

PEKING REVIEW

47

November 24, 1972

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THE WEEK

Chairman Mao Meets Nepalese Prime Minister Bista

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung met Kirti Nidhi Bista, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, at Chungnanhai on the afternoon of November 17.

During the meeting, Chairman Mao expressed warm welcome to the Nepalese Prime Minister coming from a friendly neighbouring country. He asked His Excellency Prime Minister Bista to convey his regards to His Majesty King Birendra. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Premier Chou En-lai and interpreters Chang Han-chih and Tang Wen-sheng.



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China and Luxembourg Establish Diplomatic Relations

The Governments of China and Luxembourg, after friendly consultations, issued on November 16 a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The communique said:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg have decided to give each other recognition and to establish diplomatic relations as from November 16, 1972.

"The two Governments declare that their relations will be governed by 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 Grand Duchy of Luxembourg confirms its recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China."

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was welcomed by the Chinese people.

Renmin Ribao in an editorial greeting this event said that the Chinese Government has always held that "all countries, big or small, should be equal and respect each other. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence should serve as the guiding principles in handling relations between nations." It is firmly opposed to the superpowers' interference in the internal affairs of other countries and their monopolization of international affairs.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing all the Chinese people. Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. We firmly oppose the 'two Chinas,' 'one China, one Taiwan,' 'one China, two governments' or similar absurdities. All schemes to create 'an independent Taiwan' are absolutely impermissible, nor can they ever succeed. The Chinese Government is concerned about the living

conditions and democratic rights of the compatriots in Taiwan. We are deeply convinced that Taiwan will surely return to the embrace of the motherland!" the editorial said.

The editorial said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries accords with the common wish and interests of the two peoples. It will also promote the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and open a new page in the annals of their relationship, the editorial concluded.

Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation

The Government Economic Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam arrived in Peking on November 15 for a friendly visit to China. Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier, is the leader of the delegation and Ly Ban, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Ngo Thuyen, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China; and Major-General Tran Sam, Vice-Minister of National Defence, are its deputy leaders.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks with Comrade Le Thanh Nghi and the other Vietnamese comrades after the delegation arrived.

On November 17, Premier Chou En-lai met all members of the delegation and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them.

A banquet was given on November 16 by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien to welcome the Vietnamese delegation.

Speaking at the banquet on the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question, Li Hsien-nien reiterated the Chinese Government's firm support for the just stand of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in its October 26 statement and pointed out that the U.S. Government should keep its word and sign the already reached agreement as quickly as possible.

Li Hsien-nien said: "We are convinced that all the Vietnamese people,

who are tempered in the protracted revolutionary struggle, will surely be able to overcome numerous difficulties on their road ahead, win their sacred national rights and achieve genuine and complete independence and freedom."

"In line with our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings," the Vice-Premier added, "the Chinese people will, as always, do their best to support and assist the people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos in their just struggles till complete victory is won."

Vice-Premier Li paid high tribute to the brilliant victories won by the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggressors. He said: "By winning great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the Vietnamese people have set a glorious example to all oppressed people and nations in the struggle for liberation.

In his speech, the Vietnamese Vice-Premier pointed out that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have demonstrated their serious and earnest attitude and good faith in striving to reach a settlement of the Viet Nam question. Referring to the U.S. Government's perfidious act of going back upon its word and delaying the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam" on untenable pretexts, he said that the U.S. Government must be held fully responsible for prolonging the Viet Nam war.

"The Vietnamese people firmly demand that the Nixon administration honour its pledge and sign as early as possible the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam' agreed upon by both sides," he declared.

So long as U.S. imperialism remains stubborn and refuses to give up its ambition of aggression against south Viet Nam, Le Thanh Nghi added, the Vietnamese people will resolutely and vigorously promote the struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts and are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal people of Laos and Cambodia and

(Continued on p. 18.)

Nepalese Prime Minister Bista Visits China

AT the invitation of the Chinese Government, Kirti Nidhi Bista, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, and Madame Bista arrived in Peking by special plane on November 15 for a friendship visit to China. They were warmly welcomed at Peking Airport by Chinese leaders Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and leading members of the departments concerned. Tens of thousands of people in the capital lined the streets to welcome the distinguished guests from the friendly neighbouring country of Nepal.

When Prime Minister and Madame Bista, accompanied by Premier Chou, drove past Tien An Men Square in an open limousine, the welcomers on the stands flanking the rostrum spelt out the huge word "welcome" with flowers, people lining the route waved bouquets and colourful streamers, and students and children danced joyfully to express the Chinese people's deep friendship for the Nepalese people.

Banquet Speeches

On the evening of November 15, Premier Chou gave a banquet in honour of Prime Minister and Madame Bista and members of their party. Premier Chou and Prime Minister Bista made speeches full of warmth and friendship.

In his speech, Premier Chou said: "Under the leadership of His Majesty King Birendra, the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal and the Nepalese people have persisted in the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment laid down by His Majesty the late King Mahendra, withstood foreign pressures and safeguarded their national independence and state dignity. The Chinese Government and people greatly admire and appreciate Nepal's spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle."

"Great changes have taken place in the present world situation," the Premier added. "The Asian, African and Latin American peoples have won a series of new victories in their struggles to win national independence and safe-

guard state sovereignty. The countries of the third world are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. China and Nepal are both developing countries and both belong to the third world. The Chinese Government consistently holds that countries, big or small, should treat each other as equals and that it is absolutely impermissible to carry out aggression, control, interference or subversion against other countries under any pretext. We are firmly opposed to big-nation power politics and hegemonism of the big bullying the small and the strong bullying the weak. We resolutely support the people of Nepal and the other peoples of the world in their just struggle against foreign interference and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty."

Prime Minister Bista in his speech said: "Nepal is a monarchy and China is a socialist republic. History



Prime Minister Bista accorded a warm welcome at Peking Airport.

and a spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation have made us good neighbours and we live together in peace and harmony.”

“Since the establishment of diplomatic relations and the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have guided the relations between our two countries,” he continued. “The historic visit of the late King Mahendra to China has been another important event in the further growth of our mutual relationship. The boundary treaty signed by our two countries has set a historic example as to how the two countries, having different economic, political and social systems, can live together as good neighbours. It is our firm belief that peaceful coexistence should be the guiding factor in the determination of relations among nations.”

The Prime Minister also spoke highly of the further development of economic and technical co-operation between China and Nepal over the past few years.

On November 17, Chairman Mao met Prime Minister Bista. Premier Chou and Prime Minister Bista held talks on November 16 and 18 which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On behalf of their respective Governments, Premier Chou and Prime Minister Bista on November 18 signed an economic and technical co-operation agreement.

Nepal's Achievements in Developing Its National Economy and Culture

The Kingdom of Nepal has made marked progress in developing its national economy and culture under the leadership of the late King Mahendra and King Birendra.

Under the leadership of King Birendra, the National Development Council was set up not long ago and the Planning Committee was reorganized with Prime Minister Bista as its head with a view to strengthening unified leadership over the development of the national economy. The Nepalese Government has decided to divide the whole country into four development regions so as to ensure a balanced growth of the nation's economy.

Always bearing in mind the development of agriculture, the Nepalese Government has taken various measures to increase grain output, boosting the country's output from 3,270,000 tons in 1964-65 to 3,690,000 tons in 1969-70. Trial-planting of cotton in the southern plains in the past two years has also yielded good results.

Nepal's industry, too, has made steady progress. In the past, most industrial goods needed had to be imported. But after ten years of efforts, many plants and factories such as power, metal processing, jute, timber, cigarette, grain processing, sugar, leather, shoe making, brick and tile, oil pressing, textile, farm tool, paper

making and match manufacturing have been built, thus reducing the amount of imports.

Being a mountainous country, Nepal attaches great importance to the development of transport and communication. Great efforts have been made in building highways and bridges to make the mountainous regions easy of access. By 1971, the total length of highways in Nepal was over three times that of 1960. Furthermore, 15 airfields have been built and all major cities and towns have scheduled flights.

In education, the past decade saw a big increase in the number of schools and students. By the end of 1970, the number of primary schools was 7,256 with an enrolment of 449,141, or more than twice the enrolment in 1960. There were 44 universities and colleges with a total of 17,200 students which were respectively twice and thrice that in 1960.

Friendship Between Chinese and Nepalese Peoples

The Nepalese people have a glorious tradition of defying brute force, daring to struggle and resisting imperialist aggression. Historically, they had launched many heroic struggles against foreign aggressors. Since independence, the Nepalese Government and people have carried out unremitting struggles to safeguard state sovereignty and national dignity. The Chinese Government and people have always supported the Nepalese people in their just struggle against foreign intervention and for safeguarding national independence.

Renmin Ribao in an editorial on November 15 pointed out: “China and Nepal have been friendly neighbours since ancient times and the peoples of the two countries have a profound traditional friendship. Since the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, our friendly relations based on the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence have been consolidated and developed continuously. China and Nepal have solved their boundary question smoothly and signed a treaty of peace and friendship. Economic and technical co-operation and cultural exchange between the two countries are developing daily. The growing friendly relations between our two countries have set a good example of peaceful coexistence between countries.”

The editorial said that Prime Minister Bista had visited China twice in the past and that he was now paying another friendly visit to our country, bringing with him the Nepalese people's profound friendship for the Chinese people. “We are convinced that the current visit by Prime Minister Bista is bound to make new contributions to the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Nepal,” the editorial said.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's Statement

China Respects and Supports Proposition for Latin American Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone

Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, stated on November 14 that the Chinese Government respects and supports the just proposition of the Latin American countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America. He declared solemnly on behalf of the Chinese Government: "China will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear Latin American countries and the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone, nor will China test, manufacture, produce, stockpile, install or deploy nuclear weapons in these countries or in this zone, or send her means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and territorial air space of Latin American countries."

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei made the statement in a note of reply to the note of October 5 from Mr. Eugenio Anguiano, Mexican Ambassador to China. The note of reply was handed to the Ambassador by Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Chang Wen-chin on November 14.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's note reads in full as follows:

His Excellency Mr. Eugenio Anguiano,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of
the United States of Mexico to China

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of October 5, 1972 and to reply as follows on the question of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America to which it refers:

The United States of Mexico and other Latin American countries have proposed the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America and asked the countries possessing nuclear weapons to sign Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and to make a pertinent undertaking regarding the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone. The Chinese Government respects and supports the just proposition of Mexico and other Latin American countries and agrees to the basic contents of this protocol.

At present certain countries possessing huge numbers of nuclear weapons are still pursuing a policy of nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat against non-nuclear countries and zones. They not only have stationed nuclear forces and established nuclear bases on

the territories of other countries, but are constantly sending their airplanes, warships or other means of delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territorial air space and territorial sea of other countries, posing a grave threat to the peace and security of these countries and zones. In view of this, the Chinese Government proposes for consideration the inclusion of the following provisions in addition to the present provisions of Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America: (1) dismantling of all foreign military bases in Latin America; and (2) prohibition of the passage of all means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons through the territory, territorial sea or territorial air space of Latin American countries.

The Chinese Government has always firmly stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and held that, as the first step, all nuclear countries should undertake not to use nuclear weapons, particularly not to use them against non-nuclear countries. The Chinese Government has repeatedly declared that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. As a specific undertaking regarding the nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America, I now declare solemnly on behalf of the Chinese Government: China will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear Latin American countries and the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone, nor will China test, manufacture, produce, stockpile, install or deploy nuclear weapons in these countries or in this zone, or send her means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea or territorial air space of Latin American countries. I believe that this undertaking of the Chinese Government is in conformity with the proposition and basic demand of the Latin American countries.

It is necessary to point out at the same time that both the Preamble of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and that of Additional Protocol II affirm the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the partial nuclear test ban treaty, to which latter two treaties China has always been opposed. It is solely under compulsion that China has been developing nuclear weapons, and she is doing so entirely for defensive purposes and for breaking the nuclear monopoly and proceeding from there to eliminate nuclear weapons. Certain countries possessing huge numbers of nuclear weapons are

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precisely making use of the above-mentioned two treaties in an attempt to establish their nuclear monopoly, nuclear superiority and nuclear hegemony in the world. Since the Chinese Government takes exception to these two treaties, it is in no position to sign Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America. But this definitely does not hinder the Chinese Government from supporting the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone and making the above-mentioned undertaking regarding it. The Chinese Government is ready to continue to work together with the Latin American countries for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

The Chinese Government hopes that its position will have the full understanding of the United States of Mexico and the other Latin American countries. The Mexican Government is requested to convey China's above-mentioned position to all the governments parties to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

Chi Peng-fei

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
People's Republic of China

Peking, November 14, 1972

Latin American Countries' Will Should Be Respected

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

FOREIGN Minister Chi Peng-fei, in his note of November 14, 1972 to the Ambassador of the United States of Mexico to China, made it clear that the Chinese Government respects and supports the just proposition of Mexico and other countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America. In the note the Chinese Government declared solemnly: China will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear Latin American countries and the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone, nor will China test, manufacture, produce, stockpile, install or deploy nuclear weapons in these countries or in this zone, or send her means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and territorial air space of Latin American countries. This note of the Chinese Government to the Mexican Government manifests once again the consistent position of China on the question of nuclear arms.

The Chinese Government always holds that it is legitimate for many small and medium-sized countries to demand and propose the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones or peace zones to oppose the superpowers' policies of aggression, expansion and war. China is making some nuclear weapons of her own solely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government has declared to the world for long that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. Although in the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and in its Additional Protocol II, there is an affirmation of the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly on the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the partial nuclear test ban treaty, the two treaties which China

has always opposed, the Chinese Government has unequivocally undertaken commitment in support of the just proposition of Latin American countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone. Besides, the Chinese Government has given its assurance on what is not laid down in the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, namely, the non-dispatch of means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and territorial air space of Latin American countries. This principled stand constitutes a vigorous support for many countries in their well-intentioned desire for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones or peace zones.

At the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Soviet representatives made a loud and big talk about "non-use of force" and "permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons." But once faced with the question of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America, they balked. Soviet Representative Roschin made this and that and many excuses at the U.N. General Assembly, but dared not undertake any obligation. In the final analysis, Soviet revisionism has adopted such an attitude because the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America is disadvantageous to its pursuance of the policy of nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail there. Thus, Soviet revisionism has further exposed by its own deeds its sham disarmament trick.

The will of the Latin American countries should be respected. In order to turn their proposition for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone into a reality, a struggle must be waged against the superpowers' policy of nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat.

(November 17)

Peking Review, No. 47

Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Latin America

Many Latin American countries have proposed several times since 1962 the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America.

On the initiative of the Mexican Government, five countries — Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador — issued a statement in April 1963, calling upon all Latin American countries to conclude a multilateral agreement to turn Latin America into a nuclear-weapon-free zone as soon as possible by undertaking not to produce, accept, stockpile and test nuclear weapons. A resolution on the setting up of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America, submitted by the five countries and Costa Rica, El Salvador, Haiti, Panama, Uruguay and Honduras, was approved at the U.N. General Assembly in November that year.

At a meeting in Mexico City in November 1964, 17 Latin American countries decided to form the Preparatory Committee for De-nuclearization of Latin America, with its headquarters in that city. Following preparations made at the committee's four meetings from March 1965 to February 1967, 21 Latin American countries formally passed on February 11, 1967 the Treaty

for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, which has a preamble, 31 articles and 2 protocols, stipulating that the signatories are prohibited from testing, employing, manufacturing, producing or possessing nuclear weapons on their territories and from accepting, depositing, installing or deploying any nuclear weapons. The signatories can only utilize nuclear material and nuclear devices for peaceful purposes. The treaty also provides for the formation of an organ to supervise its implementation. As an appendix, Additional Protocol I calls upon the countries outside the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone to respect the treaty. Additional Protocol II demands that the nuclear countries refrain from any action which may violate the treaty and that they do not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the signatories.

Twenty-two Latin American countries have now signed the treaty which came into effect as of May 1969.

Last December, the Political Committee of the 26th U.N. General Assembly held a meeting to discuss a resolution presented by Bolivia and 16 other Latin American countries, requesting all countries possessing nuclear weapons to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

Soviet Union Refuses to Commit Itself To Latin American Nuclear-Free Zone

In his speech at the U.N. General Assembly First Committee on November 10, Soviet Representative Roschin refused to commit the Soviet Union to the nuclear-free zone in Latin America under all sorts of pretexts, while pretending to be in favour of the creation of such zones.

He began his speech on the draft treaty on a nuclear-free zone in Latin America by asserting that the Soviet Union attached great significance to the creation of a nuclear-free zone. "From the very moment when the draft on the nuclear-free zone in Latin America appeared," he added, "the Soviet Union adopted an attitude of understanding towards the motives of the author of the

draft." But he immediately quoted the prerequisite laid down by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in 1970 to the treaty on a nuclear-free zone in Latin America that "the Soviet Union is ready to assume the obligation to respect the status of Mexico as a totally nuclear-free zone on the understanding that other nuclear powers also assume the obligation to respect that status." As for the other Latin American countries, he said that only if other nuclear powers assumed the same obligation could they count on the Soviet Union respecting the status of their territories as nuclear-free zones. This makes it crystal clear that the Soviet Government is using

wily tactics to refuse to undertake any obligation to a nuclear-free zone in Latin America.

Speaking in the tone of an overlord of the world, the Soviet representative stated: "We believe that the definition of this zone contained in this treaty is not in keeping with the rules of international law. The existing rules of international law do not grant states or groups of states the right to establish, without the consent of other interested states, any particular regime on the high seas at their own discretion and on conditions which they themselves lay down." Here Roschin was obviously referring to the right of the Latin American countries to define their 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit. His statement in itself amounts to the Soviet Government's refusal to recognize the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters of Latin American

countries as included in a nuclear-free zone.

Another pretext invented by the Soviet representative to withhold Soviet commitment is that the Latin American countries failed to submit their draft treaty to the Soviet Union for approval. Roschin declared, "We

should also like to point out that the draft treaty of Tlatelolco was not submitted to all interested parties for their consent."

Roschin's speech reveals once again the sinister features of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists who are pushing their policy of

nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail behind the facade of "disarmament." Thus by their own performance, the Soviet revisionists have further exposed their trick of the so-called "non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons."

Neither Calumny Nor Abuse Can Cover up Deceitfulness of Soviet "Disarmament" Proposal

— A Hsinhua Correspondent Commentary

THE U.N. General Assembly has concluded its debate on the Soviet proposal for the "non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons." Shortly before the conclusion of the debate, Soviet Representative Malik went to the rostrum and made another speech which was confused in logic and self-contradictory in many ways. Apart from self-assertive justifications, his speech consisted mainly of vicious attacks and abuses against the Chinese Delegation which has consistently exposed the Soviet revisionist plot of sham disarmament but real arms expansion. His speech gave the inevitable impression that the incisive exposure made by the Chinese representative and the cold-shouldering of the Soviet proposal by most of the member states had stung this Soviet representative to the quick.

A Rare Scene at the U.N.

It can be recalled that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko dished out the proposal with great fanfare at the very start of the current session in the belief that this "high-sounding" proposal would bring down the house all right. But it turned out that the proposal had failed to arouse any enthusiasm from first to last. Yet, when Malik spoke on November 15, he preferred to blow his own trumpet, alleging that the discussion "has shown [that] the member states of the United Nations attach great significance to this question" and that the Soviet proposal "enjoys wide support among the states." His words caused people to raise their eyebrows. The debate had ostensibly lasted for two weeks, from November 2 to 15, but in reality only a few meetings were held and only 32 of the representatives from the 113 member states had taken the floor, including the representatives of the Soviet

Union itself and its two union republics, Ukraine and Byelorussia. Among those who spoke in the debate, some expressed opposition, some made it clear that they would not take part in the vote, and others made reservations or were sceptical of the proposal and demanded clarification, while representatives of the great majority of the member states kept silent. The debate had been a dispirited affair throughout. On November 7, only representatives from 17 states attended the meeting which was far below the quorum, so the President of the Assembly had to postpone the meeting. And the gentlemen on the Soviet delegation, in a sweat, trotted in and out of the lounges and lobbies to try to persuade people to go to the meeting. Since only three or four representatives asked to take the floor in a day, the President was forced to change the full-day session into a half-day session. But the number of speakers still could not fill the half-day session, so the meeting had to be either adjourned ahead of time or taken up with some entirely irrelevant matters just to kill time. At one time, for three whole days no one applied to speak so that even half-day sessions had to be called off; the meeting was virtually brought to a standstill. A representative from a European country noted that he had never seen so frosty a session of the General Assembly during his many years' stay in the United Nations.

Why Lack of Enthusiasm at Meeting?

Why has this situation occurred? An answer to this was furnished by some representatives in their off-stage remarks. A representative of a North European country pointed out: The Soviet Union has the biggest amount of nuclear weapons but insists that non-nuclear countries should not use nuclear weapons; it

resorts to force everywhere, but asks all the other countries to take part in guaranteeing the non-use of force. This is ludicrous, indeed. If it really wants to renounce the use of force all would be overjoyed and this was all that could be desired. A representative of a West African country said: The two superpowers have all kinds of weapons, and so they want to prohibit other countries from owning them. If their talk of not using nuclear weapons is sincere, why don't they destroy all these nuclear weapons? The United States and the Soviet Union have held secret talks, but who knows what they have done! Perhaps they have reached a secret agreement on not using nuclear weapons against each other, but would they also not use them against the non-nuclear states? Heaven knows! A representative of a North African country said: Facts speak louder than words. With regard to the Soviet Union, we should not listen only to what they say, we must see what they do.

Malik Chooses Not to Answer Questions Of Substance

On November 13, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation Chiao Kuan-hua made a penetrating exposure and criticism of the Soviet proposal (see *Peking Review*, No. 46, 1972, pp. 5-6), and raised a series of sharp questions before the Soviet Delegation. Malik tried to quibble and retort in his November 15 speech. But, apart from the slanderous attacks, his whole speech failed to answer any of the substantial issues. He made no reply at all to the following questions: If the Soviet Union really wants permanent prohibition of nuclear weapons, why does it not even dare to promise not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? Why does it not dare to touch on the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons at all? Why does it energetically oppose other countries making necessary nuclear tests for self-defence while it continues fervently to develop its own nuclear weapons? Still less did Malik dare to answer these questions: Has the Soviet Government or has it not occupied Czechoslovakia by force? Has it or has it not instigated and supported in full strength the armed invasion and dismemberment of Pakistan? Has it or has it not stationed an armed force of a million strong along the Sino-Soviet and the Sino-Mongolian borders? Has it or has it not carried out military occupation of the People's Republic of Mongolia? In dealing with the representative of a country which insists on monopolizing nuclear weapons, carrying out nuclear blackmail and perpetrates expansion and aggression everywhere with force—a representative who speaks here at the U.N. in honeyed words and preaches about

“non-use of force” and “prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.” people have every reason to question his real motives; they must analyse the deceitfulness of his proposal and they have the right to demand him to answer these questions. But, Malik in his speech put on the airs of the new tsars, describing every statement in support of him as “constructive” and “businesslike,” and every statement opposing him as “anti-Soviet,” “anti-disarmament.” In a word, he was the mighty lord and the proposal of the new tsars must be supported and could not be opposed; those who bowed before it would survive and those who resisted perish. What a vivid portraiture of the rule of a tyrant!

World Opinion Will Judge From Facts

Because the Chinese Delegation unmasked the intrigue of the Soviet revisionists with facts and reasoned arguments, Malik made groundless attacks on the Chinese position with great fury. It was obvious to all that the Soviet Union was not speaking the truth and was expanding armament under the pretext of disarmament, but Malik slandered China as “in favour of the arms race,” “in favour of continuing the use of force in international relations,” “in favour of using nuclear weapons”; it was obvious to all that the Soviet Union was contending for world hegemony with the United States and disturbing the peace of other people, but he alleged that China had adopted a position “obviously aimed not at relaxing but rather at making the international situation deteriorate.” This was the height of absurdity and shamelessness. The whole world knows that China has no armed forces stationed on foreign soil and has never set up any military bases abroad; China has never carried out armed aggression against other countries nor threatened them with force; China develops nuclear weapons for the sole purpose of defence and breaking the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers, so as to eliminate them in the end. China's nuclear weapons are now still at an experimental stage, and China has openly declared on many occasions that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. These are the iron facts. Only after making a comparison can one see the difference. It will not be difficult for just opinion in the world to judge according to the facts: Who is really in favour of real disarmament, and who is expanding armament under the cloak of disarmament? Who is really in favour of the relaxation of the international situation, and who has engaged in aggression, expansion and creating tensions everywhere? When Malik tried to hoodwink the people of the whole world and confound right with wrong, he was merely wasting his time.

Harnessing the Huai River

by Huai Wen

ONE of China's gigantic projects in transforming nature, harnessing the Huai River has been going on for 22 years since the winter of 1950.

A large amount of work has been done during this period. In the mountainous areas on its upper and middle reaches, some 30 big reservoirs each with a storage capacity of several hundred million to 2,000 million cubic metres of water and 2,000 small and medium-sized reservoirs each with a storage capacity of less than 100 million cubic metres were built. In building the reservoirs and other projects, 16,500 million cubic metres of earth and stones were removed. If these were built into a dyke one metre high and one metre wide, it would encircle the Equator more than 400 times.

Thanks to these efforts, the 260,000-square-kilometre Huai River basin, which used to be ravaged by flood, waterlogging and drought, has been transformed. Last year total grain output from the 200 million *mu* of cultivated land was double that of 1949, the year of liberation, and cotton output increased fivefold. Life has changed for the 100 million people living in this river basin in Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Shantung Provinces. The days of suffering from famine in nine years out of ten in old China are gone for ever.

Travelling on a passenger boat along the Anhwei section of the Huai River, I saw high dykes holding back the rolling waters from overflowing the banks. The crops on the vast stretches of farmland along the river were growing well. There were many peasant passeng-

ers who, dressed in tidy clothes, were chatting happily. As we drew near to the industrial city of Pangpu we saw a forest of masts along the shore and cranes loading and unloading industrial and agricultural products on the wharfs. A busy and thriving scene met the eye all around.

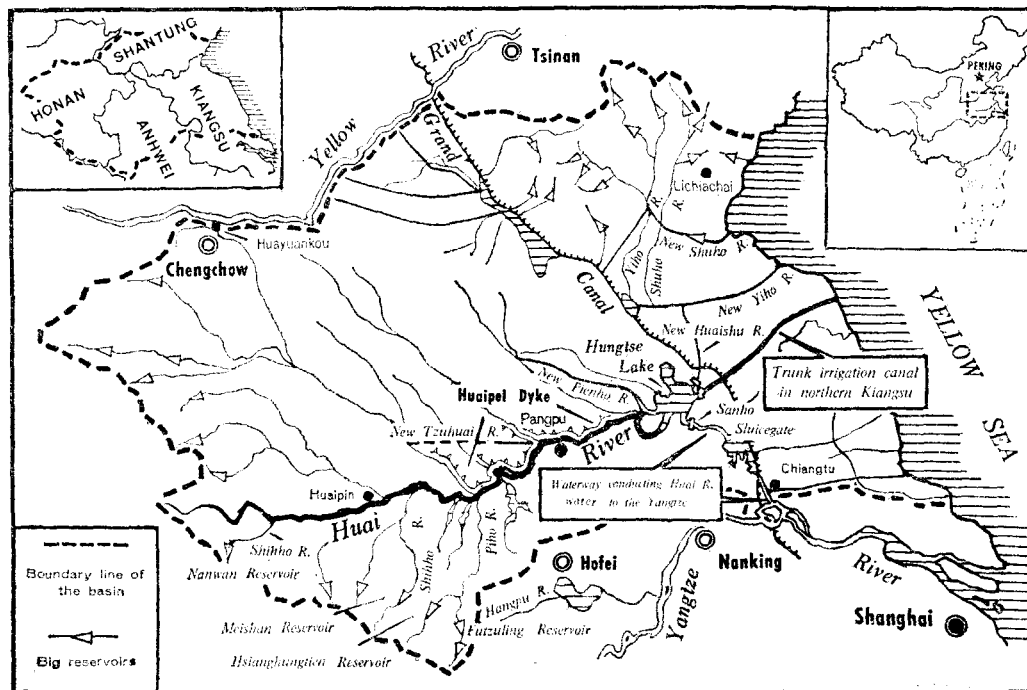
I had been to this area just after liberation. At that time I still could see the scars left over by the past reactionary regimes and natural disasters. The mud huts in the countryside were dilapidated and the peasants were clothed in rags. . . . Yet even then they had confidence in completely transforming the outlook of the Huai River area under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party.

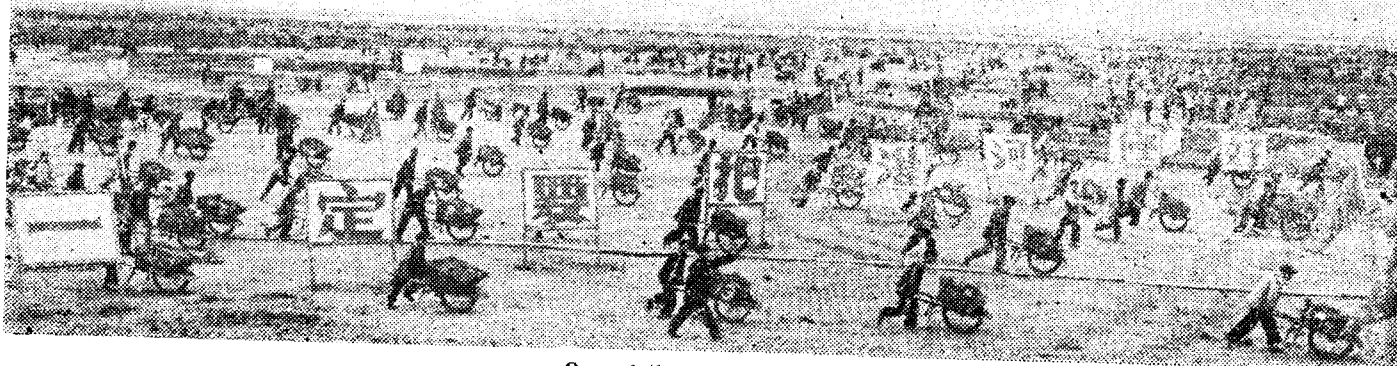
Indefatigable efforts over the past 22 years by millions of people along the river have transformed the area and created the new life they enjoy today.

The Pre-Liberation Situation

This river of more than 1,000 kilometres long, which emptied its waters into the sea, used to be a boon to the people before the 12th century. Its clear water was used to irrigate the fertile land on both banks. But in 1194, the Yellow River to the north, which is China's second largest, changed its course. Overflowing the banks, its waters poured into the Huai on the lower reaches. The large amount of mud and sand it brought gradually silted up the estuary of the Huai and wreaked havoc on the entire Huai River water system. In the following 600 years flood and drought frequently hit the area. Historical records show that since the 14th century there had been on the average 70 floods and 50 long dry spells in every 100 years.

During the reactionary Kuomintang rule (1927-49), devastation wrought by the river took on even greater proportions. The big flood in 1931 inundated 78 million *mu* of farmland, affecting more than 20 million people. In 1938 when the Japanese aggressors invaded China, Chiang Kai-shek ordered the Yellow River dyke to be breached at Huayuankou in Honan Province, to





One of the work-sites.

cover the Kuomintang troops in their flight westward and to check the advance of the Japanese army. The turbid waters of the Yellow River swallowed up 14 million *mu* of cropland and took a toll of 390,000 lives. In the nine years from 1938 to 1947 before the Huayuankou dyke was rebuilt, silt brought down by the Yellow River filled the channels and ditches, buried the farmland and heightened the beds of many lakes. This further damaged the Huai River system. Heavy rainfall caused big floods and drought made the land barren. Even normal rainfall did more harm than good. Large tracts of farmland became waterlogged as the drainage channels were silted up. People living along the Huai led a miserable life. They were often forced to flee from famines, or go begging and sell their children to keep body and soul together.

Such was the situation of the Huai River at the time of the founding of New China.

Ways to Solve the Problem

The very next year after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Chairman Mao made the decision to "bring the Huai River under permanent control." In 1951 he issued the great call "The Huai River must be harnessed." The people living along the river were overjoyed as they passed on the news.

The Central People's Government formulated the principle of "overall planning for both water storage and drainage." A prodigious project to harness the river began.

Building Reservoirs. To eliminate flood and develop water conservancy calls for detaining the floodwaters of the Huai and its tributaries as much as possible in the hills.

The Nanwan Reservoir on the Shihho River, a tributary in southwestern Honan Province, is one of the biggest built in the early period. It can store 1,300 million

cubic metres of water. The place was once desolate, but now steamboats and fishing vessels sail on the reservoir with its big dam between tree-clad mountains. High-tension transmission lines extend from a hydroelectric station to the distance, and two trunk canals lead water from the reservoir to irrigate the nearby fields. The place is now a scenic spot for holiday-makers.

Work on the reservoir started in 1952. Machinery was lacking and there was not enough experience to go by. But the masses have infinite strength. With the help of P.L.A. men, 80,000 local peasants displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle—removing earth by shoulder-poles and baskets or by small carts and using hammers and chisels to cut open the rocks. After three years of hard work, they finished the project in 1955.

Many other big reservoirs and a great number of small and medium-sized ones have also been built. Their storage capacity totals 22,000 million cubic metres. This has greatly reduced the menace of flood and provides water sources for irrigation and generating electricity.

Building Control Projects on Lakes and in Low-Lying Areas. Since reservoirs alone cannot detain all the floodwaters, it is necessary to make use of the lakes and low-lying areas on the middle reaches. The last 22 years saw the completion of more than ten big control projects by the Hungtse Lake and in other places. The sluice-gate built on the outlet of the Sanho River by the Hungtse Lake in 1953, for example, can effectively control 9,000 million cubic metres of floodwater. During the flood season, the water can be safely diverted, and in dry spells it can be used for irrigation.

Expanding Drainage Volume. In the past, owing to the large amount of silt at the estuary of the Huai River, the north Kiangsu plain on its lower reaches was often inundated during the flood season. The completion of the trunk canal for irrigation in northern Kiangsu and the New Huaishu River, New Yiho River and New Shu-

ho River made it possible for large volumes of flood-water to flow into the Yellow Sea. At the same time, the waterway conducting the Huai River water to the Yangtze was expanded. Thus, the volume of water flowing from the Huai into the Yangtze and the Yellow Sea increased to 22,000 cubic metres per second as against 8,000 cubic metres before.

Building these waterways involved enormous work. For instance, to build the 170-kilometre-long trunk irrigation canal in northern Kiangsu, 72 million cubic metres of earth were dug, and 800,000 peasants in Kiangsu worked without a let-up to complete it in one winter and one spring.

Building and Strengthening Dykes. Most of the dykes along the Huai were low and long out of repair. So breaches were quite frequent, bringing disaster to the land and people. In the past 22 years, hundreds of miles of dykes along the river and its tributaries were rebuilt or reinforced to ensure the safety of the regions north of the river.

Dredging River-beds and Digging Channels. Because of the damage done to the Huai River system, waterlogging was a serious problem to people living on the plains along the river. To solve it, they dredged hundreds of its tributaries and dug scores of new channels. One of these is the New Pienho River dug during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution by the people of Anhwei, Honan and Kiangsu. In this project, they dug a 303-kilometre-long, seven-metre-deep river with a 350-metre-wide bottom and 600-metre-wide surface. Finished in 1970, the project basically solved the problem of draining off excessive water from the 15 million *mu* of farmland in the three provinces.

Soil and Water Conservation. An important reason why the Huai caused great disaster was that soil and water conservation was in a sorry plight. In the past the mountains were seized by the landlords who felled the trees at random. As a result, the soil became so loose that it

could not conserve water. Serious soil erosion increased the danger of floods, drought and waterlogging.

In the light of this, a large-scale soil and water conservation campaign was carried out in the mountainous areas by planting trees and terracing the land. The Lichiachai Brigade on the upper reaches of the Shuho River, a major tributary of the Huai in Shantung Province, did good work in this respect. Before liberation, during the flood season every year, torrents laden with mud and sand rushed down the mountains and brought disaster to the villages. But when the rains stopped, water became scarce and was as precious as oil. Since the formation of co-operatives in 1953, the local peasants have dug many ponds, built reservoirs, terraced the fields, and planted trees on the barren hills and sandy river banks. The upshot was a rise in per-*mu* grain yield from 100 *jin* to over 1,000 *jin* in this mountain village.

All this has greatly reduced the threat of flood and waterlogging in the Huai River basin. That section of the river on the plains no longer overflows the banks to inundate the fields; the dyke built along the middle reaches has since 1954 ensured safety for the local inhabitants, and the main dyke along the lower reaches has never breached in the past two decades. More than half of the 130 million *mu* of farmland are now basically free from waterlogging, and the rest of the farmland has also been improved to varying degrees.

Turning Harm Into Good

Storing or draining off the water was only one aim of the Huai River project. In accordance with the principle of "harnessing the river in a comprehensive way," water is used for the benefit of the people. Much work has been done in this respect.

Expanding Irrigation. Scores of big irrigation areas have already been built. Among them is the Pishihang project in Anhwei which can irrigate 8 million *mu* of farmland. Started in 1958, the big-leap year in China's national economy, the project which was basically completed in 1970 uses the water in the Futzuling, Meishan and three other big reservoirs to irrigate the fields. The project involves digging 13 trunk channels with a total length of 1,200 kilometres, erecting some 1,000 buildings of different sizes, digging thousands of ditches, ponds and building numerous dams and embankments. Its completion has turned an arid, hilly grain-poor region into a high-yielding one.

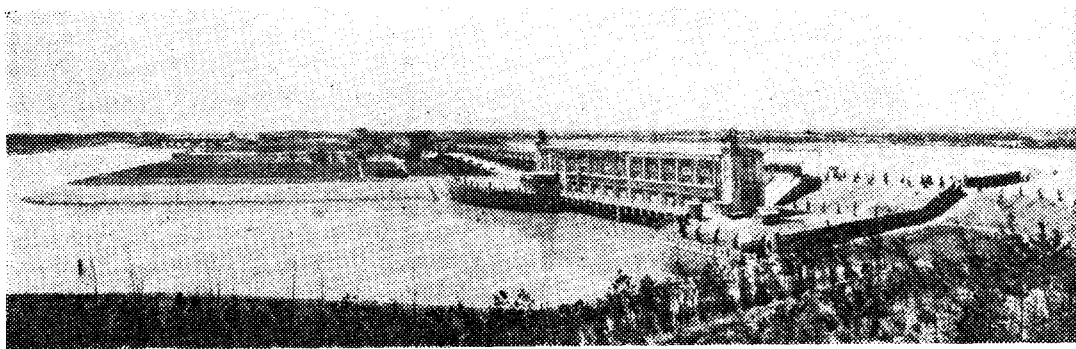
The Chiangtu Electric Irrigation and Drainage Station in Kiangsu plays a double role. It drains water away into the Yangtze when the Huai overflows and pumps water into the Huai from the Yangtze for irrigation purposes in times of drought. This ensures successive good harvests along the lower reaches in the northern part of Kiangsu Province.

After the establishment of the people's communes, and especially since the launching of the mass movement to learn from the Tachai Brigade in Shansi Province, a



A three-in-one technical group of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and technicians.

The Chiangtu Pumping Station in Kiangsu Province on the lower reaches of the Hwai River.



national pace-setter in agriculture, the local people relied on collective strength to expand irrigation on a large scale. A fairly complete irrigation network has been built in many places. What with the thousands of small irrigation works built by the peasants in various localities, they are playing a big role in boosting farm output.

Navigation. Lack of repair over the years under Kuomintang reactionary rule made navigation difficult on the silt-laden water course. Now steamboats can sail up to Huaipin in Honan Province on the upper reaches and down to Shanghai by way of the Grand Canal and the Yangtze. With some of the tributaries also open to traffic, navigation has developed fairly rapidly.

Power-Generating. Not a single small hydroelectric station could be found in the Huai basin before. Now a number of small and medium-sized hydroelectric stations have been built.

Output of aquatic products has increased and progress has been made in forestry.

Serious Struggle

The process of harnessing the Huai River is one in which the local people upheld Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line to defeat the "Left" and Right opportunist lines of political swindlers like Liu Shao-chi.

Should the Huai River be harnessed or not? Chairman Mao issued the call **"The Huai River must be harnessed,"** which fully expressed the wishes of the people. Yet Liu Shao-chi and his like clamoured that "the Huai River cannot be harnessed" and that "for the people living north of the Huai, the question is to give them relief." However, the masses criticized and discredited such impotent thinking as advocated by Liu Shao-chi and others, and worked with a will to tame the river by their own efforts.

Who should we rely on in harnessing the river? Chairman Mao pointed out: **"In socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements."** But Liu Shao-chi and those like him relied only on a few experts and turned a blind eye to the masses' strength. Responding to Chairman Mao's call to harness the Huai, the masses flocked to the work-sites.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao formulated the correct principle of "overall planning for both water storage and drainage" in the light of concrete conditions in the river basin. Liu Shao-chi and his group at one time advocated "storage but not drainage" and at another time came out for "drainage but not storage." Through practice, the people gradually realized the harm of such reactionary thinking, and the principle of "overall planning for both water storage and drainage" took root in their hearts.

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-chi tried to interfere and sabotage Chairman Mao's correct line concerning the above-mentioned questions and other important issues. The victory in harnessing the Huai River is a victory for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

New Upsurge

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has further stimulated the masses' enthusiasm, and there is a new upsurge in harnessing the river. Since last winter commune members along the river have been building water conservancy works for the farmland, levelling their fields, digging channels and setting up power-operated irrigation and drainage stations. They had finished 600 million cubic metres of earth- and stone-work in the winter-spring period and expanded the acreage under irrigation by 8 million *mu*.

In addition, some 30 major projects undertaken by 1.4 million peasants are now under way. The project on the New Tzuhuai River started last spring is one of them. On the northern river bank in Anhwei Province, the project envisages the digging of a 130-kilometre-long river. When completed, it will free 15 million *mu* of farmland from waterlogging and put another 2 million *mu* under irrigation. Last spring 380,000 peasants worked on a 40-kilometre section on the lower reaches.

Conspicuous changes have taken place on the work-sites as compared to the initial stage of the Huai project. China-made dredgers are working alongside other machines. The degree of mechanization has increased and the contingent of technicians has grown enormously. What merits particular attention is that large numbers of peasant-technicians with rich practical experience have come to the fore.

China's Economy at a Glance

Coal Industry

IN the years since liberation in 1949, many new mines have been built and old ones renovated. In 1970, China's coal industry fulfilled its third five-year plan ahead of schedule, while in 1971 and the first eight months of 1972 coal output kept going up.

China, with her rich mineral resources, has a long history of mining. Before liberation, the coal-mines were poorly equipped and output was low. As the technique used at that time was backward, the industry developed at a snail's pace. This was because the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries were after maximum profits, ruthlessly exploiting the miners and using the most primitive and wasteful methods of extraction. At the time of liberation, the nation's coal output totalled only some 30 million tons.

Since the founding of New China in 1949, the run-down old pits have been gradually transformed into coal-mining centres with a fairly high level of mechanization.

Miners and staff members have made efforts to tap the potentialities of the old mines by renovating and re-equipping them. This, however, met with the interference and sabotage of the revisionist line imposed by Liu Shao-chi and his followers. They ranted that the old mines had "exhausted their latent capacities" and "reached their limit," in a vain attempt to hamper the development of production. Such fallacies, together with the whole revisionist line, were repeatedly struggled against by the miners and staff members. The 70-year-old Anyuan Coal-mine under the Pinghsiang Mining Administration Bureau was regarded by some as having "run out." During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Anyuan miners organized several groups to study historical data on the shafts and make a comprehensive investigation of coal resources. They

found additional extractable deposits. In 1971 production topped 900,000 tons, or twice the designed capacity. The output of the Kailan Coal-mine, one of the oldest and biggest in China, has surpassed its designed capacity by over 40 per cent thanks to the hard work of its miners.

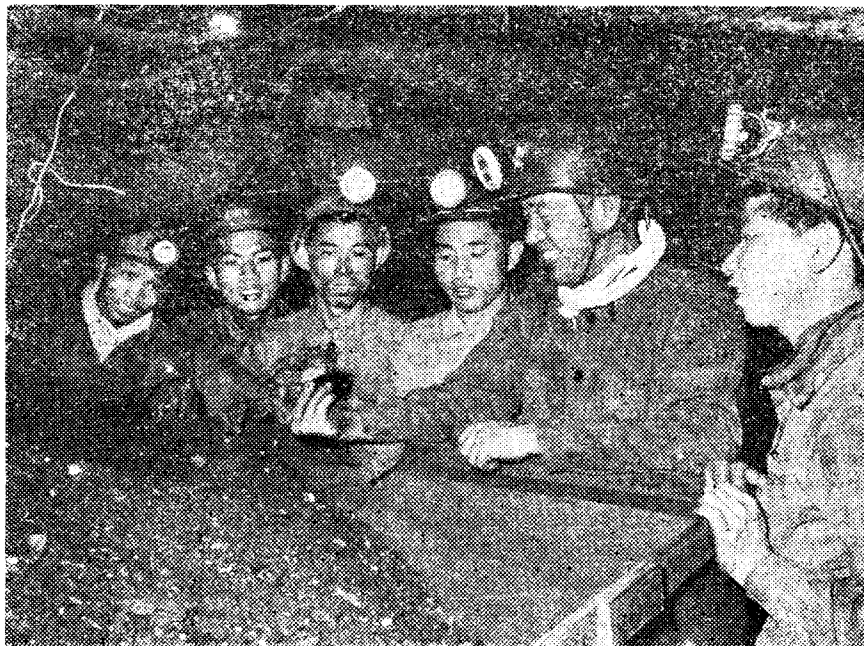
In the 73 years from 1876 to 1948, prospecting for coal deposits was on an insignificant scale and only some 20 mines were opened. Since liberation, with the help of the masses, China's prospecting personnel have discovered many new coalfields. Now more than 800 new shafts of large and medium size have been sunk and many new mining areas of considerable size developed. The three provinces of Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow, which formerly produced little coal, raised output in 1971 to 2.5 times that of 1957. Even Tibet, where the coal industry was non-existent, now has its own mines.

With local initiative brought into full play, large numbers of small and

medium-sized shafts have been sunk. The Lungtung Coal-mine with a designed capacity of 210,000 tons annually was completed and put into operation in 105 days. Its production reached the designed capacity the first year.

Expansion of the coal industry has gradually changed the long-existing situation in which coal was shipped from the north to the south. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the fallacies spread by Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers that there was "no coal south of the Yangtze" and that there was "nothing worth extracting" were exploded when the masses undertook prospecting on a large scale. Coal has been found not only in the southeastern coastal areas where chances of its occurrence were regarded as slim, but also in eastern Chekiang, southern Kiangsi, Fukien and Kwangtung where there are extensive layers of igneous rocks and laterite. In southern Kiangsu, where coal has been discovered in all the administrative regions, deposits found since 1969 are 2.5 times the total of the ten previous years.

Coal reserves discovered in 1970 in Chekiang Province exceeded those found in the previous 20 years combined. There is coal in more than 60



Deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Shaowu Coal-mine in Fukien Province discussing with miners ways to improve extraction technique.

counties of Hupeh Province. Plenty of coal resources have also been found in Fukien Province in 1970; one of the fields discovered has a deposit

running to several hundred million tons. Some provinces south of the Yangtze have now become basically self-sufficient in coal, while others

are producing more and more coal for their own needs. The 1971 coal output south of the Yangtze was more than double the figure for 1960.

Petroleum Industry

CHINA has built up a fairly complete petroleum industry embracing prospecting, extraction and refining and has established a number of oil bases.

Before liberation, 40-odd years of so-called efforts in this field resulted in the setting up of only a few small oil and gas fields and refineries with primitive equipment. In all those years, the national output of crude oil was less than 100,000 tons a year and China served mainly as a dumping ground for imperialist oil.

After the founding of New China, petroleum workers and staff members plunged into the arduous task of building up the industry. In a few short years, they found many new oil and gas fields. Annual crude oil output soared to nearly 21 times that of pre-liberation years.

In 1958, following Chairman Mao's teaching to **"do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind,"** workers and staff members launched a mass movement to find more oil and gas. In that year alone,

they located more oil and gas reservoirs than those found in the previous years. This opened up new vistas for the petroleum industry.

In 1960, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique treacherously tore up all contracts, withdrew their specialists and put pressure to bear upon China. Chinese oil-workers countered this by marching on the grasslands of Taching and fighting a magnificent battle for oil. In less than three years, they turned Taching into China's top oil base, thus shattering the lie that China was "oil poor."

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the industry completed the tasks set for the Third Five-Year Plan in 1968, two years ahead of schedule. Prospecting was carried out on an extensive scale in some of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. New reserves of oil and gas have continually been brought to light and new bases built. In 1970, crude oil output was 40.9 per cent higher than in 1969,

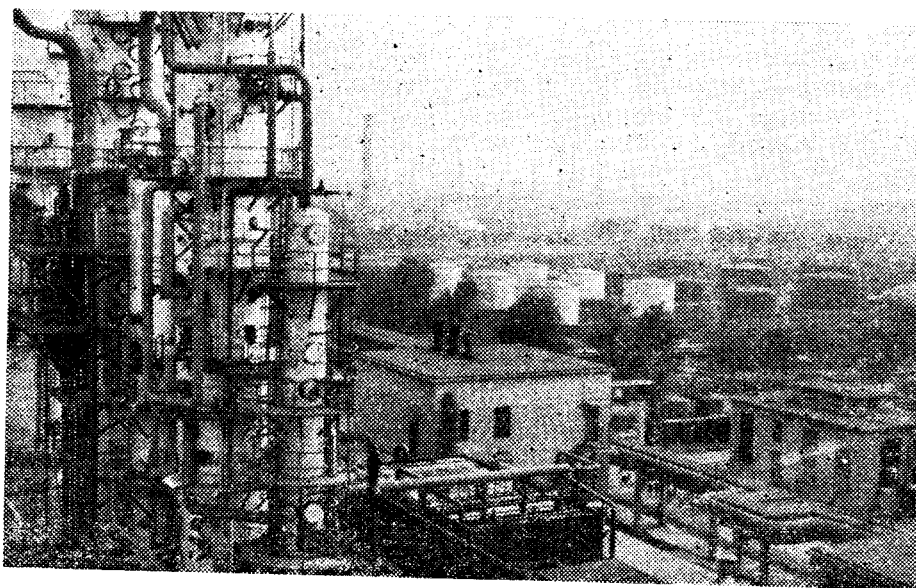
while in 1971 it rose by another 23.6 per cent.

Before liberation, the foundations of China's refining industry were very weak. After the birth of New China, however, the old refining facilities were quickly rehabilitated and expanded in the short space of a few years. In 1962, the first large, modern oil refinery designed, equipped and installed by China went into operation. The capacity of refineries built in the decade since 1960 was eight times the total capacity of the ten previous years. In the Great Cultural Revolution, still more refineries were set up, including the Peking General Petro-Chemical Plant — China's first large-scale integrated petro-chemical enterprise.

The introduction of modern techniques and mass production of up-to-date refining equipment have brought big increases in both the output and variety of petroleum products. By the end of 1963, China was by and large producing all the petroleum products — in quantity as well as in variety — it needed. Now, in addition, workers have used Chinese crude oil to produce fuel oils and lubricants needed for industry, agriculture and the people's livelihood, as well as for use under high or low temperatures. Special oils for advanced branches of science and technology and for the national defence industry are also being put out. A complete line of petroleum products to suit specific conditions of China is now available.

Oil workers and scientific-technical personnel have, in a relatively short time, raised the level of China's petroleum science and technology, with some important aspects up to world standards.

Through a great deal of practice, especially through the victorious battle for oil at Taching, Chinese petro-geological workers have effected breakthroughs in previous petro-geological theories and old methods of prospecting and summed up a



The Fushun No. 2 Oil Refinery in Liaoning Province, northeast China.

series of new methods. The speed of drilling has greatly increased. In the early post-liberation period, a

drilling team averaged less than 1,000 metres a year, whereas the average is now 8,000-9,000 metres. In

1971, the well-known 1205 Drilling Team set a record of 120,000 metres in one year.

(Continued from p. 4.)

defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys resolutely and completely.

Chiao Kuan-hua Visits Britain And France

Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and Vice-Foreign Minister, recently visited Britain and France.

On November 15 and 16 respectively, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua met Lord Drumalbyn, British Minister Without Portfolio, and Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

He also had talks with British Minister of State Amery on November 15 on questions of common interest in a friendly atmosphere.

Arriving in Paris on November 17 for a visit to France, Chiao Kuan-hua on the following day met French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann.

He also had talks with Herve Alphand, Secretary-General of the French Foreign Ministry, the same day and exchanged views on questions of common interest in a friendly atmosphere.

Successful Kwangchow Trade Fair

The 1972 Autumn Chinese Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow closed on November 15. More than 23,000 people from over a hundred countries and regions — foreign friends, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao — came to discuss trade or visit this 32nd fair of its kind. It was a record attendance. The first fair in 1957 had only 1,200 visitors from 27 countries and regions.

The steady growth of trade and the increasing numbers of businessmen from various countries to attend the

fair over the years showed the vigorous development of China's socialist construction. The recent fair also showed that the Chinese people's friendly exchanges with people of other lands had been broadened and that there was a continuous development in China's trade relations with various countries and regions in the world on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and the exchange of what one has for what one needs.

China's progress in industry and agriculture has enabled China to increase its exports. Compared with the Spring Fair this year, the Autumn Fair registered a big increase in business transactions in metals, minerals, cereals, foodstuffs, edible oils, local produce, animal products, light industrial products, textiles, chemical products and machinery. Traditional export items such as mineral products, raw silk, ceramics, bristles, casings, lacquer, tung oil, feather, resin, furs, leather products, carpets, tea, sundry goods, sweetmeat, wines and spirits, marine products and canned goods sold well. There was also a general increase in the number of orders for such internationally renowned items as ivory, jade, stone, wood and shell carvings; ink slabs, cloisonne and other items of handicraft art; antiques as well as new products in plaiting and jewellery.

Right after the fair opened, trade discussions were brisk from morning till night. Friends from trade circles of many countries and regions all wished to conclude more transactions. There were quite a few businessmen at the fair from countries which have not yet established diplomatic relations with China and which for many years had no trade contacts with China. The volume of transactions concluded showed a marked increase over that of the Spring Fair this year.

The Kwangchow Export Commodities Fair has become a bridge for promoting trade and friendship between the people of China and other countries.



Businessmen showing interest in the agricultural and side-line products on display.

ROUND THE WORLD

LAOS

U.S. Imperialism Obstructs Peaceful Settlement

The Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front on November 13 issued a statement exposing the intensification of the war by U.S. imperialism and its lackey and their obstruction of the peaceful settlement of the Lao problem.

The statement said that early in October, the U.S. imperialists and their quislings began large-scale nibbling attacks against the Plain of Jars. Sixty battalions took part in this operation and U.S. aircraft flew a hundred bombing and raiding sorties a day.

Operation "Sing Dam" [Black Lion] launched against Saravane, Lao Ngam and other regions in southern Laos since late July by dozens of battalions, including many interventionist Thai battalions, is still going on.

In addition, the Rightist army and Thai interventionist forces have jointly conducted repeated "sweeps" and retaliatory raids against the population in the Lao-Thai border areas, particularly in Sayaboury and Cham-passak Provinces.

Wherever they went, they burnt houses and granaries, looted and plundered and drove the people into concentration camps labelled euphemistically as "refugee centres."

The U.S. imperialists have intensified their bombing of Lao territory. According to Western sources, since the end of October two-thirds of all U.S. aircraft in Southeast Asia are being used in strikes on the Lao and Cambodian liberated areas.

Although there are already 25 Thai battalions organized into ten mobile regiments on Lao territory and a joint command has been set up with the Vang Pao "special forces" and the Rightist army, the U.S. imperialists are planning to bring in more Thai contingents. Prince Souvanna Phouma, during a recent stopover in Bangkok in his trip abroad, reached an agreement with the Thanom-Praphas clique to send more Thai troops to Laos.

With talks going on at present between the patriotic forces and the Vientiane side, these new acts of war intensification of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen will only aggravate the situation in Laos and obstruct negotiations, the statement continued. To evade the correct, fair and reasonable proposals of the Lao Patriotic Front, the Vientiane side has violated the principles of equality and unanimity in the settlement of matters regarding the regulations and procedures of the talks and thus hindered negotiations.

The statement went on to energetically protest and condemn the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen for the new military adventure and demand that the Vientiane side continue the talks with the patriotic forces with sincerity so that the Lao problem may be settled in conformity with the L.P.F.'s 5-point political solution.

CAMBODIA

U.S. Rushes Military Supplies To Lon Nol Clique

The U.S. Government is rushing military supplies to the puppet Lon Nol clique of Cambodia while blocking efforts to end its war of aggression in Viet Nam and stepping up the arming of the puppet Thieu clique.

UPI reported November 11 that "a massive airlift of American military equipment into Cambodia began Saturday. . . . Huge U.S. air force C-141 transport jets rushed war supplies from Guam to Phnom Penh. At least eight of the U.S. air force jets landed at Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport Saturday and quickly unloaded two L-19 light observation planes and several tons of airplane spare parts." Meanwhile, "massive shipments of American arms and ammunition have also been unloaded" at the port of Sihanoukville.

The rule of the Lon Nol clique is tottering. Politically, economically and militarily it depends entirely on U.S. imperialism. In Phnom Penh

beleaguered by the Cambodian people's armed forces, even food has to be supplied by a U.S. airlift.

SOUTH VIET NAM

People Spurn Puppet Flag

While obstructing the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam" reached between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States, Nguyen Van Thieu has, since the end of October, resorted to various fascist ways to force the people of south Viet Nam to put up or paint the Saigon puppet regime's three-band flag in their localities.

The Nguyen Van Thieu clique has ordered every family in Saigon to fly two flags over their houses — one in front and the other at the back — and whoever leaves home must take three flags with him. Students going to school and all types of vehicles must also have flags. Even tiny roadside stalls were compelled to display them.

The puppet regime forced the people in Thua Thien-Hue region to paint these flags on the walls and went so far as to forbid the selling or buying of blue, red, and yellow cloth lest the people make flags of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

In My Tho Province, the puppet regime sent large numbers of police to paint the puppet clique's flag on civilian houses and ordered the people to erect flagstaves in the streets. Anyone who refuses faces imprisonment or fines ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 piastres.

However, the broad masses of the people in the enemy-occupied areas saw through the despicable aim of this and resolutely refused to buy or put up the Saigon puppet regime's three-band flag despite its fascist suppression and threats. They even smeared the flags Thieu's men had painted.

In many places in Thua Thien-Hue region people pulled down the puppet flags from the roof-tops. Many puppet soldiers sympathized with the people's resistance and they even had with them flags of the Republic of South Viet Nam!

People in the enemy-occupied area of My Tho Province tore up some

2,000 three-band flags from October 27 to November 5 and, together with the guerrillas, intercepted many enemy troops on their way to paint flags and wiped out hundreds of them.

In Gia Dinh Province, many people publicly tore to pieces the hated three-band flags or smeared with black paint and tar the flags painted on the walls by Thieu's men.

UNITED STATES

"Deeds, Not Words!"

American people in many cities have recently held many rallies and demonstrations demanding that the U.S. Government immediately sign the agreement reached with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

On October 26, the very day when the D.R.V.N. Government made public its Statement on the Present State of the Negotiations Relating to the Viet Nam Problem, the American people staged demonstrations in Washington, New York, Boston, Madison and a score of other cities, in protest against the U.S. Government's unjustifiable delay in signing the agreement.

In Washington, the demonstrators picketed the White House, waving placards reading "Deeds, not words — out now!"

On November 4 thousands of people held demonstrations and rallies in New York, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and two other cities to protest against the U.S. Government's sabotage of peace negotiations and voice their support for the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Among the demonstrators were postmen, telephone and transport workers, students and veterans of the Viet Nam war in which they had been forced to take part. There were Whites, Blacks, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and American Asians.

On November 6, demonstrations and rallies against the war of aggression took place again in New York. A day-long picket line was posted at the Republican presidential campaign headquarters. 1,700 passers-by were

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attracted to send telegrams to the U.S. President calling for an immediate signing of the agreement reached with the D.R.V.N. Government. Veterans of the Viet Nam war, many in wheel-chairs or on crutches, rallied in Times Square and demonstrated in the streets to protest U.S. authorities' continuance of the aggressive war in Viet Nam.

From October 30 to November 13, protest actions were also reported from Boston, Washington, San Jose and Berkeley.

UNITED NATIONS

Apartheid in South Africa Condemned

The plenary meeting of the 27th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the afternoon of November 15 adopted with an overwhelming majority nine resolutions condemning the policies of apartheid of the South African regime and demanding the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

One of the resolutions, "reaffirming that the practice of apartheid constitutes a crime against humanity," "condemns the racist government of South Africa for continuing and intensifying the implementation of its inhuman policy of apartheid, and subjecting the opponents of apartheid to ruthless repression, in violation of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, thereby creating a grave threat to the peace." It also condemns the establishment by the racist government of South Africa of the so-called "Bantustans" and the forcible removal of the African people in South Africa to those areas as a violation of their inalienable rights.

The resolution "demands that the government of South Africa repeal all repressive laws, regulations and proclamations used to persecute persons opposed to the policies of apartheid and immediately release all those imprisoned, detained or restricted for their opposition to apartheid."

It also "condemns the continued and increasing co-operation of cer-

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tain states and foreign economic interests with South Africa in the military, economic, political and other fields, as such co-operation encourages the South African regime in the pursuit of apartheid in defiance of the United Nations."

Another resolution "calls upon the South African government immediately to put an end to all forms of physical and mental torture and other acts of terror against opponents of apartheid under detention or imprisonment, and to punish the perpetrators of such criminal acts."

Three other resolutions requested the U.N. Special Committee on Apartheid "to take appropriate steps, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to ensure greater moral and material assistance to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa." They also appealed to states, organizations and individuals for contributions to assist persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia.

* * *

The 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution at its November 14 plenary meeting appealing to all governments to support the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique under Portuguese colonial domination in their struggle for self-determination and national independence.

The resolution condemns the continuation by Portuguese military forces of the indiscriminate bombing of civilians, the wholesale destruction of villages and property and the ruthless use of napalm and chemical substances in Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique.

It condemns the continued collaboration of Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist regime in Southern Rhodesia, designed to perpetuate colonialist and racialist domination in the region.

India Demanded to Repatriate Pakistan War Prisoners

During the recent discussions at the Third Committee (social, humani-

tarian and cultural) of the United Nations General Assembly on protection of journalists, the representatives of Pakistan, China, Turkey and Morocco condemned India for detaining Pakistan prisoners of war, civilians and journalists up to now, and demanded their immediate release and repatriation in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolutions.

Pakistan Representative Badiul Hasan Zaidi pointed out that 80,000 Pakistan soldiers and 10,000 Pakistan civilians including several journalists are being held in India ten months after the cessation of hostilities. The fundamental obligations under the 1949 Geneva Conventions together with other obligations reinforced by resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, are being flagrantly disregarded by the Indian Government.

Chinese Representative An Tung made a statement fully supporting the just stand taken by the Pakistan representatives on India's unjustifiable detention of Pakistan prisoners of war and civilians. He pointed out that more than ten months have elapsed since the adoption of the Security Council Resolution 307 (1971) last year. However, the Indian Government, up to now, still detains over 90,000 prisoners of war and civilians of Pakistan, among them journalists. He said, "No matter how glibly the Indian representative argues, it certainly does not help India evade her responsibility of refusing to implement the above-mentioned resolution and of violating the Charter of the United Nations."

Aykut Berk, Representative of Turkey, declared that his delegation considers that for political, legal and humanitarian reasons, the Pakistan prisoners of war and civilians held in India should be repatriated as soon as possible, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and the relevant United Nations resolutions, and "should at no time be used as tools for obtaining political or other advantages."

Representative of Morocco Mrs. Halima Warzazi said that her delegation considers the problem of repatriation of prisoners of war to be an urgent and high-priority matter.

ITALY AND ROMANIA

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Senator Giuseppe Medici visited Romania from November 9 to 11 at the invitation of Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs George Macovescu.

During the visit, the foreign ministers of the two countries held talks. A joint communique issued after the talks said:

"Both sides reassert the conviction that the development of normal interstate relations, based on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, refraining from the threat or use of force and co-operation in the spirit of mutual advantage, is an essential condition for the entrenchment in the world of a climate of peace, detente and security."

The joint communique said: "Both sides examined especially the European problems." Referring to the proposed "European security conference," the communique emphatically pointed out that at this conference, "all the participating states will be called upon to make their direct contribution, on equal footing." The communique deemed it necessary "to shelter all the states from any aggression, pressure, immixture or act of imposing the will of another and ensure the conditions that all nations should develop freely, in keeping with their own will, and co-operate with each other, in compliance with the principles of international law."

WESTERN EUROPE

Common Market to Establish "Free Trade Area" With Mediterranean Countries

Foreign ministers of the six member countries and three applicants of

the West European Common Market met in Brussels on November 6 and 7. They agreed in principle that their countries were to establish a "free trade area" with the Mediterranean countries.

A summit meeting of the nine Common Market states held in Paris last month proposed to conclude an extensive general economic and trade agreement with the Mediterranean countries to replace the existing separate agreements.

The Brussels meeting decided that negotiations with the Mediterranean countries will begin next year during which an overall plan for increasing economic and trade ties between the two sides will be proposed. The plan will cover the gradual abolishment of tariffs on the Mediterranean countries' industrial exports, the reduction of tariffs on their farm exports, economic and financial "aid" to these countries and closer scientific and technical co-operation with them. If the negotiations proceed smoothly, an agreement will then be concluded and come into force on January 1, 1974. This would enable the Common Market to have a free trade area for industrial products with more than ten south European, north African and west Asian countries after its establishment of a similar trade area with a number of north and central European countries last July.

Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Common Market Commission responsible for foreign relations, told the foreign ministers' meeting about the U.S. opposition to the plan. The United States accused the Common Market of discrimination against Washington and attempting to monopolize the Mediterranean markets through treaties on free trade.

It was reported that during discussions at the meeting, some of the foreign ministers proposed to give consideration to "American fears that such an extension would hurt U.S. commercial interests" as well as to "the Soviet involvement in the area." But they all maintained that the plan for a free trade area with Mediterranean countries should be carried through to the end.

ON THE HOME FRONT

1972 Salt Production Plan Overfulfilled

LAST year Chinese salt producers met the annual state production plan 20 days ahead of schedule. This year the workers did better; they topped the 1972 salt production target 80 days before the deadline. Output was an all-time high—15 per cent above that of the same period last year—and the salt is of a high quality.

The mounting socialist enthusiasm for production shown by the workers in all the salt-producing areas is the result of education in ideology and political line carried out under the leadership of the Party organizations. By October's end the Tangku Saltfield in Tientsin announced that its yearly plan had already been overfulfilled by as much as 61 per cent, or 54 per cent above the same 1971 period figure. Salt-makers in Liaoning Province greatly reduced labour intensity and raised productivity by introducing technical innovations and making more than a thousand salt-collecting vehicles.

Attention paid this year to strengthening saltfield management has led to higher production without increasing the number of workers even in the busiest season. Leading Party committee members of the Hanku Saltfield discussed with the workers ways and means to simplify management and divert administrative personnel to reinforce the production front. As a result its annual production plan for salt and chemical products was fulfilled ahead of time without calling for additional manpower.

Due to more effective maintenance and repairs, 44 old wells, average

age 68 years, of the Tzukung Saltfield in Szechuan Province were made to give 2 per cent more brine each year since 1964. On top of this a number of new wells were built. This has enabled Tzukung to overfulfil each of its quarterly production targets so far this year. The combined output was 20 per cent above that of the same period last year and production costs were down 3 per cent.

In other salt-producing areas many new wells, fields and factories have been built.

More Farm Machines and Parts From Shanghai

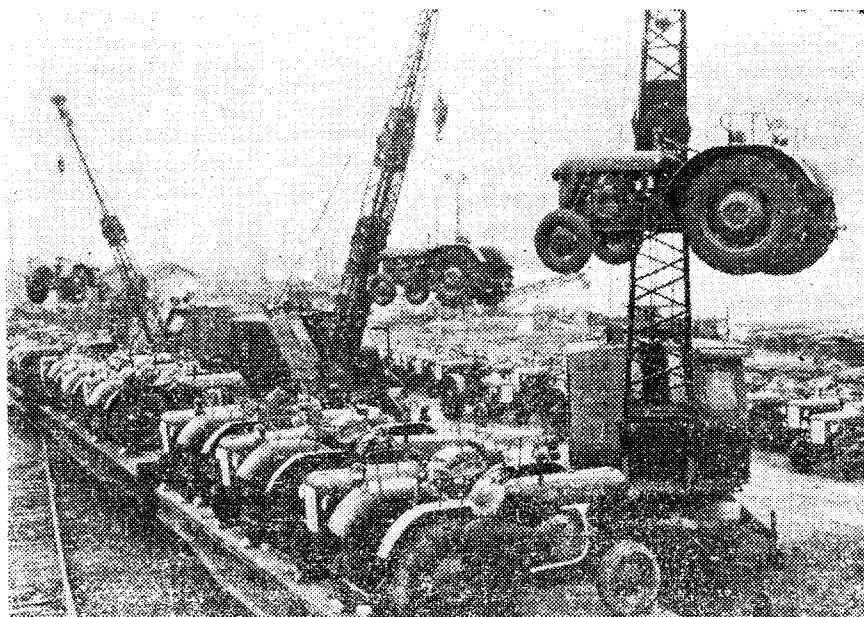
SHANGHAI turned out more and a greater variety of tractors, walking-tractors, pumps, diesel engines and other farm machines and accessories in the first ten months of this year than in any comparable period in history. All the products have improved in quality.

The Shanghai Tractor Plant met its annual production target for walking-tractors with 105 days to spare. Behind this fine effort was the education in line carried out by the plant's Party committee to enhance the workers' aid-agriculture consciousness and the mobilization of the masses to take part in technical innovations so as to raise production capabilities.

The 200-member Shanghai Deep-Well Pump Factory had fulfilled over 90 per cent of its annual production plan by the end of October, with an output 16 per cent more than its 1971 total. Overcoming its limited space and inadequate equipment, the factory introduced new technological processes to raise labour productivity and quality and reduce costs.

Workers in factories concerned had worked hard to boost output of farm irrigation and drainage machinery and other equipment to back the big battle in the north against drought this year. The increase in the number of farm diesel engines produced by the Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant in summer alone equalled the planned figure for the whole year.

Production of parts for farm machines was taken good care of and



Tractors from the Shanghai No. 71 Tractor Plant being loaded for the countryside.

many factories, besides setting up repair shops on their own premises, often send out skilled personnel to the villages to do repairs on the spot and teach commune members how to handle and repair farm machines.

Yuanchiang River — Artery in West Hunan

THE Yuanchiang River in western Hunan Province is a famous swift stream rising in the mountains of Kweichow Province. One thousand and fifty kilometres long, it flows through 35 counties in eastern Kweichow and western Hunan. Its volume of flow is large, and the great number of shoals along its tortuous course posed a constant danger to shipping. In its 500-kilometre stretch in Hunan, there were 128 of them, averaging one shoal for every four to five kilometres.

As the reactionary governments in the past never bothered to dredge the river, it was navigable only during the flood season, but then the boats often capsized or ran into shoals.

After liberation, especially since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, the people of various nationalities in western Hunan took measures to make the river navigable. By 1971 even some of its tributaries were opened to shipping. The volume of goods carried by the Yuanchiang in 1971 was ten times that of 1950 or more than twice that before the Cultural Revolution.

With shipping routes extended, new industrial towns have sprung up along its banks. Tachiangkou in Hsupu County is one of them. A few years back it was just a tiny ferry and market-place with less than 2,000 people. Today, it is a busy hub of land and water communication serving several neighbouring counties and its population has multiplied to tens of thousands. It has built a new wharf and has several dozen branches of industry.

The Yuanchiang plays an important role in helping open up western

Hunan and develop the economy of the Tuchia, Miao and other national minorities. The river today carries 70 per cent of the freight in the Chienyang region and 40 per cent in the Tuchia and Miao Autonomous Chou.

Work on the Yuanchiang began as early as 1955. With the establishment of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, leadership over the project was strengthened. A command centre was set up in 1970 and tens of thousands of people were mobilized to take part in the work. Persistent efforts over the years have rendered about 70 per cent of the shoals safe to shipping, with improvements to the rest.

The people of various nationalities in western Hunan are continuing their efforts to complete the work of harnessing the Yuanchiang.

Education on the "Illiterate Isles"

THE Chiangyin People's Commune in Fukien Province's Fuching County embraces Chiangyin and several other nearby islands. The chief occupation of its members is fishing.

Prior to liberation the islanders, with the exception of a few well-to-do families, could not read or write. These fishermen and peasants, ground down by poverty and toil, kept accounts by the primitive method of tying knots.

Following liberation and the accompanying political and economic emancipation of the islanders, primary schools were set up and a middle school was also built. But owing to the interference of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in education which obstructed the masses from setting up and running the schools themselves, not all the children could go to school.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began the commune Party committee has mobilized the masses to set up various kinds of schools. An example is the "oyster class" for girls in the evening, so

called because during the day they are busy collecting oysters and can attend class only in the evenings.

Today, there are 37 primary schools and 72 elementary and other types of evening classes, as well as a regular and a night middle school on the islands populated by 30,000 people. In addition, every production team runs evening classes for the adults. The biggest change took place on the island of Hsiaomai, the home of 50 or so families. Since none on this island could read and write before liberation, it was known as the "Illiterate Isle." Now all school-age children are in school and the adults attend evening classes.

Shantung Province's 1st Large Chemical Fertilizer Plant

THE Lunan Chemical Fertilizer Plant, the first large, up-to-date urea producer in Shantung Province, went into operation on September 1 this year after a period of trial-production. With modern equipment and a fairly high level of automation, this plant has a designed annual capacity of 60,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and 110,000 tons of urea.

When the plant was being built, the cadres, workers and technicians worked self-reliantly and hard to make some 130 pieces of equipment and processed more than 30,000 parts and accessories.

The 9-metre-diameter urea granulating tower is about 20 storeys high, but the workers, working high above the ground, completed it in 14 days and nights, setting a new record in speed.

Socialist co-operation built the Lunan Fertilizer Plant. More than 400 industrial and mining enterprises in 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and over 200 departments in Shantung Province had a hand in its construction. Some made the required equipment, while others helped in one way or another. Local peasants and army units stationed in the locality also made contributions.

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
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
	20:00-21:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9480, 11685, 15095
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	42, 31, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9460, 9780, 11650, 15060, 15385, 17735, 17855
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 16	9460, 11650, 15060, 15385, 17735, 17855
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
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)		
	21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510
		18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)		
20:00-21:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510	
	20:30-21:30 (Singapore)			
21:00-22:00	21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510	
	19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)			
SOUTH ASIA	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41, 40, 30, 19	7315, 7470, 9860, 15095
		19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan)		
		20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan)		
	23:00-24:00	19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)	41, 30, 19	7315, 9860, 15095
		20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)		
		20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan)		
21:00-22:00	21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan)	41, 30, 19	7315, 9860, 15095	
	20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)			
02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248	1210	
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47, 45, 39, 33, 25	6270, 6610, 7590, 9030, 11650
	05:30-06:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 33, 25	6610, 9030, 11650
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15045
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15045
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
		19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
		20:30-21:30 (Lagos)		
	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
		19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)		
	20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)			
	21:30-22:30 (Lagos)			
	22:30-23:30 (Cairo)			

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