

PEKING REVIEW

18

May 4, 1973

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京
周
報

Peking Celebrates May Day

**Indochinese Peoples' Summit
Conference: 3rd Anniversary**

**Practising Economy: A Principle
Of Socialist Economics**

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Peking Celebrates May Day

Hundreds of thousands of workers and other labouring people in Peking celebrated the International Labour Day on May 1 together with more than 4,000 friends from all over the world. Chinese Party and state leaders joined in the festivities with the masses.

Red flags flew everywhere in the capital and the strains of *The Internationale* reverberated through the city. A huge portrait of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, hung at the centre of the Tien An Men Gate. Huge portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin stood on the eastern and western sides of Tien An Men Square.

Holiday activities lasted from morning till dusk. Workers, suburban commune members, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, cadres and intellectuals and other Peking residents got together at the Working People's Palace of Culture, Chungshan Park, the Summer

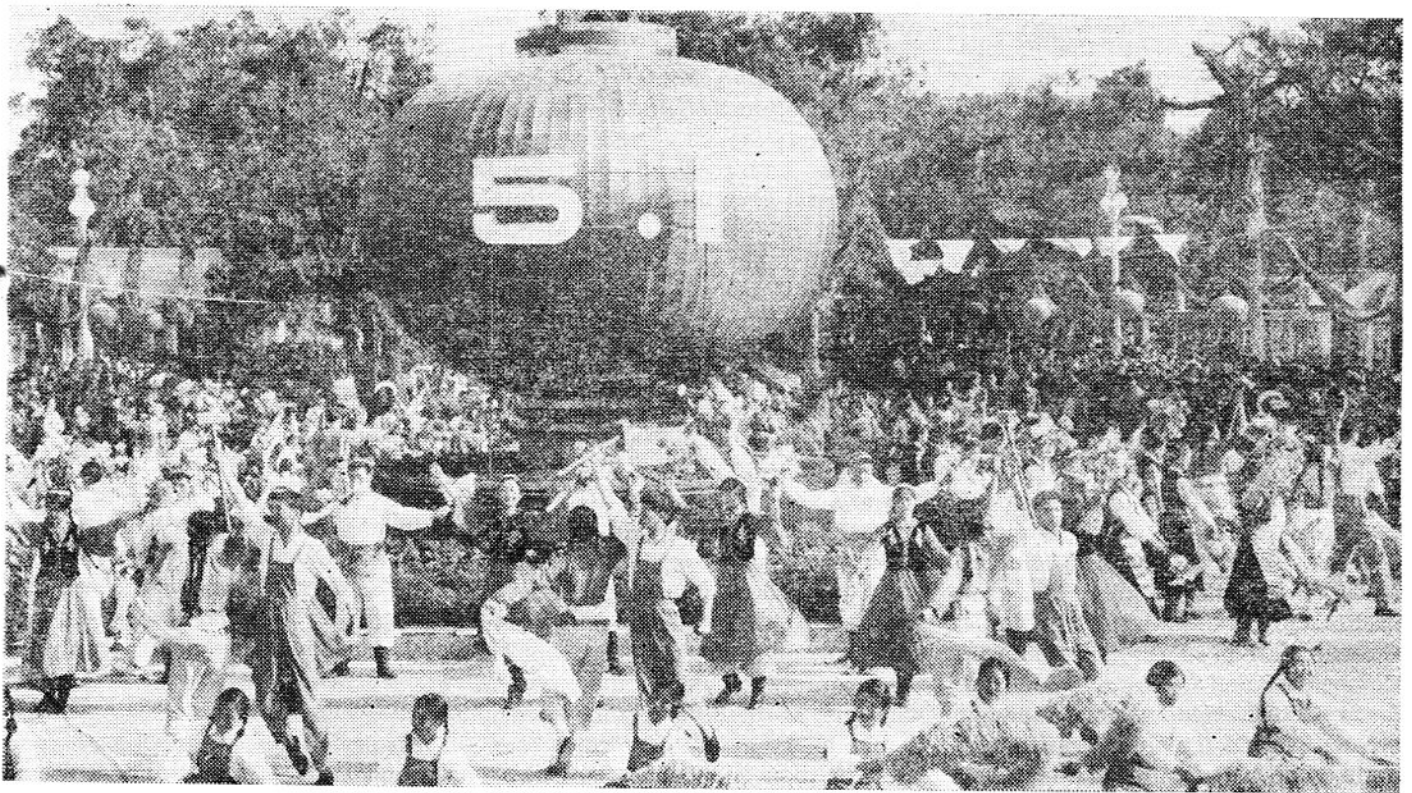
Palace and other parks. Hundreds of amateur theatrical troupes of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as professional troupes presented selections from model revolutionary theatrical works, operas, songs and dances, ballads, acrobatics and other numbers.

Sportsmen gave exhibitions — ball games, gymnastics, swimming, diving and other sports — at all major gymnasiums and sports grounds. Cinemas presented a total of over 200 film shows.

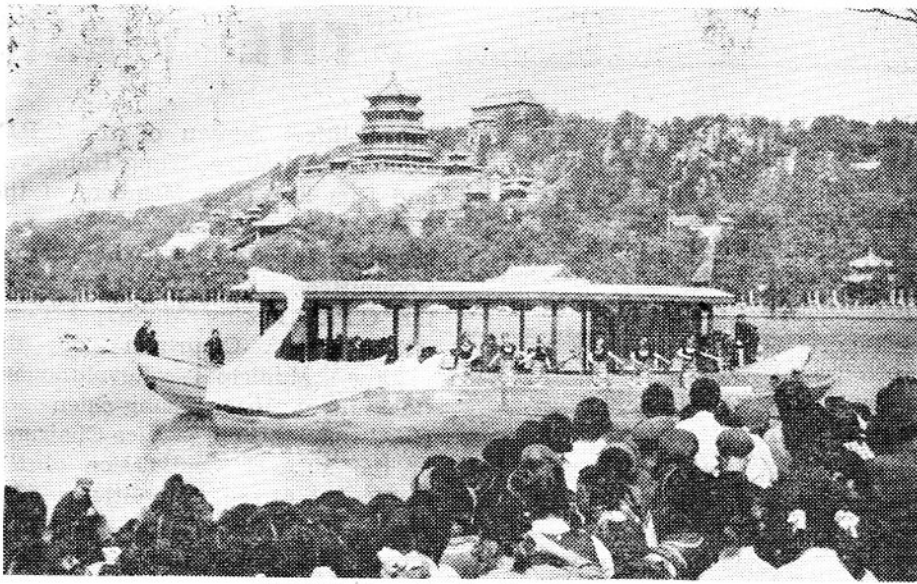
Among those who attended the gala celebrations were Chou En-Jai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chu Teh, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Li Hsien-nien, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Members of

the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wang Hung-wen and Hua Kuo-feng, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Teh, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, First Secretary of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Hsu Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairmen of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Kuo Mo-jo, Saifudin, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Chou Chien-jen, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Yun, Li Fu-chun and Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premiers of the State Council; Fu Tso-yi and Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and others. They extended festival greetings to the masses of Peking and foreign friends present.

Comrades and friends from the five continents took part in the festivities. Among them were Thakin



The masses in Peking celebrate May Day.



Floating stage in the Summer Palace.

Ba Thein Tin, leader of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma and Vice-Chairman of the C.P.B. Central Committee; Jorgjia Pecini, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Secretary of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions, and the Albanian Trade Union Delegation she led; Chong Jun Gi, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the *Rodong Sinmun*, and the Delegation of the *Rodong Sinmun* of Korea led by him; Pang Tae Ryul, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Korean Government Trade Delegation he led; Vo Ngoc Ho, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Executive Member of the Executive Committee of the South Viet Nam Liberation Federation of Trade Unions, and the Friendship Delegation of the South Viet Nam Liberation Federation of Trade Unions he led; Mihai Suder, Minister-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Forestry and Building Materials of Romania; Ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Sarin Chhak and Madame Sarin Chhak, General and Madame Duong Sam Ol, Thiounn Prasith, and Keat Chhon and Madame Keat Chhon; Munier Ibrahim Hmoud,

Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking; Chuji Kuno, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of Japan, his wife and their party; the Canadian Petroleum Delegation with D.S. MacDonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, as its leader, and R.G. Head, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, as its deputy leader; the Somali Workers and Youth Delegation led by Mohamud Omar Mohamed; the Sudanese Delegation of the Ministry of Industry and Mining headed by Mohamed Yousif Sanhoury, Deputy Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Planning; Laura Allende, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile, Socialist Member of the Chamber of Deputies and sister of the Chilean President Allende, and her daughter; Amalia Solorzano de Cardenas, wife of the late Mexican President General Lazaro Cardenas, and her party; personages from political, friendship, scientific and technical, educational, press, literary and art, medical and sports circles of various countries; diplomatic envoys of various countries to China; foreign experts who are helping China in her socialist construction; and others. The people in the capital extended their warm welcome to them and their hearty thanks to the people of various countries for their support to the Chinese people.

Many compatriots from Taiwan, Hongkong and Macao, patriotic overseas Chinese and Chinese-born nationals of foreign countries were warmly welcomed when they joined in the celebrations.

The May Day celebrations gave full expression to the joyous feelings of the people of Peking. They hailed the tremendous victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the new victories in all fields of work as a result of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. They also acclaimed the new victories of the people of the world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. They pledged to further close their ranks under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, implement the strategic principle "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony" set forth by Chairman Mao, speed up the socialist construction of the motherland and strive to fulfil the militant tasks set by the Party.

Samdech Sihanouk Spends May Day in Tientsin

Tientsin's Shuishang Park was a scene of jubilation as Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk arrived there to join the crowds to celebrate May Day. Together with the Cambodian Head of State were Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth, and other distinguished Cambodian guests. Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, played host to the Cambodian visitors.

Holiday-makers gave Samdech Sihanouk and his party a grand welcome, accentuated by resounding shouts of "Long live the great friendship and militant unity of the Chinese and Cambodian peoples!" "Long live Samdech Norodom Sihanouk!" "Long live Chairman Mao!" Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, who went boating on the lake, kept waving to the crowds.

A performance of Chinese and Cambodian songs was put on to entertain the distinguished guests.

Among the songs performed were *Remembrance of China* and *Oh! China, My Beloved Second Motherland!*, both composed by Samdech Sihanouk, and *Song of the Guerrillas*, also a Cambodian song.

Samdech Sihanouk presented the Chinese artists with a pictorial featuring his recent inspection tour of the Liberated Zone of Cambodia, a collection of songs he wrote to praise the militant friendship among the Cambodian, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples, and records of some of these songs.

Indochinese Summit Conference Anniversary

On the third anniversary of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai, on behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Government and people, sent warm greetings and their high esteem to the leaders of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Lao Patriotic Front, the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the four parties of the three Indochinese countries which took part in this historic conference held on April 24-25, 1970.

To warmly celebrate this red-letter day of the Indochinese peoples, Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, gave a big reception on the evening of April 25 in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People, which was bedecked with the national flags of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Lao Patriotic Front flag, the official flag of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the national flag of the Kingdom of Cambodia. This significant gathering took place in an atmosphere of unity, militancy and victory and in the presence of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk.

In his speech, Prime Minister Penn Nouth said that when the U.S. imperialists attacked the Kingdom of Cambodia — an independent, sovereign and neutral state and a member

of the United Nations — three years ago, they had extended their war of aggression to all of Indochina. Head of State Samdech Sihanouk initiated the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference, which solemnly consecrated and sealed the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos. He said that the last three years had seen the implementation of the just principles laid down in the joint declaration of the conference, and this had played a great part in the defeat of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The Cambodian people, he declared, will not retreat and are determined to carry on the struggle without compromise until the complete achievement of Head of State Samdech Sihanouk's historic five-point proclamation of March 23, 1970. The Cambodian people, in conformity with the political programme of the National United Front of Cambodia, are also determined to build their country into an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous state within the framework of its own national territorial integrity. They are, he said, determined to do all this through their own unbreakable unity and with the militant solidarity of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples in line with the joint declaration of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference.

In his speech, Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in China, referred to the last three years as years of solidarity, struggle and victory for the Indochinese peoples and also years of ignominious setbacks suffered by the U.S. aggressors and their flunkys.

In his speech, D.R.V.N. Ambassador to China Ngo Thuyen said that the Vietnamese people, true to the joint declaration of the summit conference, are resolved to strengthen their solidarity with the Cambodian and Lao peoples in the struggle to completely achieve their fundamental national rights.

In his speech at the reception, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of

the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China said that the practice of the struggle over the last three years proved that the three Indochinese peoples, fighting in unity for the independence and freedom of their respective fatherlands, are invincible.

Among other Chinese leaders who attended the reception were Premier Chou En-lai; Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Teh-sheng, Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Hsu Hsiang-chien and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier; Teng Ying-chao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Wu Teh, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Nigerian External Affairs Commissioner Ends Visit

As the Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs and his party were about to conclude their visit to China, Premier Chou En-lai met with these African guests on April 28.

Dr. Okoi Arikpo and his entourage, who had come as guests of the Chinese Government, arrived in Peking on the evening of April 25. Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying held talks with the Nigerian Commissioner on April 26 and 27.

The Nigerian guests were feted by the Chinese Foreign Minister on the second evening of their arrival. Speaking at the banquet, Foreign Minister Chi spoke highly of the Nigerian people — a people with a glorious tradition of struggle — for their achievements made under the leadership of General Yakubu Gowon in their struggle to safeguard the

(Continued on p. 17.)

Three Years of Solidarity, Fighting and Victory

TODAY is the third anniversary of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference. In the excellent situation of the splendid victories won by the three Indochinese peoples in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the Chinese people extend with boundless joy the warmest congratulations to the fraternal peoples of the three countries.

Of great historic significance, the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference was a conference of solidarity, militancy and victory of the three peoples. This conference was held under circumstances in which the traitorous Lon Nol clique had staged a reactionary coup d'état in Cambodia and the United States had stepped up expanding the war of aggression in Indochina. At the time, the leaders of the four parties of the three Indochinese countries participating in the conference exchanged views on the situation in Indochina and the tasks of common struggle facing the peoples of the three countries. They reached complete agreement of views and issued a joint declaration. The conference took a clear-cut stand by holding high the banner of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; it called on the three Indochinese peoples to strengthen unity, fight staunchly and defend their sacred national rights so as to make Indochina a zone of independence and peace that truly answers the aspirations of the peoples of the three countries and serves the interest of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. The conference demonstrated the common resolve of the three Indochinese peoples to unite against imperialism; it gave a powerful impetus to the victorious development of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples, and made an important contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle by the people of all countries in the world.

Inspired by the banner of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference, the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples, in the past three years, by supporting each other and fighting in unity, have smashed all the military and political schemes of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, and won one great victory after another. On the Viet Nam question, the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam was finally signed, forcing the United States to terminate the war

of aggression against Viet Nam and the troops of the United States and its allies to withdraw completely from south Viet Nam. On the Lao issue, the Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos has also been signed. The signing of the two agreements has provided conditions for the Vietnamese and Lao peoples to settle their problems themselves without foreign interference. In Cambodia, the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has developed victoriously; the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation have grown stronger and stronger in the course of fighting; the Liberated Zone has been expanded and consolidated steadily and the prestige of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has risen daily at home and abroad. Moreover, the traitorous Lon Nol clique, whose reactionary coup boomeranged like a man lifting a rock only to crush his own feet, now finds itself bottled up in the isolated city of Phnom Penh, besieged on all sides. Not long ago Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk made a successful inspection tour of the Cambodian Liberated Zone. This has forcefully inspired the militant will of the Cambodian people to resist U.S. aggression and save their country and hastened the ruin and disintegration of the traitorous Lon Nol clique.

The victorious struggle of the Indochinese peoples in the last three years has fully proved that the struggle of the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples is entirely just, their unity is unbreakable and no force can stem their national aspirations to strive for the realization of peace, independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. The Indochina question can only be solved by the three Indochinese peoples themselves without foreign interference. Any foreign interference in Indochina is bound to fail.

The three Indochinese peoples are continuing their efforts for the complete realization of their noble objectives. Although the Paris agreement and the Vientiane agreement were signed two or three months ago, the ceasefire in Viet Nam and Laos has all along remained unstable and many important provisions of the two agreements have not been fully implemented, all because of the acts of the U.S. Government and Saigon authorities. In Cambodia, the United States has still

not withdrawn its support of the traitorous Lon Nol clique nor discontinued its air raids on the Cambodian Liberated Zone, and the Saigon puppet troops have even again invaded Cambodian territory. Facts have shown that the peoples of the three countries in Indochina will have to carry on a serious struggle to safeguard peace in Viet Nam and Laos, to strictly implement and thoroughly carry out the Paris agreement and the Vientiane agreement, and to completely achieve independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

The Chinese people and the three Indochinese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. The Chinese people have always fully sympathized with and given wholehearted support to the just struggle of the

three Indochinese peoples whose splendid victories in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are also a tremendous inspiration and support to them. We firmly demand that the U.S. Government and Saigon authorities stop all their acts violating the Paris agreement and the Vientiane agreement, that the U.S. Government stop its bombing and other military interference in Cambodia. We resolutely maintain that the three Indochinese peoples should solve their own problems without any foreign interference. We are fully convinced that through strengthening unity, supporting each other and persisting in struggle, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries will certainly realize their sacred national aspirations.

(April 25)

Practising Economy: A Principle of Socialist Economics

by Chi Ching

RUNNING factories and other enterprises through diligence and frugality has become part of the way of life in China.

Newspaper reports of people in all spheres of socialist endeavour practising diligence and frugality appear frequently, winning wide public commendation. There is the example of workers in a Hupeh textile mill who gathered up the broken ends of yarn from the workshop floor and made them into cloth. Then there is a veteran worker in northeast China who has been using the same lathe which is still as good as new for the last 20 years. A third account is about workers of a cement plant who collected and recycled some 40 million cement bags.

Working hard to increase production, workers do all they can to save raw and other materials as well as manpower. They know fully well that the means of production in our socialist society are publicly owned and everything is the common property of the people.

In the years of the revolutionary wars, Chairman Mao taught us the principle of "saving every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause and for our economic construction." Great achievements have been made in socialist revolution and socialist construction but China is still a developing country and her economy is still rather backward. To make China strong and prosperous requires many long years of hard work.

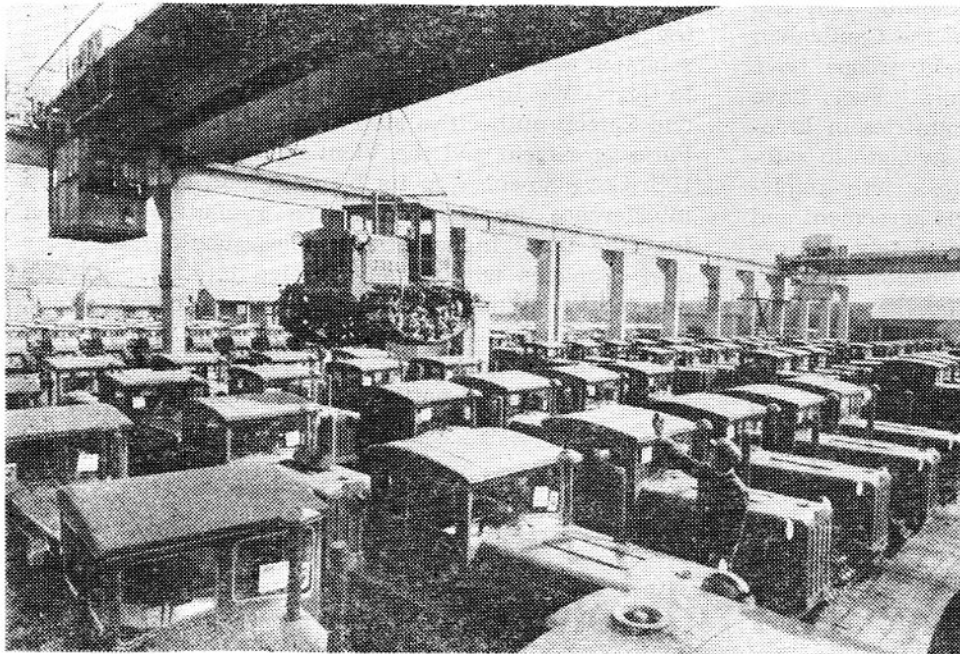
Consequently, we should pay particular attention to economy. The principle laid down by Chairman Mao to build up our country through diligence and frugality is ingrained in the minds of the people.

Accumulating Funds

Practising economy, however, is no expediency; it is one of the basic principles of socialist economics. In socialist China, this principle is advocated now and will be in the future when the economy is much more developed. This is thoroughly understood by the workers.

Not long ago, in an article in *Renmin Ribao* some Shanghai workers made it crystal clear. They said the need for capital grows greater as the scale of socialist construction in the country continually expands. Where is the money to come from? "We cannot exploit the people at home for we are not the bourgeoisie. Neither are we imperialists and so overseas expansion and plunder are out of the question. Nor can we depend on loans. Ours is a socialist state led by the working class and the only way to develop socialist construction is 'to find funds for industry out of our own savings, the way of socialist accumulation.'"

They cited their own Shanghai No. 3 Woollen Blanket Factory to demonstrate the value of practising



A movement to increase production and practice economy enabled the Tungfengtung Tractor Plant in Loyang, Honan Province, to overfulfil its 1973 first quarter production plan.

economy. Since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966 this factory has accumulated for the state funds 13.4 times the factory's fixed assets for that year, with thrift playing an important role.

For a country the size of China every bit saved by each enterprise adds up to a tidy sum. According to incomplete figures, state industrial and communication departments in 1972 saved 12 million tons of coal, 5,000 million kilowatts of electricity, 800,000 tons of steel, 60,000 tons of non-ferrous metals, 3 million cubic metres of timber, 600,000 tons of petroleum and 440,000 tons of major chemical materials.

Increase Production, Practise Economy

One major aspect of the struggle between the two lines in production and construction in our country has been over whether or not to practise economy.

There is a vigorous mass movement to increase production and practise economy, to strive hard to boost production on the one hand and carry out strict economy on the other. This is the line of building socialism by "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results." Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers fanatically opposed and undermined this mass movement in order to sabotage China's socialist construction and restore capitalism. They beat the drum for "production first," threw all considerations for economy overboard and indulged in extravagance and waste. During the Great Cultural Revolution the workers and staff repudiated this revisionist line and upheld the principle to "stress both production and economy" as pointed out by Chairman Mao. Manpower, funds, equipment and raw materials saved were fun-

nelled back into production and construction. More and better products were turned out at lower per-unit costs in terms of labour, materials, etc.

The Shenyang Heavy Machinery Plant is an excellent illustration. Using the "three-in-one" method (teaming up workers, technicians and leading cadres), the plant completed more than 40 important innovations in designing and more than 800 technical innovations to save vast amounts of raw materials, fuel and power and more than doubled the plant's capacity. This is getting our one plant to do the work of two, workers said.

Vast Potential

Technical innovations and improvements in technology, designing and equipment are just one important aspect of being effectively economical. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Socialism has freed not only the labouring people and the means of production from the old society, but also the vast realm of nature which could not be made use of in the old society." With the socialist system's superiority and a correct political line and in the wake of developments in science, technology and production, the ways and means to practise economy have been considerably enlarged.

Huge quantities of industrial waste liquids, gases and residue which formerly were unusable and were hazardous to the public, polluting the atmosphere and water sources, are now being put to use under the multiple-utilization policy. Led by Party committees at all levels, the masses are taking steps to turn "wastes" into wealth. Shanghai alone in one year recovered 1.4 million tons of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, caustic soda, fats, fertilizers and dyestuffs from waste liquid and gas and more than 2 million tons of building materials from residue. From miscellaneous wastes the city recovered 6,500 tons of 20-30 kinds of precious and rare metals, including gold, silver, nickel and chromium, reclaiming 100 million yuan worth for the state.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "All our organizations . . . must pay attention to thrift." Departments in charge of materials, supplies and production have all made contributions by being economical.

A timber store in Tunghsien County just east of Peking proper looks after timber supplies for the county's rural areas. A service team of workers and staff from this store making the rounds of the villages saw that many production teams had made rapid prog-

ress in pig-raising and needed vast quantities of timber to build pigsties. The team worked out a method with the local peasants to make use of the county's abundant supply of straw to build more than 2,000 piggeries in one year. This represented a saving of more than 10,000 cubic metres of timber for more urgent purposes and nearly 10,000 yuan for the production teams.

In order to supply and use materials more rationally, the various enterprises often clear out stocks of material left idle due to changes in production plans or inadequate planning. Such items are reallocated among different enterprises and various districts and swiftly put into production.

To make practicing economy part of their regular work, factories and mines rely on the workers to strengthen management, improve the rules and regulations and see to it that the policy of "stressing both production and economy" is carried out in every aspect of work.

Rely on the Masses

As in all other work, relying or not relying on the masses in practising strict economy is the focus of contention in the struggle between the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers took the stand of bourgeois overlords, looking upon the people as "rabble," whereas Chairman Mao has always taken the stand that "the masses are the real heroes." Workers in the frontline of production are the ones who are most familiar with production and best know where and how to achieve maximum economy. Reliance on the masses is highly rewarding.

Wide mobilization of the masses and close attention to the work of bringing down raw material, fuel and electricity consumption in large enterprises since last year in relatively more industrialized Liaoning Province sent 52 of the 71 consumption indices for 30 kinds of major products plummeting to their lowest level in local history. Coal consumption by locomotives, electric consumption by furnaces in major steel enterprises and timber consumption by major coal-mines throughout China have all shown substantial reductions compared with the years before the Great Cultural Revolution. In Peking, the masses successfully rebuilt more than 3,000 coal-fired boilers to lower coal consumption 20 per cent and raise heat efficiency 14 to 20 per cent. The Taching Oilfield, built up in the spirit of hard work, plain living and diligence and thrift more than a decade ago, continues its fine working style although

it is now a large-scale modern enterprise. The workers and staff of Taching attach great importance to practising economy. Together with their family members, they recover, repair and recycle huge quantities of discarded or worn-out materials, including work-clothes, shoes, hats and gloves.

Since material wealth is created by the diligent efforts of the masses of labouring people, they cherish the fruits of their labour and are very conscientious in economizing on state wealth. The bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes rely on plunder and exploitation to get rich. In their blind greed for profits they despoil and waste social wealth and natural resources. The working class, however, insists on diligence and frugality and opposes all forms of extravagance and waste. This is not only of great economic significance but also of great political significance as it is an important measure for maintaining the fine qualities of the working people and preventing corrosion by bourgeois ideology.

Diligence and frugality are highly honoured social virtues while extravagance and waste are seriously frowned upon. This is the new social trend today. Workers and staff resolutely carry out all major economy measures as well as effecting the smallest economies. For example, nine members of a water supply depot of a railway bureau in Heilungkiang Province sift and recover cinders and slag from coal and mix them with sawdust to fuel their boilers instead of using coal. Over the last 20 years they have not drawn a ton of coal from the state. It is this spirit of the working people that is behind the ever-mounting movement to increase production and practise economy which in turn is hastening socialist construction in China.



Veteran worker relates his experience in economizing on bricks to young workers at the Fushun Steel Plant in northeast China.



A Visit to the Tungting People's Commune (VI)

— Women members

by Our Correspondents

THERE are many lines of production and numerous kinds of work in the Tungting Commune. With every able-bodied woman engaged in collective productive labour thanks to women's initiative being successfully brought into play, there is no manpower shortage in the commune. Many commune members told us: "There is the saying that women do half the work, this is certainly true of our womenfolk here."

Chin Chih-fang, a vice-chairman of the commune's revolutionary committee in charge of work among women, talked to us about the commune's women members. A cadre who had been chairman of the women's organization during the land reform in the early post-liberation days, she had the conditions of the peasant families, especially those of women members, at her finger-tips. She impressed us as being a good talker, intelligent and capable.

Change of Political and Economic Status

Speaking of today's women and men being politically and economically equal, she said with real feeling: "This was hard-won after many, many struggles!" She recounted the past sufferings of women in the Tungting area.

"Women are always busy, either beside the kitchen stove or at the far-off riverside" was a saying in the old days. It aptly described how the labouring women were tied down from morning to night with household chores, such as cooking, fetching water and washing.

Like their sisters in other parts of the country, the women of Tungting suffered multiple oppression — they were inferior to men, had very little say in the

family and were dependent on their husbands economically. Besides heavy housework, they sometimes rowed boats, fished and collected firewood and even worked as maids in the homes of landlords and capitalists in order to earn some money for their families. Landlord-capitalist Chin Hsueh-chih (see first instalment of this report on p. 14, No. 13), for instance, had more than 20 maids. Some women were so poor that they had to leave six-month-old babies at home and become wet nurses for capitalists' children.

Liberation brought Tungting's women political emancipation. The vestiges of feudal ideas, however, still existed and exerted their influence. Women had to carry on their battle against old conventions and ideas to achieve complete equality with men.

"For instance," Chin Chih-fang recalled, "when I first took part in land reform work, some people chattered: 'How can a woman do it? Everything will be all right so long as we men do a little more work.'"

It's a different story now. Nearly 500 women, she said, hold leading posts at the commune, brigade and team levels and in the militia organizations, the Communist Party and Communist Youth League branches. There are always women among the cadres at commune, brigade or team meetings to discuss various fields of work. Women are also playing a bigger and bigger part in production. Each of the commune's 237 production teams has a woman leader or deputy leader, and women account for 46 per cent of the commune's total labour force.

Many lines of production, she continued, such as picking and curing tea, picking fruit and raising silk-

worms, are mostly done by women. In some production teams, more and more young women have taken over the work of growing rice and wheat and doing other farm work formerly done by men only. In this way, more able-bodied men have been transferred to heavier jobs like scooping mud from the rivers and ponds to make compost and quarrying rocks to build terraced fields. Compared with the men, young women can do a better and faster job of weeding, harvesting rice and other similar farm work.

Chairman Mao has called upon Chinese women to **"unite and take part in production and political activity to improve the economic and political status of women."** This is exactly what Tungting's women are doing.

Chin Chih-fang is a good example. While taking an active part in struggling against the landlords and distributing land during the land reform, she helped other women free themselves from the yoke of the reactionary feudal bureaucrat forces. From the time the mutual-aid teams and co-ops were formed to the birth of the people's commune, she joined with other women to struggle without a let-up against Rightist conservative thinking of every description and the spontaneous capitalist tendency in the rural areas. They were always in the front ranks in taking the socialist road.

Their constant efforts to study and temper themselves in class struggle resulted in a marked rise in political consciousness and ability in work. During the Great Cultural Revolution, in particular, they courageously defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and thus raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines to a new high. Ten middle-aged women of the Yangwan No. 4 team, who had never used a pen before, have become prolific writers of articles criticizing Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. All of them pledged to do a good job in raising silkworms for the revolution.

Good at Farm Production

We heard quite a number of moving stories from Comrade Chin Chih-fang about women who have distinguished themselves by their outstanding achievements in collective productive labour.

Wang Tung-hui, an elderly woman in the Kuangjung Production Team and an old hand at raising pigs, puts her heart and soul into the job the team has as-



The "iron girls" of the Chienkuo Brigade's No. 2 team.

signed her. Whenever a sow gave birth at night, she would sit up looking after it. When the newly born piglings did not eat, she fed them gruel with a spoon. She always took pains to look after the sick pigs. She also carefully observed the characteristics of each pig and fed them accordingly. Thanks to her efforts, the number of pigs collectively owned by the team has increased 2.5-fold in three years.

Weng Chin-feng, a woman cadre in charge of work among women in the Hsinmin Brigade, took the lead in laying a pipeline to bring water up to the terraced fields. Since the work involved some skill and the removal of rocks, some men would not believe that women could complete the task. They said: "If women can lay the pipeline, then all work can be done without men." With firm determination, Weng and other women went ahead, learnt the necessary skill in the course of work and finally completed the planned pipeline.

Especially noteworthy were the many shock teams formed by young women who were called "capable girls of iron" by the villagers. In the fields by the Taihu Lake, we saw the "Iron Girls' Squad" of the Chienkuo Brigade's No. 2 team which is known throughout the commune for its many outstanding contributions. Led by Chin Lung-ti, all 14 squad members — strong and healthy young women with rosy cheeks and long braids — were applying fertilizer to the rape in the fields. Work on this team's 200 *mu* of paddyfield used to be done by men who were kept so busy that they sometimes had to seek help from other teams. Now part of the paddyfield is under the squad — all the girls are in their early 20s and they do all the work from transplanting to harvesting.

While fulfilling their production tasks, they also work on 1.9 *mu* of experimental plot in their spare time. In 1972, a single rice crop sown on the plot yielded 470 kilogrammes per *mu*. Their experiments have pushed scientific research activities ahead all over the commune. During the work-break, the "iron girls" got together and told us something about themselves.

The squad was set up by nine young women and later another five joined it. Working hard and unafraid of difficulties, they outpaced young men in emulation campaigns and were named the "Iron Girls' Squad" in 1970 at a general meeting of the production team.

The members were not only good in production work but were also solidly united. "At first," Lung-ti said, "we were not always in agreement since there were occasional differences among us. Later, the brigade's Party branch got us to study at the political night school. After studying Chairman Mao's works, we understood better that we were farming for the revolution and not for our individual interests. After that none of us fussed over trifles. We helped each other and made concerted efforts to build a new socialist countryside. Hence the unity among us."

Apart from working and studying together, all squad members are militiawomen. They have done their military training conscientiously and had excellent marks in their first target practice.

The "Iron Girls' Squad" always has the interests of the collective at heart. Once when sweet potatoes had been harvested, some team members after work dug up those left behind and took them home. When the girls learnt of this, they went digging too, but instead of taking the sweet potatoes home they handed them over to the team. Meanwhile, they criticized those who had taken the potatoes home and helped them realize that though what they had taken was not of much value, it involved the question of correctly handling relations between public and private interests. In the end, the team members accepted their correct criticism and of their own accord turned the sweet potatoes over to the collective.

Safeguarding Women's Interests

Both men and women members take part in productive labour and political activities on an equal footing. How then do the women arrange their household affairs and children? For an answer to this question, Comrade Chin Chih-fang took us to the Weitung Production Brigade which has 850 women members, more than half its population.

Taking into consideration women's physiological conditions, the production teams always see to it that they are given lighter jobs. Also, they are allowed to knock off one hour earlier than men. To help lessen the women's burden the brigade runs all-year-round

canteens with additional ones set up during the busy farming seasons. When there is rush work during harvesting or sowing time, canteens are set up in the fields far from the villages. As to payment for work, even when women did the same work as men, they received about 20 per cent less in the past. Now all men and women get equal pay for equal work.

The Weitung Brigade has a creche in each of its eight production teams. And the brigade runs four kindergartens with 99 children under the care of a staff of 25.

We visited several creches. The No. 3 team's creche was in a clean, spacious room with small wooden beds and cradles made by the team members. Two middle-aged women looked after eight two- or three-year-olds. When we arrived at the No. 4 team's creche, two young women were teaching the tots to sing songs. Seeing us, the 12 lovely children, from three to seven, lined up and performed for us. The first song they sang was *The East Is Red*.

We interviewed Chu Feng-chu, an old woman who started taking care of children in 1955 and has always worked with a sense of responsibility. Some of the children she looked after are now in senior middle school, others are working elsewhere, while still others have enlisted in the People's Liberation Army. To this day, she still is unwilling to quit working because she feels that the more she works, the greater is her enthusiasm.

When we asked Chu Feng-chu why she continued working so hard despite her advanced age, she replied: "I myself had several children in the old society, but they all died of sickness and starvation. I regard all the children who come to the creche as my own children and grandchildren. I take good care of them and bring them up so that parents can set their minds at rest while doing production work and can contribute more to socialism. Though I'm old, I still can do my bit in building socialism. This is what brings me the most happiness!"



Chu Feng-chu with the children she looks after.

Imperialists Shift Burden of Economic Crises On to Developing Countries

by Fu Ching-yen

THE imperialist countries in recent years have often been saddled simultaneously with an over-production crisis and a financial and monetary crisis. To get out of the fix which is fraught with contradictions, they have used every means to shift the burden of the crises on to the people of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. This has meant serious economic difficulties and substantial losses for many countries. The imperialists' selfish actions against the third world have aroused strong opposition from the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Getting Rid of "Surplus" Commodities

Pushing "surplus" commodities is an old imperialist trick to shift the burden of crises on to others. Although the competitiveness of U.S. monopoly capital's products has weakened in capitalist markets in recent years, the United States has never let up unloading commodities on the Asian, African and Latin American countries. U.S. exports to the Asian, African and Latin American regions in 1970 totalled 12,990 million dollars, more than four times that in 1950. The growth rate of U.S. exports to developing countries in 1970 (15.2 per cent more than in 1969) was greater than the growth rate of total U.S. exports (1970 saw an increase of 13.7 per cent over that of 1969).

The sale of "surplus" industrial products formed a major portion of these exports. U.N. statistics show that in 1970 the export of machinery and transport equipment by "developed" capitalist countries to the developing countries made up 41 per cent of the total value of their exports to these countries, while other manufactured goods took up 28 per cent. The dumping of "surplus" farm products also showed an increase. These farm products from the imperialist countries brought untold calamity to the villages of many Asian, African and Latin American countries — bankruptcy,

land lying in waste and large numbers of peasants forced to become homeless.

Forcing Down Prices of Primary Products

To control and plunder the developing countries and to shift the burden of over-production crises on to them, the imperialists have for a long time forced the Asian, African and Latin American countries to rely mainly on producing and exporting one or two kinds of raw material or agricultural products to maintain their national economies. Such mono-crop economies make these countries easy prey for imperialist monopoly capitalists to control and plunder.

With 63 per cent of its cultivated land devoted to rubber growing, Malaysia finds it impossible not to accept "surplus" food grain from the imperialists. With 90 per cent of its foreign trade earnings coming from petroleum, Venezuela cannot but import "surplus" mining equipment and other industrial equipment from the imperialists. Since cocoa makes up 70 per cent of Ghana's exports, coffee 68 per cent of Colombia's exports, cotton 53 per cent of Egypt's exports, sugar 58 per cent of the Dominican Republic's exports, tea 66 per cent of Sri Lanka's exports, etc., the imperialists find them an easy victim on to which to shift the burden of their crises.

Forcing down prices of mineral ores and products is the most common method the imperialists use to pursue this end.

The drop in prices of primary products in the capitalist world markets, which has occurred several times since World War II, always has been aggravated when a crisis breaks out.

An example of this was the August 1969 U.S. economic crisis in which the demand for rubber dropped as production sagged in the automobile and other in-

dustries using this product. The result was a "surplus" of natural rubber and the monopoly capitalists resorted to dumping their stocks to force down the price of rubber, thus bringing disaster to the developing countries which produce it.

Taking the index of Malaysia's export price of rubber for 1963 as 100, it was 96 in 1969, 78 in 1970, 64 in 1971 and down to 54 in April 1972. The sharp drop in rubber prices brought enormous losses to the developing countries, as illustrated by the fact that though Malaysia's rubber exports in 1970 showed a 14 per cent increase over that of 1969 it actually earned 14 per cent less than in 1969.

Expanding Export of Capital

The imperialists also use the method of expanding the export of capital and promoting the export of commodities. Export of capital mainly takes two forms. One method is direct investment. Apart from plundering the developing countries' mineral resources and agricultural products, another important goal of this method is to seize markets. By direct investments in developing countries to set up enterprises and sell commodities, the monopoly capitalists are able to bypass tariffs and restrictions on imports and foreign remittances established by various countries to protect their own national industries and commerce; to get huge savings in transport and insurance; to compete better against other foreign companies which use cheap labour; to directly control the markets and grab big superprofits. In the last few years, direct investment abroad by U.S. monopoly capital has increased at a rate of more than 10 per cent per annum. By the end of 1971, it had reached 86,000 million dollars, of which 27 per cent were invested in developing countries, more than double that in 1960.

Another method is by state monopoly capital's bilateral and multilateral "aid" which is a cover for the imperialists' attempt to attain their aims of military and political infiltration and the sale of "surplus" commodities. Statistics show that from the middle of 1945 to the middle of 1971, total U.S. foreign "aid" reached as high as 149,600 million dollars. Apart from having to pay high interest, the countries receiving loans must also buy outdated U.S. machinery and equipment at prices higher than the international market prices. The U.S. State Department admits that more than 75 per cent of all "aid" given is in the form of U.S. commodities. What is more, the greater part of such "aid" is used in the communications and electric power departments which are very necessary for the monopoly capitalists to plunder the riches of the developing countries and to sell their "surplus" commodities.

Shifting the Burden of Monetary Crises

Buffeted by recurrent monetary crises, the imperialists are trying to shift the losses incurred on to the countries of the third world.

A most striking example is the losses in foreign exchange reserves sustained by the Asian, African and

Latin American countries as a result of the capitalist world's monetary crises. At the end of 1971 the capitalist world's gold and foreign exchange reserves totalled 129,800 million dollars with the reserves of the Asian, African and Latin American countries taking up only 22,780 million dollars of which 75.9 per cent was in the form of foreign exchange, mainly U.S. dollars. When the dollar devaluates, the imperialists shift the burden of the losses on to the developing countries which have U.S. dollars as their foreign exchange reserves. The dollar devaluation in December 1971 brought a loss of about 1,200 million dollars to the foreign exchange reserves of Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Since the beginning of 1973, the capitalist world's monetary crises have grown ever more acute, centring on the crisis of the dollar which was in fact twice devalued. The foreign exchange reserves of many Asian, African and Latin American countries have thus sustained still more serious losses.

The monetary crises have also brought heavy losses to the developing countries' foreign trade. About one-quarter of the Asian, African and Latin American countries' exports go to the United States. In 1971 when the developing countries' exports to it were about 15,000 million dollars, the dollar devaluation brought a loss of 1,200 million dollars to the Asian, African and Latin American countries in their exports to the United States.

The so-called "new economic policy" pushed by the U.S. Government in August 1971 is a typical case of shifting the burden of monetary crises on to others. A Mexican economist estimates that the U.S. Government's application of a surcharge on imports has caused the Latin American countries a loss of 1,500 million dollars in exports to the United States, with Mexico alone sustaining a loss of 48 million dollars. As a result of the dollar devaluation and the resultant readjustments in the parities of other currencies during the monetary crisis in the latter part of 1971, the foreign debt of many developing countries greatly increased. Material published by the Secretariat of the Third Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development estimated that the developing countries suffered a loss of about 2,500 million dollars.

The imperialist countries' egoistic policies of expansion and plunder as well as their evil acts of shifting the burden of their economic and monetary crises on to others have aroused strong dissatisfaction and resistance from the developing countries and their peoples. The call for the third world to unite and safeguard national interests has resounded from the tribunals of many international conferences. Countries which mainly rely on exports of primary products have united in various ways to oppose imperialist economic plundering. The struggle of the developing countries against the imperialists shifting the burden of their economic crises on to others has become a powerful force which is further developing and deepening the contradictions inherent in imperialism.

(Continued from p. 7.)

unity of the country, defend national independence and state sovereignty.

Talking about the very inspiring current African situation, the Chinese Foreign Minister said that the Chinese people would, as always, resolutely support the just struggle of their African brothers. He expressed the belief that so long as the African peoples heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will certainly be able to frustrate the various schemes of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all expansionist forces and further win great victories in their struggles for national independence.

The Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs in his speech referred to China's achievements as a kind of inspiration to the other third world countries, achievements that prompt their people to work hard for the rapid development of their own countries. These achievements, he went on, underscore the virtues of hard work and self-reliance; and above all, they prove that, given the human will, the formidable forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism can be vanquished.

Like China, Nigeria abhors imperialism in all its forms, he said. We in Nigeria are totally committed to the Organization of African Unity and the African liberation movements. We believe that a strong Organization of African Unity will in itself provide the unity required and constitute thereby a bulwark against the evils of imperialism. The line of battle has been drawn and there is no looking back. The Africans themselves will of course have to fight their battle.

The Korean "Rodong Sinmun" Delegation

Invited by the Chinese daily *Renmin Ribao* to visit China, the Korean *Rodong Sinmun* delegation arrived in Peking on April 15. It was led by Chong Jun Gi, Member of the Central Committee of the

Workers' Party of Korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the Korean paper.

On April 16, Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met with the Korean guests and had very cordial and friendly talks with them.

The delegation, accompanied by Wang Yi of *Renmin Ribao*, visited Chengchow, Changsha, Shaoshan—Chairman Mao's native place—Kwangchow, Hangchow, Shanghai and Nanking.

Somali Trade Delegation In China

Led by Foreign Trade Minister Mohamed Warsama Ali, a Somali trade delegation ended its visit and left for Pakistan on April 28.

Foreign Trade Minister Warsama and his wife and the party were invited by the Chinese Government to attend the 1973 Spring Chinese Export Commodities Fair and pay a friendly visit to this country. They arrived in Peking on April 12.

The Somali Foreign Trade Minister held talks in Kwangchow with his Chinese counterpart Pai Hsiang-kuo. The Somali guests, who also visited Hangchow and Shanghai, were received by Premier Chou En-lai in Peking in the afternoon of the day of their departure.

Sino-Belgian Joint Committee

China and Belgium have decided to set up a joint committee meeting once a year alternatively in Peking and Brussels to exchange views on the development of their economic and trade relations.

This was made known in a press communique on the China visit by

the government delegation of the Kingdom of Belgium which toured China between April 17 and 22 at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The delegation was led by Andre Kempinaire, Secretary of State for Foreign Trade.

According to the communique, China and Belgium will promote the exchange of trade and technical groups and the organization of exhibitions with a view to bettering mutual understanding.

Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo and Vice-Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang had talks with the delegation in Peking. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met with the Belgian guests on April 20.

Afro-Asian Journalists' Day Celebrated

It was on April 24 ten years ago that Afro-Asian journalists decided to found an association of their own with a view to strengthening unity and carrying out still better the struggle against imperialism and colonialism in all forms. April 24 has thus become Afro-Asian Journalists' Day.

The Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association (A.A.J.A.) called a meeting to celebrate the occasion. It was attended by leading members of the *Hsinhua* News Agency, *Renmin Ribao*, the Central Broadcasting Administrative Bureau, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries together with journalists and friends from Asia and Africa.

Speaking at the meeting, A.A.J.A. Secretary-General Djawoto reviewed the great progress made in the last ten years. "The world situation we witness today," he said, "is more favourable for the advancement of the people's struggle than it was ten years ago." Djawoto said that the small and medium-sized countries are striving to form a broad united front to strengthen unity, to oppose imperialism, old and new colonialism and, particularly, to oppose power politics and hegemonism by the two superpowers.

CAMBODIA

Repeated Attacks on Puppet Troops

Despite U.S. air raids, the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia launched powerful offensives this year on Highways 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, along the Mekong River and in the areas surrounding Phnom Penh. More than 42,000 enemy troops were wiped out in the first quarter of the year.

According to incomplete figures for the first three months, 31 enemy planes were shot down or damaged, 154 military vehicles seized or destroyed, 141 warships and cargo vessels damaged or sunk, over 250 enemy strongholds wrecked and a large quantity of weapons and military supplies captured. In addition, water and land transport to Phnom Penh was often cut off, leaving the Lon Nol clique short of fuel and food grain in besieged Phnom Penh.

In a series of attacks on Highway 2 and provincial Highway 25 (Ang-tasom-Takeo) from March 31 to April 12, the P.A.F.N.L.C. wiped out 10 enemy battalions and 3 companies. Over 2,200 enemy troops were killed, wounded or captured, 11 enemy posts destroyed, and a large number of military vehicles and artillery pieces and mortars seized. On April 19, the People's Armed Forces liberated Takeo. All enemy troops stationed there were put out of action.

From April 17 to 22, four townships near Phnom Penh were liberated in succession: Setbau, Tmat Porng, Siem Reap and Kompong Kantuot. Over 1,000 enemy troops were wiped out.

On April 25 and 26, the People's Armed Forces destroyed two enemy positions, Moat Krasas Khnong and Prek Luong, eight and five kilometres from Phnom Penh. One hundred and fifty enemy troops were wiped out and three warships trying to rescue them were sunk. Two U.S. planes providing the

puppet troops with cover were shot down or damaged.

The People's Armed Forces fiercely shelled Pochentong Airport in Phnom Penh in the early morning of April 26. Eighteen aircraft of various types were destroyed and 10 others damaged, two aircraft accessory dumps and a large quantity of military supplies were set ablaze, five barracks of the puppet troops were set on fire, 150 puppet troops were killed or wounded and the runway was hit by shells at several places. The airport was closed for a time.

The People's Armed Forces in Kampot Province, following the liberation of Kep city, 140 kilometres southwest of Phnom Penh, captured an enemy encampment in Seh Sa on April 19, wiping out 100 troops, and pushed on to the enemy-held Kampot city.

They mounted heavy attacks on the enemy troops stationed at Srah Khkeaing, Trapeaing Tras and Trapeaing Ta Non in the Samrong Tong district, Kompong Speu Province. Driving the enemy from the three positions, they wiped out 700 men and seized a large quantity of weapons.

The raging flames of the Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are burning at the feet of the Lon Nol clique. This traitorous clique holed up in Phnom Penh is shaking with fear.

Lon Nol Clique's Desperate Struggle

The Lon Nol clique in Phnom Penh announced on April 24 formation of a "supreme political council" comprising Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, In Tam and Cheng Heng to exercise "supreme power." This manoeuvre was a vain attempt to save the clique from its grave political and military crisis.

To hold on to the reactionary rule of their traitorous dictatorship, Lon Nol and his younger brother Lon Non carried out mass arrests and a purge of their opponents in March. Everybody in the Lon Nol clique felt in

danger and uncertainty arose among the high-ranking officers, thus adding fuel to the clique's internal strife. On April 4, Lon Nol had to announce the resignation of Lon Non as "interior minister" in a futile effort to "temporarily stem the tide of unrest" (AP). In fact, this trick was open demotion but covert promotion.

On April 17, Lon Nol announced the resignation of the "cabinet" and proposed formation of an 11-member "political council." He held negotiations on the matter with Sirik Matak, In Tam and Cheng Heng who offered the "counter-proposals": Lon Non must either be sent abroad or ordered to refrain from interfering in political affairs; members in the proposed "council" must be reduced from eleven to four, among whom all work and control should be divided equally; the function of the "council" would be policy making rather than consultative; and the "national assembly" must be suspended. The deal was finally clinched after week-long hard bargaining.

Lon Nol declared that he was merely uniting "old friends" in forming the council. But a new scramble for power started the moment it was formed. Referring to the extent of the council's power, Lon Nol said in a radio broadcast on April 24 that the council was formed to "help the president to run the country." He said the president had the right to delegate to — or withhold from — the council all business. The three other council members pointedly asserted that it had been set up on the understanding that all members would share responsibility on an equal basis.

Lon Nol made no secret of his purpose in rigging up the council with his political opponents. The formation of the "supreme political council," he said, is to unite "political leaders" in a last-stage struggle "against the Cambodian rebels" (read: the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation under the leadership of the Royal Government of National Union — *Ed.*). But this will not be any life-saver for Lon Nol. As an AP report pointed out, Westerners in Phnom Penh held that Lon Nol's decision "will

have little or no effect on his regime's bleak prospects for survival."

AFRICA

Organization of African Trade Union Unity Formed

The constituent congress of the pan-African trade union organization sponsored by the Organization of African Unity took place from April 6 to 13 in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia. Trade union delegates from more than 30 African countries attended the congress at which the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (O.A.T.U.U.) was formed.

The O.A.T.U.U. Charter adopted at the congress says: "The Organization of African Trade Union Unity is an organization independent of any international central. It is composed of African national trade union organizations which are autonomous in their action within the framework of their national legislations. These organizations subscribe entirely to the principle of non-alignment and other principles enunciated in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity."

It stresses: "African workers are engaged in a relentless struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and feudalism and reactionary tendencies. They thus struggle in collaboration with other workers of the world against all forms of exploitation of man by man for real democracy and for the complete economic and social liberation of the peoples of the African continent."

The general resolution adopted at the congress supports the workers' struggle of African countries and of the whole world. It says: "The congress declares its support for all workers and peoples of the world struggling to achieve effective independence, particularly those of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), Middle East, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia."

"The congress expresses its unconditional support, both moral and material, and active solidarity with the trade union organizations still fighting against colonialism and racism to achieve their independence and freedom."

The congress elected Guinean delegate Silla O.A.T.U.U. president and delegates from Cameroon, Morocco, Ethiopia, Niger and Togo vice-presidents. It was decided that the headquarters of the organization will be established in Accra, capital of Ghana.

U.N.

Reaffirming Zimbabwe People's Rights

The United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization discussed the Rhodesian situation at six meetings from April 5 to 27 and adopted two resolutions concerning it on April 27.

One resolution adopted unanimously without a vote "reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of the struggle of the people and their national-liberation movements to secure by all available means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right."

The other resolution adopted by the committee strongly condemns the policies of the authorities of South Africa and Portugal, "which continue to collaborate with the illegal racist minority regime in its racialist and repressive domination of the people of Zimbabwe." It also "condemns the continued importation by the Government of the United States of America of chrome and nickel from Zimbabwe in open contravention of the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions" and "calls upon the United States Government to terminate forthwith all such importation." It asks the Security Council to call upon all states to widen the scope of sanctions against the illegal racist minority regime of Rhodesia.

During the debate of the Special Committee, leaders of the liberation movement of Zimbabwe and representatives of China and many other member states on the committee spoke on the question.

In a speech on April 23, Chinese Representative Chang Yung-kuan pointed out that "the Smith racist regime dares to do evil and run

amuck simply because it has the backing of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism." "In the past, the Chinese people experienced the same sufferings as the Zimbabwe people. We deeply sympathize with and firmly support their just struggle and regard their victories as our own," he added.

Chang Yung-kuan also pointed out that the United Nations "must further strengthen and expand the sanctions against Rhodesia, South Africa and the Portuguese colonialists and call on the governments and people of all countries to give active support to the Zambian Government and to render greater assistance and support to the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people."

THE CARIBBEAN REGION

Summit Conference

The Eighth Conference of Heads of the British Commonwealth Caribbean Governments closed in Georgetown on April 12. A communique released on April 13 said the conference had decided to establish a Caribbean community and a Caribbean common market on August 1 this year.

The conference which opened on April 9 reflected the common aspirations of the governments and people in the Caribbean region to strengthen unity against colonialism, defend state sovereignty, strive for national independence and develop national economy.

According to the communique, the four independent states of Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago have undertaken to join the Caribbean community and the Caribbean common market when they are inaugurated on August 1. The six territories which have not attained independence have agreed to sign the related treaty and join the community and common market by May 1, 1974. They are: Belize (British Honduras), Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. By then the Caribbean community and the Caribbean common market will supersede the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) and free interflow of commodities and co-opera-

tion in many fields will take place among the participants. This will be an important development.

The heads of government at the four-day conference reaffirmed that in its present stage CARIFTA should seek to achieve a group relationship with the West European Economic Community.

SOVIET REVISIONISM-U.S. IMPERIALISM

A New Dirty Deal

The Soviet revisionist leading group has recently officially assured the United States that exit fees will not be levied on Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union so as to expedite their emigration to Israel.

An AFP dispatch datelined Moscow, April 23, said: "Brezhnev personally assured seven visiting U.S. senators today that the Soviet Union has lifted the education tax on Jews who wish to emigrate." AFP also quoted U.S. Senator Robert Griffin as saying: "As a result of the confirmation, made during a three-hour-45-minute meeting with Mr. Brezhnev," he "hoped Congress would award the Soviet Union 'most favoured nation' tariff concession status." On the same day, a UPI Moscow dispatch said that at the meeting, Brezhnev "repeated assurances he gave President Nixon last week that a so-called education tax on emigrants with higher education, which mainly affected Jews, has been suspended."

White House spokesman Ronald Ziegler said on April 19 that at a recent meeting with American Jewish leaders, U.S. President Nixon "confirmed reports that the Soviet Union is exempting citizens permitted to leave the country from an education tax." Ziegler said that based on the communication with the Soviet leadership, President Nixon "gave assurances that the tax would not be reimposed" once Congress acted favourably on the most favoured nation status for Moscow. According to the New York Times News Service, in confirming this matter to U.S. senators, Nixon had recently "presented to the senators two recent communications—one dated March 16, the other April 10—from 'Soviet leaders.'" It was reported that U.S. Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott

also confirmed in Washington not long ago that "the Soviet authorities have given written assurance to the White House that the academic tax on emigrating Jews has been suspended."

Every indication shows that this act of the Soviet revisionists which harms the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab people and helps the Israeli Zionists is the result of a new dirty deal with U.S. imperialism. As an AFP report pointed out, the Soviet pledge to the United States has shown "the importance the Soviet Union attaches to the forthcoming visit to Washington of Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party."

The disclosure of the Soviet revisionists' decision to suspend the exit fees on Jews has greatly gladdened the Israeli Zionists. The Israeli authorities have repeatedly expressed satisfaction with the Soviet measures. Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon recently said: "More than 50,000 Soviet immigrants have come to Israel during the past two years, and a similar number is expected this year." He stated in high spirits: "Israel might have to absorb up to one million Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union during the next 10 years."

Scramble for Hegemony in Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean

The United States and the Soviet Union are locked in an intense struggle for hegemony in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, according to recent Western press reports.

The United States is seriously worried about the rapidly growing Soviet naval presence in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Referring to the Middle East in his recent foreign policy report, U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers stressed that at the 1972 Moscow summit which had "important implications for the Middle East," the United States and the Soviet Union "agreed to try to prevent the development of situations in other areas of the world which would increase the risk of great-power military confrontation." But

the United States continues to believe military balance in the Middle East must be maintained, he said. "The threat to regional tranquillity remains."

Reuter revealed before the April 23 to 24 conference in Teheran of U.S. envoys to the Middle East and South Asian countries that the meeting would discuss Soviet moves in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean in addition to recent developments in the Near East and South Asia and the relations between the U.S. energy crisis and the Middle East oil.

The well-known American columnist Joseph Alsop cautioned in a recent article that the Soviet presence in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean is "deathly important news."

The article, published in the *Washington Post* on April 25, said: "Because of the energy crisis—which is really a strategic crisis—the jugulars of the United States, Western Europe and Japan now run through the Persian Gulf. So it is deathly important news that the Soviet Union is now thoughtfully building its own naval base at the head of the Persian Gulf, where all these oil-jugulars can be cut."

It recalled that between April 3 and 11 of this year the Soviet Union had sent the cruiser *Sinyavin* and lesser fighting ships to the head of the Persian Gulf. "What our navy calls 'ship-days' were increased by the Soviets by a factor of eight in the Indian Ocean's western basin between 1968 and 1972," it said. "This year, for the first time, the Soviets have also passed the U.S. in 'ship-days' of their navy at sea all over the world."

The Soviet Union, the article added, has built "another important naval base" in the Red Sea and fuel and water facilities on an island in the Indian Ocean.

It stressed: "If there is ever a crunch in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, in sum, the present outlook is that American naval power on the scene will necessarily be inferior to Soviet naval power."

"It is easy to understand, then, why President Nixon chose the very able former CIA Director, Richard Helms, as his new ambassador to Iran."

National Minority Workers

WITH the rise of more and more up-to-date steel complexes, oil-fields and other factories and mines in the national minority areas, workers of China's different minorities work shoulder to shoulder with those of the Han on the iron and steel, petroleum, coal-mining, power-generating, machine-building, chemical, textile and communications and transport fronts.

According to incomplete statistics, there are a total of 430,000 national minority workers in the four autonomous regions of Sinkiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Ningsia.

In the Yenpien Korean Autonomous *Chou* of Kirin Province, Korean workers have increased from several hundred at the time of liberation to 33,000 today. The Liangshan Yi Autonomous *Chou* in Szechuan Province, which did not have a single worker before liberation, now has over 4,000 Yi workers.

Expert blast furnace workers, drillers and machine operators have emerged from among historically nomadic nationalities like the Mongolians, Kazakhs and Khalkhases; skilled farm machine makers have made their appearance from the Was,

Lisus and Chingpos, who still were using primitive stone and wood farm implements shortly after liberation. Tibet in the past had only a small number of iron and coppersmiths. Since the democratic reform, many emancipated serfs and slaves have become workers in dozens of modern industrial branches such as metallurgy, machine-building, electric power, coal and woollen textiles.

Every one of China's 50-odd national minorities now has its own ranks of workers. Even the nationality with the smallest population, the Hechehs who live on the banks of the Wusuli and Heilungkiang Rivers, has electric power and building crews.

The national minority regions, which make up 60 per cent of the nation's area, are rich in resources. Aside from a few primitive mills, however, there was only a scattering of small factories and mines in the old society. Modern industry was virtually non-existent. The economy was extremely backward and poverty widespread.

After liberation, the Party organization and the government, following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy towards nationalities, actively helped the

minorities to develop industry and train their own workers. Now, there are such big modern industrial bases as Paotow, Karamai and Tsaidam as well as many thousands of medium and small-sized factories and mines in operation. The growth of industry has been a powerful boost to agriculture and animal husbandry, and this in turn has brought big improvements in the life of the people of all nationalities.

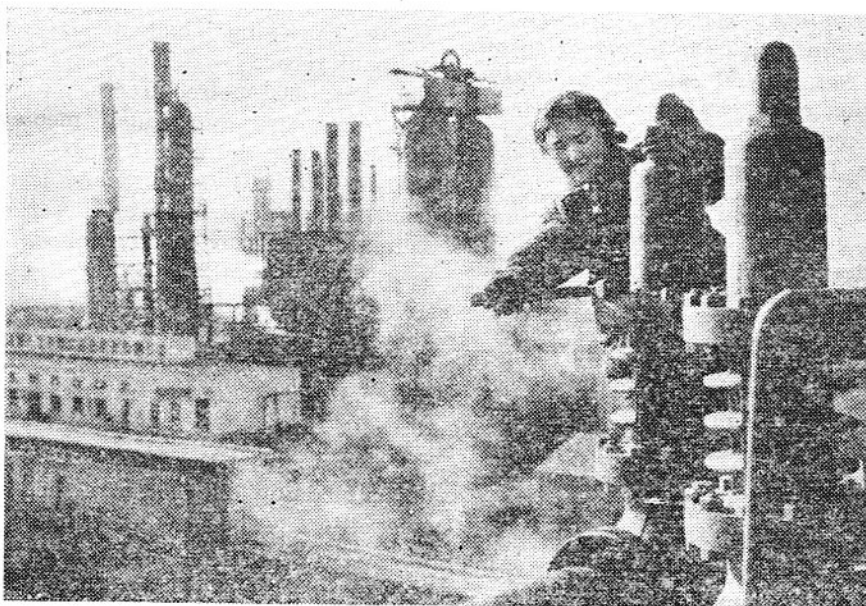
Although it has extensive iron deposits, Sinkiang in pre-liberation days had to import iron to make the crudest farm implements. Now, iron and steel enterprises in the autonomous region can supply all kinds of rolled steel to make the machinery and implements the people need for developing agriculture and livestock production.

Though Inner Mongolia had the finest pastures and other natural conditions for raising livestock, its people used to have to buy from outside the boots, felt tents, leather harness and saddles and other equipment they wanted. Now, a large number of medium and small-sized woollen textile mills, tanneries, plants for processing milk products, turning out boots and shoes and so on have been built. The wool, woollen fabrics and blankets and leather goods they make not only satisfy local demands but are sold all over the country as well as abroad.

The workers of the national minorities study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and those of Chairman Mao diligently and are at the same time good students in learning culture and science and technology. After being tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in particular, many fine minority workers have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and a good many now hold responsible posts.

New Worker-Cadres

LARGE numbers of old and new workers have become cadres in Shanghai's industrial and transport departments in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Now, over 40,000 hold leading posts in factories



A Uighur worker in a refinery in Sinkiang's Karamai Oilfield.

or plants or at higher levels, or work in their leading organs.

A workers' political study school has been established by Shanghai's municipal authorities to help these new cadres raise their Marxist-Leninist theoretical level and enhance their working ability. In the last three years, over 5,000 new worker-cadres have attended school there full time and completed a fairly systematic study of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and those of Chairman Mao.

Some departments and trade union organizations have set up study classes or organized lectures on Marxist-Leninist works for people who lead political studies in the factories to attend part time. Courses in political and cultural studies have also been run to help new cadres who have had little education to raise their level so that they can better grasp Marxist literature.

After taking up their leading posts, many new cadres have increased their ability as a result of education by the Party. One of the deputy secretaries of the Party committee of the Shanghai Railway Sub-Bureau was elected to his present post from the rank and file at 35. By assiduous study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, hard work and close contact with the masses, he has matured into a fine cadre and is now taking part in leading the work of industrial and transport departments in the whole city.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching "See to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or productive labour and that they must perform their duties," the worker-cadres persist in taking part in collective productive labour and retaining the fine qualities of the working class. A worker-cadre in a canning factory has continued to join in productive work despite two major operations that left him in rather poor health. A worker-turned-captain in the Shanghai Ocean Transport Bureau has never given up working among the rank and file after being elected a member of the Bureau's Party committee. In summer, he takes part in cleaning the engine room in the sweltering heat

and in winter scrapes rust and paints the decks together with everyone else. The crew praise him for being a real "worker-captain."

To veteran cadres of many years' standing, helping to bring up the new cadres is a trust placed in them by the Party and the proletariat and they do it gladly. The secretary of the Party committee of the Shanghai Electric Fan Plant is a young worker-cadre newly risen from the ranks while the deputy secretary is an experienced veteran. While warmly encouraging the young man to take the initiative in his work, the veteran cadre often suggests ways and means for improvement and helps him sum up experience and lessons whenever shortcomings and errors appear. The new cadre learns modestly from him and the two advance together frequently going in for criticism and self-criticism.

These up-and-coming new cadres are playing an increasingly important role in revolution and construction.

Spring Swimming Tournament

FIVE women and two men broke national records in eight events at the 1973 National Spring Swimming Tournament which closed in Peking on April 14 after eight days of competitions.

Chairman Mao who pays great attention to swimming has said: "Swimming is an exercise in struggling with the forces of nature, and you should toughen yourselves in big rivers and seas." This call sparked mass swimming activities all over China to lay a solid mass foundation for developing this sport.

Participants from many nationalities including Han, Hui, Miao, Chuang, Tai and Maonan from 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and from the Chinese People's Liberation Army took part.

One of the provinces where mass swimming is on a sound footing, Kwangtung, China's southernmost province, has shown further development in the last few years. One of the swimmingest counties in this province is Tungkuan, where it is a year-round sport. One commune



Lo Chao-ying in the finals for the men's 200-metre butterfly stroke.

there reports that 70 per cent of its members and nine out of every ten school children can swim. Percentage of middle school pupils who can swim is 95 per cent. A total of 162 swimmers born in this county have swum for provincial, P.L.A. or national teams since 1958. Twenty-four of the 57 members on the Kwangtung team, winner of the men's team event this year, are from Tungkuan.

In Heilungkiang, China's northernmost province, where the climate is colder and the season shorter, swimmers make the best of that period to get in as much practice and pleasure as possible. A new batch of competitors has come to the fore in recent years. Its women's team placed sixth this year.

Kiangsu Province's 21-year-old Tseng Kuei-ying chalked up four national records—the women's 200, 400 and 800-metre freestyle and the 400-metre individual medley. She had gone down to the countryside in 1969 to live, work and learn from the peasants and was chosen to swim for the province the following year. The countryside did her a world of good in tempering her willpower and stamina, as was amply displayed in her training. She broke national records in four events seven times in 1972.

Youngsters in the 12 to 17 age group made up 72 per cent of the 494 competitors. The youngest entrant was 12. Twenty-four national junior records were smashed and four

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The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Renowned as one of the finest in the world, the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra performed in Peking from April 11 to 14.

Following the visit of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, this was the second European symphony orchestra to visit China since the beginning of the year.

This was the first time Peking audiences heard live performances by the musicians from the banks of the Danube of works by composers of the classical Viennese school and by other German and Austrian composers.

Their playing drew prolonged applause at each of the four concerts which deeply impressed Peking's music-lovers. The Viennese musicians had a profound understanding of their national classics and accurately and vividly brought out the composers' thoughts. The orchestra's playing was of a quality that was graceful and clean-cut.

At the second concert, the Austrian musicians presented the Chinese piano concerto *The Yellow River* with the Chinese musicians. Despite differences in language, national flavour and cultural tradition, the guests who had never performed any Chinese work overcame many difficulties and after a full morning's rehearsal successfully presented this concerto eulogizing the Yellow River. Hardly had the performance ended when the audience burst into thunderous and prolonged applause.

It was Claudio Abbado, a serious conductor, who wielded the baton. During the rehearsal, he enthusiastically and modestly exchanged views with Chinese piano soloist Yin Cheng-chung. Going over the concerto again and again, he did not neglect the slightest fault. The evening the concerto was formally presented Abbado conducted with great intensity.

Working conscientiously and enthusiastically is also the style of Willi Boskovsky, the orchestra's other con-

ductor. To play the national anthems of China and Austria at the April 13 concert, he modestly asked the Chinese musicians from the time he got to the capital for their opinions on the orchestra's rendition of the Chinese national anthem. While rehearsing, he repeatedly studied what he had personally tape-recorded so as to get better results.

On the eve of the orchestra's departure from Peking, Professor Wilhelm Huebner, President of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, said: "Through music which serves as a bridge, we have come to you and made friends. We found no Great Wall between us. We hope that our departure will be a good beginning for our friendly and art exchanges in the future."

Honorary Title Conferred Posthumously. The Nihon Kiyin has decided to confer posthumously the honorary title of eighth-grade *go* (known as *weichi* in China) player on the late Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yi who had been Honorary President of the Chinese *Weichi* Association.

The decision was announced by Jiro Arimitsu, Director General of the Nihon Kiyin at a reception it gave on April 24 in honour of members of the visiting Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association. September 29, 1972 — the date of the publication of the joint statement by the Chinese and Japanese Governments — was chosen as the date of the issuance of the certificate for the honorary title conferred on Chen Yi to mark the normalization of relations between China and Japan.

Finnish Exhibition. The Museum of Chinese Art in Peking was the site of two recent exhibitions held almost at the same time. The one entitled "Every Man a Soldier" was housed in the exhibition hall on the left-hand side of the entrance, where Albanian oil paintings were on display, which this magazine reported in its last issue. The other, from April 16 to 25, in the exhibition hall on the right-hand side, displayed 45 Finnish architectural photos.

Finnish architecture has a long history. The exhibits included designs for printing shops, colleges, hospitals, art museums, stadiums, concert halls, meeting places, towns and living quarters, which vividly showed the wisdom of the Finnish people and their national flavour.

During the exhibition, Marjatta Vaananen, Second Minister of Education of Finland, visited China at the invitation of Liu Hsi-yao, Head of the Scientific and Educational Group Under the State Council. Marjatta Vaananen was present at the opening ceremony of the exhibition.

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe. The Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe of China returned to Peking on April 25 after visiting five Asian countries—Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Burma and Nepal.

Starting on January 30, the troupe toured the five friendly countries for nearly three months and gave a total of 60 performances to over 190,000 people.

Nepal was the last leg of the troupe's performance tour. The Nepalese King Birendra, Queen Aishwarya and other members of the royal family as well as Prime Minister Bista and other high-ranking officials and officers watched a special evening performance.

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children bettered four national records.

Lo Chao-ying, 16-year-old son of a Kwangtung fisherman, improved on the national men's 200-metre butterfly stroke record, doing it in 2 min. 16.6 sec. Before liberation his family was so poor that he lost a brother and sister because his parents could not afford medical attention for them. Lo Chao-ying says with real feeling: "It was Chairman Mao and the Communist Party that saved my family and gave us today's excellent environment and conditions to practise swimming. I must train harder and make my contribution to developing swimming in the motherland."

Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

* effective only from Nov. to April

† effective only from May to Oct.

	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†	11685*, 15060, 17673†
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 31, 30, 25*, 24*, 19, 16†	7120, 9390, 9780, 11945*, 12055*, 15060, 17715†, 17855†
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	25*, 24*, 19, 16†	11945*, 12055*, 15060, 17715†, 17855†
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	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†
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	42, 31*, 30, 25*, 24*, 19, 16†	7120, 9460*, 9780, 11650*, 12055*, 15060, 15095, 15385†, 17735†
	17:30-18:30	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31*, 25, 24*, 19, 16†	9460*, 11650, 12055*, 15385, 17735†, 17855†
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
		20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
		19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.)		
	21:00-22:00	21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
		(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510
		(Singapore)		
SOUTH ASIA	22:00-23:00	20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila)		
		18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)		
		20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)		
	23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30 (Singapore)		
		21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila)		
		19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)		
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41, 40, 30, 19†	7315, 7470, 9860, 15095†
		19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi)		
		20:00-21:00 (Dacca)		
	05:30-06:30	19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)		
		20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi)		
		20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41, 30, 19†	7315, 9860, 15095†
02:00-03:00	21:00-22:00 (Dacca)			
	20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)			
04:30-05:30	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248	1210	
	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47*, 45, 39, 33†, 25†	6270*, 6610, 7590, 9030†, 11650†	
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	05:30-06:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47*, 45, 39, 33†, 25†	6270*, 6610, 7590, 9030†, 11650†
	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	39*, 30, 19†	7620*, 9860, 15095†
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39*, 30, 19†	7620*, 9860, 15095†
	03:30-04:30	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)		
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	04:30-05:30	20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)		
		18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	31*, 30, 25, 19†	9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030†
		19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
	04:30-05:30	20:30-21:30 (Lagos)		
		21:30-22:30 (Cairo)		
		19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)	31*, 30, 25, 19†	9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030†
04:30-05:30	20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)			
	21:30-22:30 (Lagos)			
	22:30-23:30 (Cairo)			

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