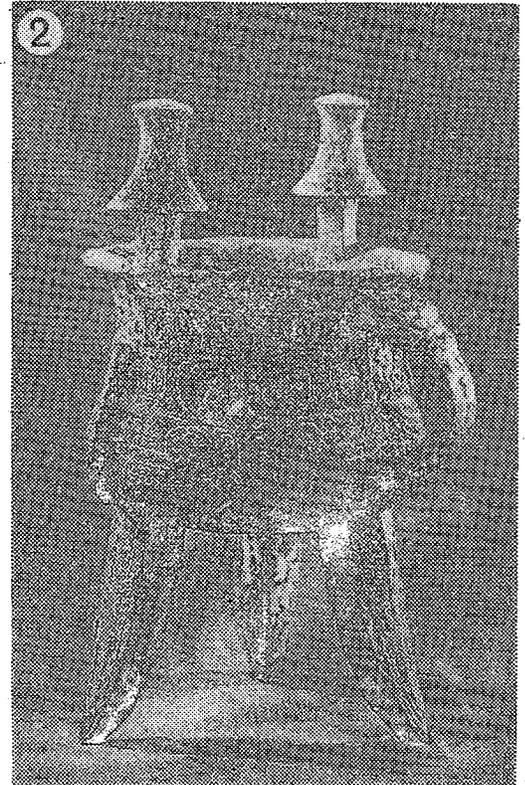
Primitive Society Sites. House foundations, pottery kilns and 1,500 pieces of pottery, stone and bone objects belonging to the neolithic period in China 5,000 to 6,000 years ago were found at a site dating back to primitive society in Hsichuan County.

Bronzes. Twenty-three bronzes dug up in a Shang Dynasty slave-owner's tomb include a *ting*-tripod, a *chia*-tripod, a *ku*-beaker with a trumpet-shaped mouth and spread foot, a *chueh*-tripod in the shape of a wine cup with a side handle and open spout, bells and *ko*-halberds.

More than 100 bronze weapons were discovered at the site of an ancient outer city of the Spring and Autumn Period (770-475 B.C.) and the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.), some of which are still sharp. They show the bronze casting craftsmanship of China more than 2,200 years ago.

Tombs. Many objects have been found in Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) tombs. They include glazed

pottery musician and dancing figurines and figurines of warriors and boys tending chickens and geese. The discovery of a pottery windmill and a pottery figurine operating it shows that China had windmills as far back as 2,000 years ago. An all-glazed pottery tree has a golden crow on the top, monkeys on the branches and birds and cicadas on the leaves. On the pedestal of the tree there are a human figure, a galloping roebuck, a flying cicada, a hillock and flowers and plants. This is an excellent piece of romantic work by an anonymous artist.



1. Ox shoulder-blade with ancient characters.
2. Shang Dynasty bronze *chia*-tripod with owl inscriptions.
3. Yuan Dynasty pottery opera figurines.

A Han tomb made of 130 hollow bricks was discovered in 1970. More than 40 simple and vivid patterns were moulded on the bricks.

Another Han tomb is 33 metres long and 9.9 metres wide. Apart from over 200 chariot accessories made of lead, jade ornaments, pottery figurines and sacrificial vessels, there are ten skeletons of human sacrifices in the tomb. This cruel incident exposes the brutality of the feudal rulers.

Large numbers of vivid tri-colour glazed pottery animals and figurines were found in Tang Dynasty (618-907) tombs in the southern suburbs of Loyang. A group of graceful and life-like pottery opera figurines of the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368) were excavated in Chiaotso.

New Books and Pictorial Albums

A NUMBER of new books and pictorial albums in Chinese edition were published around the Spring Festival.

Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on German Classical Philosophy reprinted by the Commercial Press is on the list. The People's Publishing House has reprinted N.K. Krupskaya's *Memories of Lenin*, H.P.O. Lissagaray's *The History of the Commune of 1871*, Georgi Dimitrov's

Accusing the Fascists, and Kuo Mo-jo's essay *The Tercentenary of the 1644 Uprising* which commemorates the 300th anniversary of the victory of the peasant uprising led by Li Tzu-cheng that year.

The People's Publishing House has newly published some political and children's books, including *A Short Introduction to Historical Events and Characters Mentioned in Chairman Mao's Five Essays on Philosophy, Friendship in Full Bloom at the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament* and *Children Who Grow Up Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought*.

Entitled *Charge Forward in the Van*, a collection of 26 short stories by amateur writers of the People's Liberation Army, came off the press of the People's Literature Publishing House. Among novels that have been reprinted are *Militiawomen on a Sea Island*, *Enthusiasm Seethes in the Mountains* and *Kao Yu-pao*. These books, published before the Great Cultural Revolution, have been revised by the authors.

The People's Fine Arts Publishing House has recently issued many picture story books and New Year posters created either by amateur worker-peasant-soldier artists or by professional artists. These picture story books cover different themes. One exposes and denounces the

heavy oppression and exploitation of the working people by the vicious old society, some describe outstanding deeds of model P.L.A. men, some deal with children and youngsters, while the others depict outstanding deeds of educated young people who have gone to the countryside and settled there.

In line with Chairman Mao's principle "Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," the Fine Arts Publishing House has published pictorial albums of relics in de luxe editions. They are *Relics Unearthed During the Great Cultural Revolution*, the first collection, and the *Silk Road*.

The Chunghua Bookstore has organized a number of historians to collate and punctuate the 24 dynastic histories which go from the earliest period when there were historical records in China to the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The *History of Northern Chou* (557-581) and *History of Southern Chi* (479-502) were reprinted recently.

The Commercial Press has reprinted Lewis H. Morgan's *Ancient Society*.

Some specialized publishing houses have issued nearly 80 scientific and technical books which are related to practical experience in the struggle for production and give guidance for scientific experiments.

(Continued from p. 21.)

to Western capitalist countries at a low price. South Korean newspapers reveal that the South Korean Overseas "Development" Company sold more than 57,000 people to 41 countries from 1965 to October 1971, for more than 450 million U.S. dollars.

Inflation and Price Hikes

Inflation and soaring prices are the evil consequences of the traitorous economic policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique. In an attempt to tide over the financial crisis, the puppet authorities have unscrupulously issued paper money and government bonds and imposed heavy taxes on

the people. South Korea's taxation in 1970 was 27.6 per cent above that of 1969. At the end of July 1970, currency in circulation was 27.9 per cent more than at the end of 1969. The puppet clique also devalued its money by 13 per cent in an attempt to increase exports. The effect of this financial trickery is worsened inflation and soaring prices. In September last year, the price of rice was 32 per cent above that of September 1970. Coal prices had risen 30 per cent. Gasoline was up 48 per cent and cloth 25 per cent dearer, but workers' wages remained at the old level. South Korean newspapers estimate that in Seoul the lowest monthly living expenses for a

person is 8,800 won in puppet currency while the monthly wage of an average worker is only 14,000 won. It is very difficult, therefore, for workers to meet their family expenses, and the life of the peasants is even more miserable. Peasants have been leaving the countryside at the rate of 2.8 per cent every year since 1967.

The south Korean puppet authorities are still relying on foreign monopoly capital and exploiting and squeezing the south Korean people to maintain their tottering economy. Their economic measures, however, are like drinking poison to quench a thirst, they can only worsen economic conditions.

Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

(Some of the frequencies listed below are used for summer or winter only. Specific changes will be announced in our broadcasts.)

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time		Metre Bands	Kc/s
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)		
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	19:00-20:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095
		20:00-21:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)		
	04:30-05:30	18:45-19:45	(Monrovia)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
		19:30-20:30	(Accra, Freetown)		
20:30-21:30		(Lagos)			
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	47, 45, 39, 33, 25	6270, 6610, 7590, 9030, 11650
		22:30-23:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 33, 25	6610, 9030, 11650
	05:30-06:30	21:30-22:30	(Cairo)		
		22:30-23:30	(Cairo)		
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00	(E.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11675, 15060, 17673
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 9972, 12055, 15060, 17715, 17855
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00	(E.S.T.)	30, 25, 19, 16	9972, 12055, 15060, 17715, 17855
	11:00-12:00	22:00-23:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	20:00-21:00	07:00-08:00	(E.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9480, 11685, 15095
	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00	(P.S.T.)	42, 31, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9460, 9780, 11650, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00	(P.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 16	9460, 11650, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735
	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	17:30-18:30	20:30-21:30	(N.Z.S.T.)		
		19:30-20:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
	21:30-22:30	(N.Z.S.T.)			
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
		19:30-20:30	(Singapore)		
		20:00-21:00	(Saigon, Manila)		
	21:00-22:00	18:30-19:30	(Rangoon)		
		20:00-21:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510
		20:30-21:30	(Singapore)		
SOUTH ASIA	22:00-23:00	21:00-22:00	(Saigon, Manila)		
		19:30-20:30	(Rangoon)		
		19:30-20:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41, 40, 30, 19	7315, 7470, 9860, 15095
	23:00-24:00	19:00-20:00	(West Pakistan)		
		20:00-21:00	(East Pakistan)		
		19:40-20:40	(Kathmandu)		
02:00-03:00	20:30-21:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41, 30, 19	7315, 9860, 15095	
	20:00-21:00	(West Pakistan)			
	21:00-22:00	(East Pakistan)			
	20:40-21:40	(Kathmandu)			
		23:30-00:30	(Delhi)	248	1210