

PEKING REVIEW

21

May 26, 1978

北
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報

**Pushing Sino-Romanian Friendship
Forward**

**History of Overseas Chinese and
Their Glorious Tradition**

***Invasion of Zaire by Soviet-Cuban
Mercenaries***

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President Ceausescu Visits China

"I am particularly gratified with the results of my talks with you, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and other Chinese Party and government leaders. These results are embodied in the long-term agreement on economic and technical co-operation and the other joint documents, which we have just signed. We have agreed to increase our exchanges and co-operation in the economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields and strengthen the co-operation and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China."

This was said by Comrade Ceausescu at a return banquet he gave in Peking on May 19.

In his speech at the banquet, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng said: "Our dear friend Comrade Ceausescu's goodwill visit to China is a grand festive occasion . . . a new milestone in the annals of Sino-Romanian friendship." He added: "We regard his visit as a tremendous encouragement and support extended by the fraternal Romanian people to the Chinese people. This visit has further strengthened the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two Parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania. It will undoubt-

edly have a far-reaching and profound impact on the friendly relations and co-operation between our countries, on the common struggle of our two peoples and on the development of the international situation."

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a very successful visit to China from May 15 to 20.

Upon their arrival in Peking on May 15, Comrade Ceausescu, his wife and their party were accorded a warm welcome at the airport by Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, and Vice-Chairmen of the C.P.C. Central Committee Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-

hsing as well as other Party and government leaders.

That day, Peking was decked with colourful banners over the main streets and huge streamers with slogans of welcome trailing from tall buildings.

When Comrade Ceausescu and his wife, accompanied by Chairman Hua in an open limousine, arrived at a decorated arch to the east of Tien An Men Square, they were given a rousing welcome by more than 100,000 well-wishers who waved flowers, danced and cheered as they greeted the esteemed guests.

On the evening of that day, Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, had a cordial meeting with the Romanian President. Later,



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng gave a grand banquet in honour of the distinguished guests. Comrade Hua and Comrade Ceausescu made speeches warmly praising the fraternal friendship between the two countries. (For excerpts of their speeches, see pp. 7 and 9.)

During their stay in China, the distinguished Romanian guests paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall. They visited factories, an army unit and scientific research institutes in Peking and toured Kwangchow and Hangchow. Wherever they went, they were given a warm welcome. They had cordial and friendly meetings with people from every walk of life.

General Secretary Ceausescu and Chairman Hua held talks and signed on May 19 a long-term agreement on economic and technical co-operation between China and Romania. Protocols corresponding to the agreement and documents concerning co-operation in the consular and cultural fields were signed simultaneously.

At a press conference he held in Peking on May 19, Comrade Ceausescu said that his visit had opened up new prospects for the development of co-operation between the two Parties and two countries. "The development of Romanian-Chinese relations to a new stage," he added, "conforms to the interests of the two Parties and two peoples of Romania and China and the general cause of progress, socialism and peace."

Leaders of Yugoslavia Greeted

Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State Council on May 21 sent separate messages to Comrades Dragoslav Markovic and Veselin Djuranovic, heartily greeting them on their assumption of posts of President of the Assembly and President of the Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Premier Hua said in his message: "May the fraternal Yugoslav peoples win new victories, under the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Comrade Tito, in their struggle to build their socialist motherland! May Yugoslavia enjoy prosperity!"

"I believe the friendship and all-round co-operation between China and Yugoslavia will grow in strength and develop further."

Dr. Brzezinski in Peking

Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, on May 22 met with Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant to the President of the United States for National Security, Mrs. Brzezinski and other American guests accompanying them on their visit to China.

Chairman Hua had a candid conversation with Dr. Brzezinski on issues of common concern. Both sides considered the talk beneficial.

At the start of the conversation, Dr. Brzezinski handed over two gifts from President Jimmy Carter for Premier Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese people — a national flag of the People's Republic of China which was carried to the moon aboard spacecraft America and a fragment of a rock from the moon.

Chairman Hua expressed his thanks for the presents.

On May 21 Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met with Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Dr. Brzezinski, his wife and their party arrived in Peking on May 20.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave a banquet that evening in honour of the American guests.

In his toast, the Foreign Minister said: "Facts in the past few years show that candid exchanges of views on matters of common interest in the spirit of the Shanghai communique are conducive to better understanding between the Chinese and American sides."

The Foreign Minister went on to say: "The Chinese and American peoples have always been friendly to each other. We note with pleasure that friendly exchanges between our two peoples have in recent years developed further under new historical circumstances. Though China and the United States have different social systems and ideologies and though there are fundamental differences between us, our two countries do hold common or similar views on a number of questions in the present international situation. This fact is reflected in the Shanghai communique."

"If the principles of the communique are implemented in earnest," Foreign Minister Huang Hua stressed, "the relations between our two countries will continue to improve. This is our consistent position and also, we believe, the common desire of the Chinese and American peoples."

"The present-day world," the Foreign Minister added, "is full of contradictions, and the international situation is marked by turbulence and drastic changes. The struggle for hegemony is the main source of global intransquillity. The shadow of social-imperialism can be seen in almost all the changes and disturbances in every part of the world. Using 'detente,' 'co-operation' and 'disarmament' as a cover, social-imperialism is feverishly expanding its armaments, preparing for war and engaging in expansion and aggression everywhere with the aim of seizing world hegemony. Faced with these realities, the people of all countries must unite and make effective preparations against emergencies, and must not be lulled by illusions of peace. They must oppose the policy of appeasement and adopt a tit-for-tat policy to upset the hegemons' strategic deployments. All this will help delay the outbreak of a new world war, and that, obviously, will meet the fundamental interests and general desire of the people of all countries."

In conclusion, Foreign Minister Huang Hua stressed: "It is they, the people, that will decide the future of the world. Hegemonism, though blustering and menacing, is a paper tiger,

for aggression and expansion bear in themselves the seed of defeat. We are revolutionary optimists. We are confident that there is great hope for the world."

In his toast, Dr. Brzezinski said: "As reflected in the Shanghai communique, our commitment to friendship with China is based on shared concerns and is derived from a long-term strategic view. The United States does not view its relationship with China as a tactical expedient. We recognize — and share — China's resolve to resist the efforts of any nation which seeks to establish global or regional hegemony."

He continued: "We approach our relations with three fundamental beliefs: that friendship between the United States and the People's Republic of China is vital and beneficial to world peace; that a secure and strong China is in America's interest; that a powerful, confident, and globally engaged United States is in China's interest."

He added, "We are confident that Sino-American co-operation is not only in our mutual interest but is in keeping with the thrust of history. Our relationship is dedicated to peace. Only those aspiring to dominate others have any reason to fear the further development of American-Chinese relations."

"The President of the United States," Dr. Brzezinski said, "desires friendly relations with a strong China. He is determined to join you in overcoming the remaining obstacles in the way to full normalization of our relations within the framework of the Shanghai communique.

The United States has made up its mind on this issue."

Dr. and Mrs. Brzezinski gave a farewell banquet in Peking on the evening of May 22.

In his toast at the banquet Dr. Brzezinski pointed out that his talks in Peking were useful, important, and constructive.

He continued: "The talks we have had with Premier Hua, Vice-Premier Teng, Foreign Minister Huang and other senior Chinese officials underscore the importance of in-depth and regular consultations between our two countries at this level. They will continue. With an improved understanding of the Chinese position, the United States will be able to take into proper account Chinese views. I am convinced the same is true for the Chinese side."

"One theme emerged particularly clearly: Our shared views outweigh our differences. We both oppose efforts by others to seek a monolithic world. We both believe that through vigilance and strength, in your words, a war can be postponed, and in our words, war can be avoided. We both believe that the people of the world desire national sovereignty."

"Neither of us dispatches international marauders who masquerade as non-aligned to advance big-power ambitions in Africa. Neither of us seeks to enforce the political obedience of our neighbours through military force," Dr. Brzezinski stated.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said in reply: "Through the exchange of views we have

obtained a better understanding of each other's viewpoints on a series of major international issues, and both sides have expressed the desire to continue to promote the development of Sino-U.S. relations in accordance with the principles of the Shanghai communique. Dr. Brzezinski's visit proves beneficial to both sides."

"The Chinese people have always felt friendship towards the American people on the other side of the Pacific. It is in the common interests of our two peoples to expand mutual contacts and enhance their mutual understanding and friendship. We shall continue to work to this end in future. Here I would like to convey to the American people the good wishes of the Chinese people," said Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Kwangchow Export Commodities Fair

A record volume of export transactions was achieved at the Spring Export Commodities Fair which was held in Kwangchow from April 15 to May 15. There was also an all-time high in attendance, with more than 38,000 visitors from over 110 countries and regions, including foreign friends, overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots residing abroad and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao.

China's industry and agriculture last year provided an ample supply of goods for export. Every day visitors flocked in an endless stream to the 12 exhibition halls covering a total floor space of 60,000

square metres. There were a fairly large variety of export commodities. Many fell short of great demands. Rabbit fur, wool, artificial pearls, green tea and cloisonne were among the goods whose sales were brisk and a considerable number of contracts were signed with foreign businessmen. All this points to the bright prospects in China's foreign trade.

New products on display in the Machinery Hall and the Hardware and Mineral Products Hall attracted special attention. Thirty-two of the 48 machine tools exhibited in the Machinery Hall were new products, a testimony to the fact that China's production of machine tools is forging ahead in the direction of high precision and automation. In the Hardware and Mineral Products Hall, there were a number of new steel products of a relatively advanced level successfully trial-produced last year. On exhibition in the Chemical Industry Hall were over 20 kinds of medical apparatus and instruments which have reached or approached the world's advanced levels.

Commodities with new packaging won the approval of visitors at the recent fair. Foreign trade workers adopted methods common in international trade, and took into consideration the needs and demands on the international market. For instance, new practices were followed in accordance with the needs and possibilities of both the sellers and buyers, such as neutral packaging without trade marks or packaging with marks and brands provided by the customers.

IN THE NEWS

• Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien on May 15 met with Lieutenant General Mahmoud Sadeghiyan, Iranian Vice-Minister of War, and Abdul Ghasem Nowruzy, Vice-President of the Iranian Mountaineering and Skiing Federation. The guests came on a visit in connection with the projected joint China-Iran expedition to the Qomolangma Feng (Mt. Jolmo Lungma).

• Liao Cheng-chih, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on May 15 met with Robert James Tizard, deputy leader of the Labour Party of New Zealand.

• Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en on May 16 met with Kamarul Ariffin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad, Mrs. Ariffin and their party.

• Vice-Premier Wang Chen on May 18 met with a friendship delegation from the Kawasaki Group of Japan led by Kiyoshi Yotsumoto.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiaoping on May 19 met with a UPI delegation led by Roderick Beaton, President and Chief Executive Officer of the agency, and answered their questions concerning Sino-U.S. relations and the international situation.

• Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on May 19 met with Sir Magnus Cormack, Senator of the Liberal Party, Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee of the Australian Parliament and former President of the Senate.

Pushing Sino-Romanian Friendship Forward

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council gave a grand banquet to welcome Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife on May 15. Speaking at the banquet, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and General Secretary Ceausescu praised the friendship of China and Romania. Following are excerpts from their speeches. — Ed.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng:

TOGETHER with the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and our beloved Premier Chou En-lai, Comrade Ceausescu cultivated Sino-Romanian friendship. In 1971 Comrade Ceausescu led a Party and government delegation to China and that added a brilliant chapter to the history of Sino-Romanian relations. Now he is paying another visit to our country which will surely push our friendship to a new height.

The Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people have a glorious revolutionary tradition, they dared to take their destiny into their own hands and waged unyielding struggles for lofty revolutionary ideals. The Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Romanian revolution and independently formulated its own policies. Romania has persisted in the integration of internationalism and patriotism, in the correct view that nations and national states will continue long to play an important role and in firmly defending its national independence and state sovereignty. Romania maintains that all countries, big and small, are equal, that the affairs of each country should be managed by its own people and that international affairs should be settled by the countries concerned through consultations on an equal footing. It is opposed to the bullying of

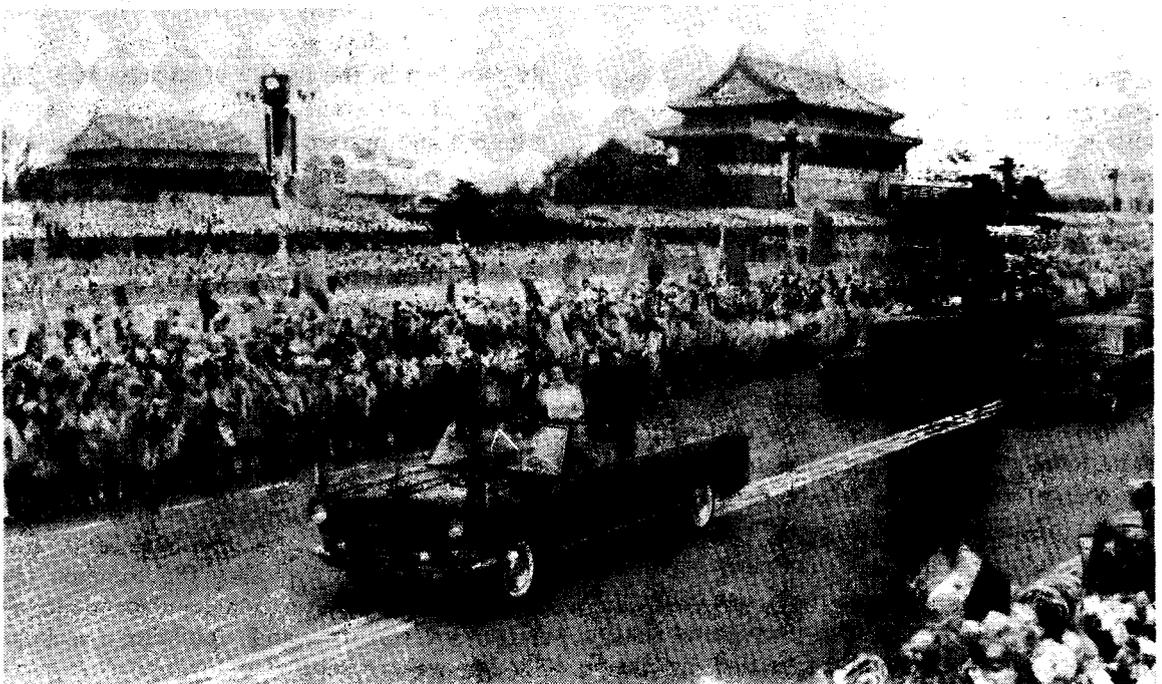
small countries by big ones, the oppression of weak countries by strong ones and the exploitation of poor countries by rich ones. And it has thus played a positive role in international struggles. Romania is keenly aware from its own experience that political independence can be bolstered only through economic independence. So in socialist construction it has followed the policy of developing the national economy at high speed, achieved brilliant successes and greatly increased its national strength. Today, socialist Romania stands on its own feet in the family of nations as a thriving, sovereign state. That is why Romania is admired and praised by the people of the world and it enjoys an ever higher international prestige. We regard these successes of the Romanian people's as our own and heartily rejoice at them and we wish that the Romanian people triumphantly advance along the course charted by the Romanian Communist Party and make their country more prosperous and powerful.

The Chinese and Romanian peoples are close comrades-in-arms. In the past, we sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted struggle for national and social liberation. Today, we face the common tasks of safeguarding our national independence and state sovereignty and building socialism. Though we are separated by numerous mountains, our destinies are linked together. We constantly follow the progress of your cause

and wish you grow ever stronger; so do you with regard to us. Our relationship is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We both strictly abide by the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. The relations of friendship, mutual help and co-operation between our two Parties, countries and peoples in all fields have developed well. With this both sides are highly satisfied and the revolutionary people of the world are very pleased. It has been a consistent policy of our Party to continuously develop Sino-Romanian friendship. We will, as always, promote Sino-Romanian friendship, and we will always stand by you and fight shoulder to shoulder and advance together with you in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and in the task of building socialism.

The people of all countries wish to live in peace and the people of both our countries need

a peaceful international environment in which to build up our countries. But there are always some people in the world who are bent on seeking world hegemony. In their rivalry for hegemony, they are keeping up an intense arms race, each attempting to establish military supremacy over the other. They are poking their hands everywhere to sow dissension, incite conflict and fish in troubled waters. They are encroaching on other countries' sovereignty, interfering in their internal affairs, engaging in subversive activities and posing military threats in order to subject other countries to their control by all means. With their rivalry growing ever more intense, they are bound to resort to force some day, and the danger of a world war is ever more seriously threatening the independence and security of the people of all countries. But the hegemonists act against the will of the people. Their perverse acts are serving to educate and mobilize the people. More and more people of the world are getting united to combat their policies of aggression and war. The international anti-hegemonist united front with the third world as its main force is growing in strength and expanding daily. We are



revolutionary optimists. We believe that a new world war can be postponed so long as the people of the world maintain their unity and persist in struggle. Those who dare to brazenly launch a new world war in defiance of world opinion will certainly meet with ignominious defeat. Victory surely belongs to the people of the world.

General Secretary Ceausescu:

THERE is a long tradition of solidarity between the Romanian and Chinese peoples in their struggle against foreign oppression and domination and for national and social liberation and the revolutionary transformation of society. In the years following the victory of the socialist revolution, there have been many exchanges, visits and contacts between our two Parties and countries. I have very happy memories of my past visits in China, and especially of my visit in 1971 during which we had meetings and very fruitful talks with the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and with China's fine son Premier Chou En-lai. The understanding reached on that occasion strengthened the many-sided co-operation and contacts between our Parties and countries as well as the exchange of experience gained in socialist construction.

Our present visit to your great and beautiful country is a vivid demonstration of the friendship between Romania and China. It gives us an opportunity to meet and talk with you, respected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and other Party and government leaders of People's China. I believe this visit will be a moment of the greatest significance in the history of the relations of solidarity between our two Parties and two peoples. It will be beneficial to the socialist construction of our two countries and to the general cause of socialism, co-operation and peace.

We are well-acquainted and pleased with the Chinese people's successes in their enthusiastic work to realize the magnificent goal set by the Party's 11th National Congress of modernizing China's economy, developing science, culture and national defence so as to turn China into a prosperous, powerful socialist country at the turn of the century.

The People's Republic of China is playing an active and important role in the international arena and in the cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and domination and enslavement in whatever forms and of fighting for the freedom and independence of all peoples and for world peace and progress.

The Romanian people are determined to make every effort for the successful implementation of the resolutions of the Party's 11th Congress and National Conference and the Party's programme of building a socialist society of all-round development and advancing Romania towards communism. During the present Five-Year Plan, which calls for a comprehensive scientific and technological revolution in Romania, we will ensure the development and modernization of the material and technical basis of socialism, greatly increase the country's wealth and national income and, on this basis, enhance the material and spiritual quality of life of all working people.

At the same time, in accordance with the ideas of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, we will continue to perfect leadership over the society and expand the people's direct participation in administration in all fields of work and free and conscious making of their own destiny. We are constantly strengthening and perfecting the Communist Party's leadership over the society and uniting and mobilizing all the forces of the people towards the establishment in Romania of a system that is the most just and humane. We will unswervingly raise the people's socialist consciousness and bring up new generations.



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and General Secretary Ceausescu hold talks.

The unbreakable unity of the people rallied round our Party is the reliable guarantee for our resolute progress, for the defence and development of our revolutionary gains, and for the strengthening of the country's independence and sovereignty.

While working to ensure the success of socialist construction in our country, we have made our contribution to the general struggle for socialism, progress and peace. In analysing current realities with Marxist dialectics, we believe that the basic characteristic of the present period is that there is a growing attempt to redivide the world into spheres of influence and areas of domination and to reassert the old policies of imperialism, colonialism, power politics and diktat, an attempt which causes tensions and endangers security and peace. At the same time, we see a more forceful affirmation of the peoples' will to put an end to these policies and to oppression and interference in any form, and their will to live and develop in

freedom along the road of progress in accordance with their own will and aspirations free from any outside interference.

Together with other progressive and anti-imperialist forces, Romania is working for the implementation of the new policy of peace and co-operation among the peoples.

We give top priority to developing friendly relations with all socialist countries and strengthening our solidarity and co-operation with developing and non-aligned countries. At the same time, we expand our exchanges with all countries with different social systems.

We insist that all our relationships be based on equality, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and the respect for the sacred right of every people to independently decide their own destiny. These rights are being confirmed more and more forcefully in the inter-

national arena as the only principles ensuring peace and co-operation of all peoples.

As a European country, we pay primary attention to improving the political climate of the European continent. This stems from the reality that there exist in Europe today sharp contradictions and the confrontation between huge armed forces and antagonistic military blocs, which constitute a grave danger to the cause of peace.

We are working for the establishment of new relationships which can guard all European countries against the danger of foreign military aggression and interference in their internal affairs. From the unsatisfactory results of the recent Belgrade conference, we conclude that it is necessary to strengthen the struggle of peoples for the complete implementation of the Helsinki documents.

Deeply concerned about the continuing flames of war in various parts of the world, we are actively striving for the elimination of sources of tension and conflict which may lead to a new world war at any time.

Romania stands for the realization of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories they occupied in the 1967 war, the settlement of the Palestinian people's problems including the establishment of their own national state, and respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries in the region.

We hold that the intensified arms race, which is becoming an ever heavier burden on the peoples and increasing the danger of war, calls for all progressive forces to act resolutely before it is too late to help bring about the adoption of concrete measures of disarmament, and first of all of nuclear disarmament. We are determined to do all we can to make the U.N. special session devoted to disarmament advance a step in this direction.

For the implementation of the new policy of peace and co-operation, we deem it necessary to eliminate the phenomenon of underdevelopment and the division of the world into poor and rich countries caused by the old policy of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. We are working hard for the establishment of a new economic and political order which will be based on respect for the right of the people of all countries to use national resources for their own benefit and on equitable international co-operation which bars any form of appropriation of the fruits of labour of the people of other countries and which facilitates the acquisition of fruits of modern civilization by backward countries.

We pledge, and are taking actions, to help eliminate the remnants of colonialism in Africa, oppose the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination and support the right of the Namibian and Rhodesian peoples to freedom and independent development.

We hold that a solution of the problems vexing mankind today requires the active and equal participation in the international life by all countries, big or small, particularly the developing and non-aligned countries. This is the prerequisite for a democratic solution of these problems in the interests of peace and the independence of the people of all countries.

The complex problems facing the present-day world call for stronger unity and joint struggle of all anti-imperialist progressive forces and all peoples, which will ultimately determine the elimination of the old policies, the establishment of a new relationship of equality and the defence of world security and peace. We note with satisfaction that Romania and China are closely co-operating with each other on many international questions to help realize the reasonable desire of all peoples for free development along the road to progress, fruitful co-operation, understanding, peace, independence and sovereignty.

many fainted each day and some were flogged to death by the overseers. In the decade between 1850 and 1860, more than 4,000 Chinese labourers were shipped to that island and only several hundred survived. On the Malay Peninsula, the death rate of the Chinese workers was also very high. Of the first batch of 87 Chinese workers who arrived in a tin mine in 1857, as many as 69 died of fever within two months.

The life of the Chinese workers "recruited" by Britain, France and Russia during World War I was also most miserable. Many were killed or disabled during the war. For instance, more than 2,000 Chinese labourers recruited by Britain and over 7,000 recruited by Russia died at the front. Those driven to work in the pits in the Ukraine and Donbas toiled from dawn to dusk and were treated like beasts of burden by their overseers.

The imperialists and colonialists, in developing the domestic capitalist economy or the colonial economy, carried off large numbers of Chinese by foul means and used them as coolies. Once a vast wilderness was opened up with this cheap labour force, they started to brutalize and persecute these Chinese labourers, organizing thugs to massacre them or enacting "laws and decrees" and imposing restrictions detrimental to the interests of the overseas Chinese. The atrocious deeds of the imperialists and colonialists were hair-raising. For instance, soon after they had built the railroad leading to California, the overseas Chinese in the western part of the United States were persecuted or even massacred. In Malaya and other places under British colonial rule and in tsarist Russia, persecution, maltreatment and savage killing of overseas Chinese also took place.

In "English Ferocity in China," an editorial he wrote in March 1857 for the *New-York Daily Tribune*, Marx sternly denounced the British press for not publishing news about the maltreatment of overseas Chinese in various parts of the world. He said: "We hear nothing of the wrongs inflicted 'even unto death' upon misguided and bonded emigrants sold to worse than slavery on the coast of Peru and into Cuban bondage." This showed the revolutionary teacher's deep sympathy for the lot of the overseas Chinese and made it clear that the

overseas Chinese question was closely connected with imperialist aggression in China.

In the face of such brutal oppression and atrocities, many overseas Chinese labourers were forced to rise in revolt. Between 1850 and 1872, Chinese labourers on eight ships revolted. In Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Sarawak and other places, overseas Chinese rose in revolt with the help of local inhabitants on many occasions. The revolutionary teacher Engels pointed out: "Even out of China, the Chinese colonists, the most submissive and meek of subjects hitherto, conspire and suddenly rise in nightly insurrection, as at Sarawak." (*Persia and China*.) Of course, all these struggles were finally suppressed by the colonial rulers.

History thus shows that the overseas Chinese question is entirely different in nature from that of imperialist countries pushing a colonial policy and colonizing foreign lands. Colonization by imperialist and colonial countries is the product of the exploitative system of capitalism. China was a country which suffered untold misery at the hands of the colonialists. The imperialists and colonialists often used missionaries to open the way, followed by gunboats. They forced other countries to sign all kinds of unequal treaties, opening up treaty ports and securing concessions as bases for political and economic aggression, for dumping commodities and exporting capital. These concessions became "paradises for adventurers" and "countries within a country." On the contrary, the overwhelming majority of overseas Chinese in various parts of the world were labouring people forced to leave the dark, old China and go abroad to make a living by selling their labour power. And it was on the strength of their industriousness and wisdom that they managed to survive the ordeals and live from generation to generation. On December 5, 1918, a directive issued by the Soviet Russian People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs led by Lenin to All-Russia Cheka, all worker-peasant-soldier Soviets and local cheka said: "An explanation to your organs at lower levels is necessary: Chinese citizens and other citizens of the eastern countries living in Russia absolutely must not be regarded as bourgeoisie." (Quoted from the Soviet magazine *Voprosy Istorii*, No. 10, 1957.) This is entirely in accord with historical facts. Over 90 per cent of the

overseas Chinese today are still workers, peasants, handicraftsmen and other labouring people such as small traders and peddlers. Only less than 10 per cent later became members of the bourgeoisie, the overwhelming majority of them being middle or small capitalists. While they exploit others, they are also oppressed and discriminated against by the imperialists and colonialists. Down through the ages, many overseas Chinese intermarried with the local inhabitants, acquired the nationality of the country of residence and became part of its own people.

Overseas Chinese Have Flesh-and-Blood Ties With People of the Motherland

The reactionary governments in old China were rotten to the core. They bled the people at home white but knuckled under to foreign countries. They never showed any concern for the misery of the vast numbers of overseas Chinese who had no guarantee for their proper rights and interests and who regarded themselves as "overseas orphans." This made them realize that without a powerful motherland, they could not change their lot of being discriminated against, bullied and humiliated. They cherished deep love for their motherland and placed their hopes on it; they hated most bitterly the imperialists who oppressed the Chinese people and the reactionary rulers who rode roughshod over their fellow-countrymen. Chinese history abounds in moving events of overseas Chinese actively supporting or participating in the revolutionary struggles of the motherland. In the early years of the 20th century, the democratic revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen had the strong support of overseas Chinese. Twenty-nine of the 72 martyrs who laid down their lives at Huanghuakang in the Kwangchow armed uprising on the eve of the Revolution of 1911* were overseas Chinese. In the First and Second Revolutionary Civil Wars

* This bourgeois democratic revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen broke out on October 10, 1911 and toppled the rule of the Ching Dynasty and the feudal monarch's autocracy lasting 2,000 years in China.

(1924-27 and 1927-35), overseas Chinese made valuable contributions by supporting the people of the motherland in their fight against the Northern warlords and the Kuomintang reactionaries. Some overseas Chinese even took part in the world-famous 25,000-li Long March of the Red Army. In 1937, after the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chinese residing abroad organized national salvation organizations in various parts of the world, carried out a large-scale patriotic propaganda movement against the Japanese invaders and collected funds for the war effort, giving strong financial and material support to the anti-Japanese struggle. Defying difficulties and sacrifices, many returned to China to take part in the war against the invaders. Some went to Yanan, some joined the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies, and some fought together with the South China Guerrilla Column against the Japanese. Many died heroically in defending the motherland. After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan in 1945, overseas Chinese took part in the struggle against Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang which was bent on launching a civil war and they directly or indirectly participated in the War of Liberation, making contributions to the great cause of the motherland's liberation. At the founding of New China, Chairman Mao announced to the whole world: "The Chinese people have stood up!" Overjoyed at the news, overseas Chinese all over the world cabled messages or sent letters of congratulations to Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee in Peking. Chairman Mao always showed great concern for overseas Chinese. As early as in 1945 he pointed out the need to "protect the interests of the overseas Chinese and assist those who have returned to the motherland." (*On Coalition Government.*) The founding of New China has improved the position of overseas Chinese who are no longer "overseas orphans." This is why they love their socialist motherland more dearly than ever and many have come back to study or take part in the socialist revolution and construction. Some have done much in preparation for the

liberation of Taiwan which is China's sacred territory.

In 1976, Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress passed away. The overseas Chinese were immensely grieved and deeply mourned over their death. At that time, the vicious "gang of four" stepped up their machinations to usurp Party and state power. The Party and the country were in great danger. When the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang, the overseas Chinese together with the people of the motherland joyously celebrated this historic victory. At present, Chinese living abroad, returned overseas Chinese and their family members, filled with patriotism and showing great concern for the modernization of China's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, are determined to contribute their share to its realization.

Our Party always has a high appraisal of this patriotic spirit of overseas Chinese. Premier Chou pointed out many times: "The overwhelming majority of overseas Chinese are patriotic. They live far away from the motherland and are oppressed by imperialism and colonialism. They have the glorious tradition of supporting and taking part in the revolution." As to the few overseas Chinese hoodwinked and led astray by the Chiang Kai-shek gang, they are moved by our Party's policy that "all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late," and are gradually coming to an awakening and embarking on the road of supporting the socialist motherland. The number of diehards hostile to the people of the motherland is becoming smaller and smaller. The flesh and blood relationship between the overseas Chinese and the people of the motherland, the former's staunch love for the motherland, the friendship between the Chinese people and the people of the countries where overseas Chinese reside absolutely cannot be undermined by the Soviet

revisionists or by Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

Sharing Weal and Woe With the Local People

Throughout the years, the overseas Chinese have not only contributed to the development and construction of the motherland but also to the construction of the countries in which they reside. They live in harmony with the local people, work together with them to exploit local resources and help develop their economy and culture. They have consistently shown sympathy for and given support to the just cause of the local people in opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, in fighting for national liberation and in defending national independence.

In the Great Russian October Revolution, tens of thousands of Chinese in Russia joined the Red Army, the guerrilla forces, the Red Guards protecting the mines and workers' patrols and, together with the labouring people of Russia, fought heroically for the founding of the world's first socialist state. Many died for this cause. At that time, there were the Chinese Regiment, the Chinese Red International Detachment and other units in the Soviet Red Army. Some overseas Chinese fighters had the honour of becoming Lenin's guards. Known for their bravery and military prowess and strict discipline, they were highly commended by the revolutionary teacher Lenin. In May 1919, Lenin received all the Chinese comrades belonging to the Third Battalion of the Fourth Soviet Regiment and praised them for their courage and dedication. Some of these Chinese fighters were awarded the Order of Lenin and some overseas Chinese units won the title of "Heroic Chinese Red Army."

During World War II, overseas Chinese all over the world took joint action with the people of the anti-fascist allied countries and fought shoulder to shoulder with them against German, Italian and Japanese fascist armed aggression and barbarous massacres. During Japanese imperialist aggression against Southeast Asia,

overseas Chinese in the various localities set up "action committees," pooled together their manpower and material resources and rose in defence of these countries. They joined the fire brigades, air defence teams, transport teams, first-aid teams and, in concerted efforts, actively supported the anti-Japanese struggle for more than three years. In this period, though thousands upon thousands of the fine sons and daughters of overseas Chinese had laid down their lives, others carried on the fight until the Japanese invaders were finally defeated. In 1950 when U.S. imperialism launched the war of aggression against Korea, Chinese residing abroad condemned U.S. imperialism and supported the Korean people's war of resisting U.S. aggression and defending the country. Chinese living in Korea, in particular, stood firmly on the side of fraternal Korean people and fought the U.S. invaders. In the wars of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation carried out by the people of Viet Nam and other countries in Indochina, the overseas Chinese there, filled with hatred for the common enemy, dauntlessly united with the Vietnamese people and the other peoples of Indochina and fought together with them against the invaders. In recent years, in the face of threats of aggression and expansion by the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, Chinese living in the third world countries have together with the local people continuously foiled the superpowers' schemes of subversion, intervention, control and expansion, particularly the schemes of Soviet social-imperialism.

Soviet Revisionists' Attacks Have Ulterior Motives

For many years, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been vilifying China's policy on overseas Chinese affairs. Since last January, it has revved up its propaganda machine falsely accusing China of using overseas Chinese to "carry out subversive activities" and smearing overseas Chinese as a "fifth column" constituting a "serious threat" to the countries concerned, and so on and so forth.

All this is nothing but a vain attempt to disrupt the friendly relations between China and those countries and their people.

The Soviet revisionists should take a look at the history of overseas Chinese in Russia. Trying to completely erase the contributions of overseas Chinese and Chinese workers to the October Revolution and to the Soviet construction, the Soviet revisionists are actually repaying kindness with ingratitude by falsely accusing overseas Chinese as a "fifth column" engaged in "subversive activities." These false charges only serve to show themselves up for what they are and lay bare their ugly revisionist features as traitors to the October Revolution and to Marxism-Leninism and internationalism.

Since its founding, New China has always adhered to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and, with this as the basis, held consultations with the countries concerned for the settlement of questions concerning overseas Chinese and worked out a policy for resolving the question of dual nationality of overseas Chinese left over from the old days. We support and encourage overseas Chinese, according to the principle of voluntariness, to choose and acquire the nationality of the country of residence. Over the last two decades, a considerable number of them have done so and become citizens of those countries, thus automatically losing their Chinese nationality. As to those who retain their Chinese nationality, we have always followed Chairman Mao's teaching on this matter and urged them to abide by the laws and decrees of the countries where they reside, respect the customs and habits and religious beliefs of the local people, learn to master their written and spoken languages, learn modestly from them, and guard against big-nation chauvinism. At the same time, they are guided to take part in industrial and agricultural construction beneficial to the countries where they live so as to make contributions to the development of the national economy and culture of those countries and continuously enhance the friendship and relations of co-operation between the people of these countries and those of the motherland.

We also hope that the governments of these countries will guarantee the legitimate rights and interests of the overseas Chinese and respect their national traditions, customs and habits. In December 1956 when he was visiting Burma, Premier Chou explained to the overseas Chinese there these principles and policies of the Chinese Government on overseas Chinese affairs. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, the Chinese Government has consistently followed the policy of good neighbourliness and friendship and successfully resolved boundary questions left over from history with many neighbouring countries. It has laid down the eight principles guiding China's economic aid to other countries (see *Peking Review*, p. 28, No. 48, 1977), with the sincere hope that the recipient countries will gradually embark on the road of self-reliance and independent development. These fine examples of handling the relations between countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have been universally welcomed and appreciated. Facts have proved to the hilt that in China's international relations and in its handling of overseas Chinese affairs, there never exists the question of carrying out "subversive activities" or of posing "serious threats" to other countries. Of course, this question of carrying out subversive activities and posing serious threats to other countries does exist in the present-day world. Isn't Soviet social-imperialism, under the signboard of "socialism," and waving the banner of "internationalism," carrying out schemes characteristic of an imperialist country, rigging up "fifth columns," engaging in subversive activities and aggression in various parts of the world, going all out to contend with U.S. imperialism for world hegemony and seriously menacing the independence and security of the people of various countries? Under the guise of "aid" and "co-operation," Soviet revisionism is plundering the resources and wealth of other countries in huge quantities and securing military bases there. In its intervention in Africa and the Middle and Near East, it has tried to sow dissension among various countries, created

troubles, carried out large-scale military intervention in the Horn of Africa and pushed a policy of aggression and expansion, thus arousing strong resistance from the African and Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people. Its forces of aggression and its spies and secret agents have been again and again expelled from Egypt, the Sudan, Somalia, Canada, Britain, the Netherlands and other countries.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is trying to use the overseas Chinese question to disrupt China's friendly relations with the countries concerned, undermine the international prestige of the People's Republic of China and isolate China so as to achieve domination in Asia and the rest of the world. But all this is merely a pipe dream which will never come true.

China is a developing socialist country and belongs to the third world. We will never seek hegemony or strive to be a superpower. The friendly relations between the peoples of China and other countries will certainly be continuously strengthened in their common struggle. The great unity and friendship between the overseas Chinese and the people of the countries where they reside, forged and nurtured by the sweat of joint labour and the blood of their common struggle, can never be undermined by anyone. The attacks on China's policy on overseas Chinese affairs by Soviet revisionism and Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their slanders against overseas Chinese can do no harm whatsoever to the overseas Chinese or to China's principles and policies on overseas Chinese affairs. At present, the whole Party and the people of the whole country, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, are forging ahead heroically to make China a great, powerful and modern socialist country. We are firmly convinced that with the implementation of the Party's overseas Chinese policy, the masses of overseas Chinese will surely make still greater contributions to the development of relations of friendship and co-operation between their motherland and the countries of their residence.

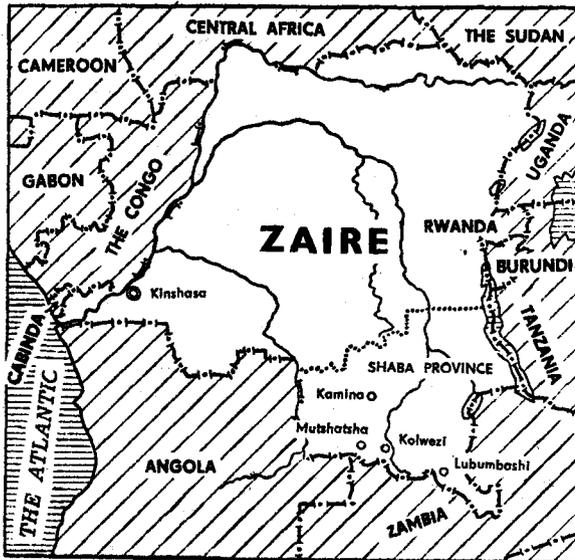
Invasion of Zaire by Soviet-Cuban Mercenaries

IN the southern border area of Zaire another war has been started by mercenaries directed by the Soviet Union and Cuba. On May 12, the mercenaries intruded into Shaba, south-east Zaire, and attacked the towns of Kolwezi and Mutshatsha. Under the leadership of President Mobutu, the Zairian army and people are fighting resolutely to defend territorial integrity and sovereignty. Countries all over the world are following closely the developments of the Shaba Province incident.

Radio Moscow, tongue in cheek, declared that it was "groundless" to say that the event had been instigated by the Soviet Union and

Cuba. Moscow is stuffing its ears while stealing a bell.

Evidence disclosed by Zaire abundantly proves that this new invasion of Shaba Province by the Soviet-Cuban mercenaries was long premeditated. In March 1977, mercenaries equipped by the Soviet Union and trained and commanded jointly by it and Cuba launched a surprise attack on Shaba Province from Angola. Led by President Mobutu and supported by friendly countries in Africa and other continents, the Zairian Government and people made a successful counterattack and drove the mercenaries back to Angola. Unreconciled, these routed mercenaries have since been biding their time to stage a comeback under the wing of the Soviet Union and Cuba. They openly declared that they were prepared to fight a protracted war. The Zairian Government had learnt of and exposed the plot before the Soviet Union and Cuba instructed the mercenaries to make this new invasion.



Sketch map by Shih Yi-tu

It is clear that the nearly 30,000 fully armed Soviet and Cuban combat troops stationed in Angola are endangering the Angolan people and threatening the independence and security of neighbouring countries. Since these mercenaries invading Zaire today are fostered by them, Soviet social-imperialism is the chief criminal responsible for the new

invasion of Shaba Province and its accomplice is Cuba, which flaunts the banner of non-alignment. These are facts which cannot be obscured by any Soviet propaganda.

This is not the first time that the Soviet Union committed aggression and expansion in Africa by proxy. In recent years, Africa is assuming a more and more important position in the rivalry for world hegemony between the Soviet Union and the other superpower. Direct armed intervention has become the main form of Soviet expansion in Africa, with mercenaries made up mainly of Cuban armed forces as its principal tool. This was the case in the intervention in Angola in 1976 and the invasion of Zaire's Shaba Province and the Horn of Africa last year. When the mercenaries invading Shaba Province were getting the upper hand in March 1977, the Soviet Union and Cuba euphorically declared it an "uprising," to prepare the ground for open intervention. But their scheme was shattered by the heroic resistance of the Zairian army and people. Today, a year after, the Soviet Union and Cuba have again let loose their so-called "uprising" forces they groomed to launch aggression against Zaire. The grim facts show that so long as the aggressive armed forces of the Soviet Union and Cuba stay in Africa, there will be no tranquillity on the continent or guarantee for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of many African countries.

The resistance of the Zairian army and people to the Shaba invasion is a just struggle. Africa and all the justice-upholding countries and people are siding with Zaire. Now, more and more African countries are vehemently demanding the withdrawal of the Soviet-Cuban troops of aggression from Africa. We firmly support this demand. We strongly condemn the criminal acts of the Soviet Union and Cuba in urging mercenary troops to invade Zaire. We are deeply convinced that the Zairian army and

Foreign Minister Huang Hua Reaffirms China's Stand

FOREIGN Minister Huang Hua on May 17 met with Mr. Tuma-Waku, Ambassador of the Republic of Zaire to China upon the latter's request. The Ambassador informed him of the grave situation brought about by the renewed mercenaries' invasion of the Shaba region engineered by the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The Chinese Government and people, Foreign Minister Huang Hua reaffirmed, firmly support the Zairian Government and people in their just struggle to repulse the Soviet-Cuban mercenaries' invasion of the Shaba region. He further pointed out: Cuba, nominally non-aligned, is not acting at all like a non-aligned country. It has been interfering in African affairs everywhere as directed by the Soviet Union. In Africa and in other third world regions, Cuba is playing a disruptive role the Soviet Union cannot play. What the Soviet Union and Cuba are doing in Africa has aroused ever stronger indignation and condemnation on the part of African countries. The African countries demand the withdrawal of Soviet and Cuban forces from Africa. China fully supports this just demand of the African countries.

people with their tradition of resisting aggression, united as one and persevering in struggle and with the support of all the peoples of the world, will certainly win victory once again in repulsing the invasion by mercenaries hired by the Soviet Union and Cuba.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, May 19*)

troops round up and give blows to the 14 bare-handed Chinese inhabitants, including three women, and why did your troops drag them along as far as four kilometres?

5. The Soviet troops shot at more than 30 Chinese inhabitants, firing more than 100 rounds of ammunition, and wounded a number of them. We have in our possession the cartridge cases and even some of the bullets. In the face of witnesses and material evidence, how can you possibly deny the Soviet troops' use of force against and their firing on peaceable Chinese inhabitants?

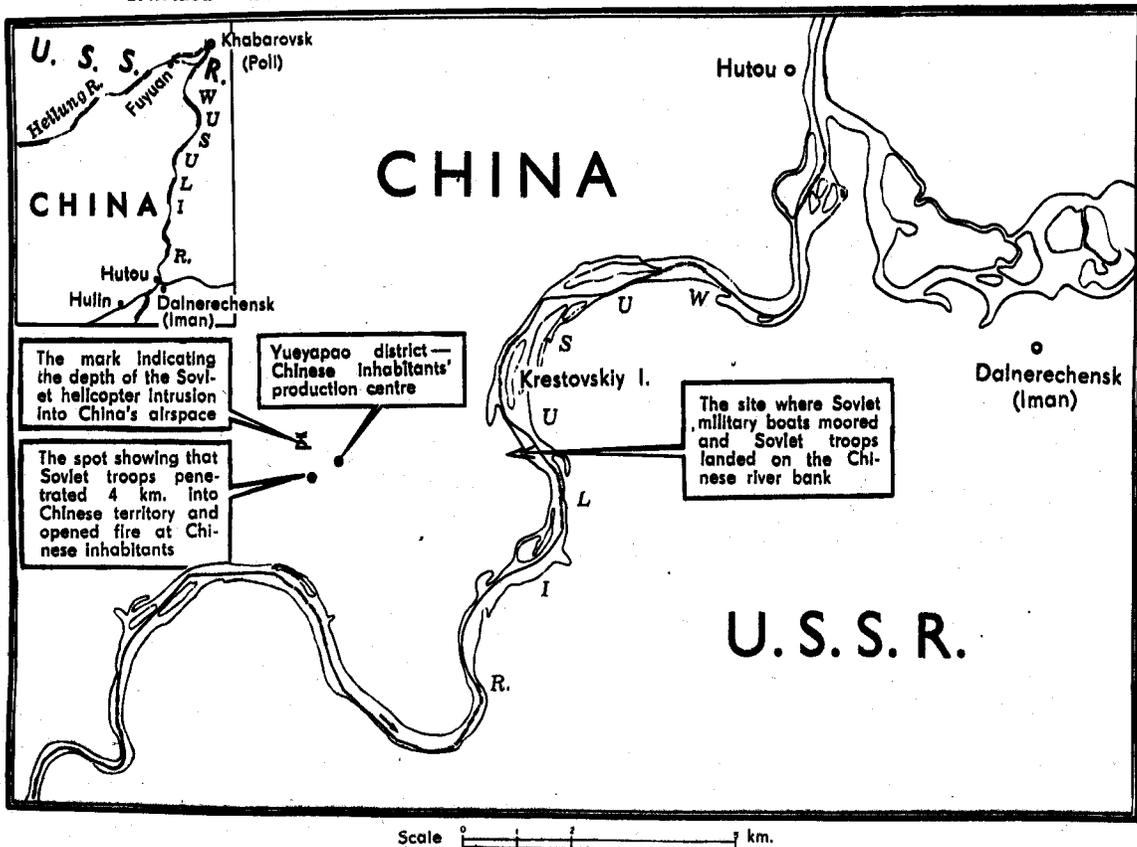
Facts amply prove that this intrusion of Soviet troops was by no means a case of in-

advertent trespass into Chinese territory, but a military provocation organized by the Soviet side, a bloody incident created by Soviet troops, and a demonstration of the Soviet policy of hostility to China and of threat or use of force against China.

The Chinese side holds to its position stated in the note of May 11, 1978 addressed by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Soviet Embassy in China and demands that the Soviet side honestly admit its wrongdoing and take effective measures to guarantee against future occurrence of similar incidents.

The Chinese side awaits a formal reply from the Soviet side.

SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE LOCATIONS WHERE SOVIET TROOPS INTRUDED INTO CHINESE TERRITORY AND OPENED FIRE AT CHINESE INHABITANTS ON MAY 9



Old Acquaintances Meet

ON May 19, Yeh Chien-ying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Nieh Jung-chen and Teng Ying-chao, Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Kang Ke-ching, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met in Peking a delegation of the former U.S. army observers group led by Paul Domke.

Old Days in Yen-an

The U.S. army observers group came to Chungking and visited Yen-an in the years of the anti-Japanese war (1937-45). Chairman Mao Tsetung, Comrades Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Yeh Chien-ying and other Party and army leaders met with them on many occasions. Quite a few friends looked into facts and objectively reported on the real situation in the revolutionary base areas and the determination, strength and policies of the Chinese Communist Party and the army it led in persisting in the resistance war. As a result, some of them, including those from the American army headquarters and the American Embassy in China, were later ostracized and persecuted.

The May 19 meeting was a happy and moving reunion among old friends. They recalled their friendly contacts in Yen-an and looked forward to the bright prospects of Sino-American friendship. At the beginning of the reception, Chairman Yeh Chien-ying said to the American guests: "We're old friends. Welcome to China. We're very happy to see you. You're the Chinese people's good friends. More than 30 years have passed, and great changes have taken place in Yen-an which you once visited and in the whole of China."

Paul Domke said: "We have seen a true new China during our current visit.

The Chinese people have held their heads up and are proudly advancing along the road of building a new China."

Another member of the delegation said that they had found the Chinese people very happy and busy, adding that they were happy because they were busy.

John Service, who was U.S. Embassy official in China during World War II, recalled his experiences in China. He said that he had seen the old China before liberation and that he had seen a new China forming in Yen-an. "Today, I've seen the New China," he said. The contrast between the old China and the new, he pointed out, was one between day and night.

When Mrs. Jane Whittlesey, widow of Captain Whittlesey serving in the observers, met Comrade Kang Ke-ching, she was moved to tears. Her husband was killed by the Japanese invaders in the Taihang Mountains base area in 1945. Afterwards, Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh dedicated the canteen of the observers group in Yen-an to him and wrote for it the inscription "Whittlesey Memorial Hall." Comrades Yeh Chien-ying and Kang Ke-ching expressed their sympathy for her at the reception.

An American Rose

On a tea table in the reception hall was a light yellow rose. Comrade Teng Ying-chao, who had brought it to the delegation, told them how the rose came to be there. In 1944, U.S. flier Oliver Hinsdell, wounded on a mission, was rescued by people in a guerrilla area. He was later escorted to Yen-an, where he was received by Chairman Mao, Commander-in-Chief Chu, Comrades Yeh Chien-ying, Nieh Jung-chen and Chou En-lai. Oliver Hinsdell

did not leave Yen-an until the victory of the resistance war.

"When Mrs. Amelia Hinsdell came to China in 1973," Comrade Teng Ying-chao went on, "she brought with her an American rose plant to give Comrade Chou En-lai. I planted it in our courtyard and looked after it carefully. The rose plant has blossomed luxuriantly every year over the past few years. Today, I have specially picked this rose from the bush and brought it here to you friends. This is a flower of friendship between the Chinese and American people."

"It is my hope that the flower of friendship fostered in struggle by the people of our two countries will grow more flourishing than this natural rose flower," she went on. "The friendship between the Chinese and American peoples will last for countless generations."

"Mrs. Hinsdell also presented a rose plant to Chairman Mao Tsetung at that time. If friends present here meet her after returning home, please convey my best wishes to her and tell her that the rose she sent is thriving."

Comrade Teng Ying-chao added: "A feature of this kind of rose is that it is light yellow at first and then turns pink. This is symbolic of our friendship: growing gradually from shallow to deep."

Wilbur Peterkin, head of the former U.S. army observers group, recalled to Comrades Yeh Chien-ying and Nieh Jung-chen what he saw in Fuping at the time of the resistance war. He said that in 1944, he came to the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Region and saw that the Eighth Route Army was a high-spirited, well-trained army with great fighting ability. The days he spent with these good fighters were very significant, he noted.

The delegation brought three young people along so that they would be able to see China



Yen-an in 1943 (woodcut in colour).

by Ku Yuan

with their own eyes. The three young friends said that they would follow the example of those before them and work for the friendship between China and the United States.

On departure, Chairman Yeh Chien-ying thanked the American friends for their friendly sentiments to the Chinese people and asked them to convey to the American people greetings from the Chinese people.

"The Chinese and American peoples are friendly to each other. It requires great efforts and time to attain normalization of relations between China and the United States. We must make common efforts to promote an early realization of normalization. Peaceful and friendly co-operation between China and the United States on the other side of the Pacific Ocean will be favourable to world peace," he said.

The 40 American friends arrived in China on April 30 on a friendly visit. While in Peking, they presented to the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries photographs and a documentary film they had taken in Yen-an 30-odd years ago. They also left with their hosts a set of woodcuts, a gift they had received from the Lu Hsun Arts Institute in Yen-an.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

Treating and Preventing Chronic Bronchitis

An alkaloid extract from the herb *Physochlaina infundibularis* administered in the form of tablets, throat sprays and cigarettes is being used to treat chronic bronchitis. Marked improvement was observed in 70 per cent of 7,000 cases treated and some improvements in 90 per cent. This alkaloid has strong dyspnoeic relieving properties. In another experiment involving 5,000 persons, a compound made from materials including the bark and root of the cotton plant was found efficacious in eliminating phlegm and alleviating coughing in 80 per cent of the cases. These two are of many new drugs for treating bronchitis produced in central China's Honan Province.

Doctors and researchers of traditional Chinese and Western medicines have collected and are clinically testing some 300 herbal drugs currently used in China for treating bronchitis. About 100 have been proved effective.

Chronic bronchitis is a common disease in China. In 1971 Chairman Mao and Premier Chou instructed that energetic efforts should be made to conquer chronic bronchitis of the

aged. Since then steady progress in treating and preventing this disease has been made.

Treating and preventing bronchitis features prominently in protecting the health of the 500,000 workers and their dependants in the Taching Oilfield. Winter there lasts five months and the workers have to work out in the open in low temperatures, which sometimes plunge to 40 degrees C. below zero. Since 1976 medical workers in Taching have made two general check-ups and given treatment to all bronchitis cases found. As a result, the condition of 90 per cent of the afflicted has improved.

In Fangshan County southwest of Peking, there is a three-tier medical network encom-

passing county, communes and brigades to prevent bronchitis and three other respiratory infections of influenza, pulmonary emphysema and pulmonary heart diseases. Doctors and barefoot doctors in the county have worked out fairly effective prophylactic measures for all seasons.

In China today 300 centres for preventing and treating chronic bronchitis have been set up in areas where the incidence of this disease is relatively high. The condition of most sufferers found in the urban and rural check-ups has improved under treatment.

Special-Grade Teachers

Primary school teachers in China are on a 11-grade pay scale based on teaching proficiency, attitude towards work and political performance. Grade 1 is the highest. Vice-



Ma Shu-chen (left), Cheng Chun-hsuan (centre) and Fang Pi-hui (right) with pupils.

Chairman Teng Hsiab-ping pointed out at the recent national educational work conference that "particularly outstanding teachers may be designated as teachers of a special grade." Three teachers of the primary department in Peking's Chingshan School were accordingly designated. The school offers a ten-year course.

Experimenting over a long period, the three women teachers (Ma Shu-chen, Cheng Chun-hsuan and Fang Pi-hui) have introduced improved teaching methods. They have also done much to help the pupils develop morally.

Instead of teaching pupils Chinese characters separately as is normally done, Ma Shu-chen teaches them to read and write according to the structure of Chinese characters and the characteristics of her pupils. Grades I and II (six- and seven-year-olds) quickly master some 2,500 characters, which is normally the standard attained by fourth or fifth graders.

Cheng Chun-hsuan has successfully introduced algebraic concepts into teaching arithmetic in primary grades and is particularly adept at encouraging students to think independently.

Fang Pi-hui has a way of stimulating children's interest in studying English. Her lessons are absorbing and lively.

Piano Recitals

Two piano recitals given in April at the Central Conservatory of Music were well received by Peking audiences.

The first was given by Kuo Chih-hung, an instructor at the conservatory. He performed works by Beethoven, Chopin and Liszt as well as his own compositions. His absorbing playing combines power with delicacy and emotion with depth. This 1957 postgraduate of the conservatory is one of the first group of pianists trained in New China.

At the other recital, another member of the conservatory, Associate Professor Chou Kuang-jen, played some of Scarlatti's sonatas, works by Mozart, Chopin, Grieg and Mendelssohn, as well as works of noted Chinese composers and her own. Lyricism, elegance, strictness and refinement marked her playing, which was welcomed by both music lovers and experts.

These recitals are two of a series of instrumental and vocal solos and concerts the conservatory has planned for the current semester.

New Technique for Raising Rice Seedlings

Hupei Province in central China is popularizing a new technique for raising rice seedlings.

This technique involves spreading the soaked rice seed, instead of in beds of soil, on a special made porous frames in the hothouse, maintaining adequate light, suitable temperature and moisture and spraying fertilizer on the roots of the rice shoots. About a week after sowing, sturdy rice shoots are ready for transplanting.

The new method makes for great savings in manpower, seeds, fertilizer and seedling beds. It also avoids the risk of continuous rain and low temperatures in early spring causing seedlings to rot. Shoots raised by this "soil-less" method fully favour planting by machine. This method has been found to raise yields by 5 to 7 per cent compared with the method of raising seedlings on plots protected by thin transparent plastic sheeting.

The new technique was developed in 1975 by commune members of a production brigade in Huangkang County, Hupei Province, and has gradually spread to many other areas. This year 60 per cent of Hupei's early rice-acreage was planted with seedlings raised by the new method.

CORRECTIONS: In our last issue, line 14 from the bottom in the right-hand column on page 19, for "nationalist" read "democratic."

In our issue No. 19, line 4 of the fourth paragraph in the middle column on page 26, for "1921" read "1912."

Friendship Notes

Maxim Gorky's 110th Birthday Marked

On the occasion of the 110th birthday of Maxim Gorky (born on March 28, 1868), the Chinese press published articles on this great proletarian writer and gave a high appraisal of his life and works.

Maxim Gorky was a great friend of the Chinese people and deeply sympathetic to the Chinese revolutionary struggle. The articles dealt extensively with this.

In 1900, tsarist Russia joined other imperialist countries in



suppressing the anti-imperialist Yi Ho Tuan Uprising in China. In July that year, Maxim Gorky wrote to Anton Chekhov suggesting that they go to China. He said in his letter that the thought of China kept haunting him and that he was very eager to go to China. The next month, he voiced burning indignation

at the atrocities committed against the Chinese people by the eight invading imperialist powers. A year after the 1911 Revolution which overthrew the Ching Dynasty, Gorky, who was convalescing, wrote to Dr. Sun Yat-sen: "I am a Russian and am fighting for the same ideas for which you are striving. Wherever these ideas triumph . . . both you and I feel happy because of this triumph."

The 1931 Japanese invasion and occupation of northeast China again deeply incensed this great writer. When Soong Ching Ling on behalf of the Anti-Imperialist League appealed to progressive people and world opinion for solidarity with the Chinese people, Gorky wrote in *Izvestia* that "to aid China is a demonstration of the unity of the world proletariat, and is a great cause." On September 2, 1934, when the Soviet press printed news of the victories scored by the Chinese Red Army in Hunan Province, Gorky wrote the same day the article "To the Revolutionary Writers of China" greeting the news. "It is my firm conviction that eventually you will prevail over the enemy," he declared.

Gorky's works first appeared in China in 1907 and they inspired the Chinese people to their revolutionary struggle. His works *Mother*, *Song of the Stormy Petrel*, *Childhood*, *My Apprenticeship (Among the People)* and *My Universities* are favourites with Chinese readers. After nationwide liberation,

Gorky's major works and many essays were translated into Chinese.

Dr. Basu and Acupuncture

Acupuncture, which has been proved to be a fairly efficacious cure for arthritic disease, asthma, stomach upsets and polio, is now practised in India with growing popularity. Today, there are more than 30 acupuncture clinics open in Calcutta, Bombay, New Delhi and other Indian cities not so famous as these three, with some in the suburbs. People need only to pay a very small fee for their service and in the case of the indigent, free treatment is given. They are welcomed by the workers and peasants.

In India, when people talk about acupuncture, they invariably link it with the name of Dr. Basu, President of the All-India Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee, who introduced this technique to India some 20 years ago and working with the Western Bengal Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee, has trained over 100 of his countrymen to practise acupuncture.

Dr. Kotnis, a great internationalist, came to China as leader of the Indian China-aid medical team during China's War of Resistance Against Japan to fight on the side of the Chinese people. Later, he fell sick because of overwork and died.

A comrade-in-arms of Dr. Kotnis, Dr. Basu is an old friend of the Chinese people. In 1938 he came to China with Dr. Kotnis' medical team and for

nearly five years he worked in an anti-Japan base area in north China. In 1957 he paid another visit to China and became interested in acupuncture, a traditional Chinese therapy. In the winter of the next year he made a special trip to Peking spending six months to study the technique. Back to Calcutta in May 1959, he used the technique to treat some common diseases with big success. This inspired him to open one acupuncture course after another in his own clinic to train acupuncture practitioners.

During his 1973 visit to China, he swapped experience with his Chinese colleagues to further his study in this field. When he returned home he reported to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Board of the Indian Council of Medical Research on China's latest achievements in acupuncture, which aroused the interest of India's medical circles.

Turkish Folk Dance Group

The first Turkish cultural group to visit this country after liberation, ten men and women dancers and two musicians of the Turkish Folk Dance Group gave performances this month in Peking, Shanghai and Hangchow. They brought with them a flashing glimpse of an ancient rich folk art and the friendship of the Turkish people for the Chinese people.

The group's repertoire contained selections of Bar dances of the Erzurum Region in the eastern part of Turkey. There was the Bashbar dance

performed by five beautifully costumed young men with few body movements, depending almost entirely on agile footwork to portray the warriors' proud dignity and swiftness of movement. In contrast the Chift Beyaz Guvercin dance is one of graceful flowing motion. Five girls in long gowns glide with light delicate steps across the stage, like a flight of white doves wheeling through the blue sky. As they dance they sing: "A pair of small white doves do fly, fly to settle on the top of the tent." "The beautiful carnation we love; let evil part from us for ever." The Turkish people's national trait of fearing not brute force finds full expression in the male combat Hancher dance. The two men, daggers drawn, mimic a fight between two fierce adversaries. Their movements are violent and hold spectators spellbound.

Also in the repertoire is a series of Halay dances from Gazi Antep, in southeastern Turkey. These dances have a strong rhythm and gracefully varied patterns with accentuated national flavour and colour. Several Chinese dancers took part in performing the Chepikli dance under the direction of Turkish artists. This dance was hugely enjoyed by the audience.

Though there were only two musicians — a piper/trumpeter and a drummer — accompanying the dancers, their music built up a powerful atmosphere carrying the audience to a faraway country.

The Turkish Folk Dance Group has 60 dancers and 15 musicians and was formed



Turkish folk dance.
Sketch by Chang Chu-liang

in 1975 to perform selected dances from ten Turkish regions. It has been abroad on many occasions.

Economic Co-operation

Hetian, the 13,500-ton freighter built by the Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works, was launched recently. This is the first cargo ship Pakistan has ever built for China.

Hasaheisa Friendship Textile Mill in Gezira Province, a Chinese-aid project, was handed over to the Sudan at a ceremony in Khartoum at the end of last February.

Rice Centres. On March 13, a ceremony was held in Lome for the handing over of two rice plantation centres built by China for Togo. A protocol on an agro-technique popularization centre to be built with Chinese aid was signed on the same occasion.

Sugar Project. A protocol on the Barreke sugar project was signed by China and Liberia early in March.

ROUND THE WORLD

SOUTH KOREA

Election — A Fraud

The Central Committee of the South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification on May 8 made public an open letter to the south Korean people of all walks of life, appealing to them to oppose the "election" fraud of the Pak Jung Hi clique and overthrow the fascist dictatorship. The letter pointed out that the "election to the national conference for unification" is merely a manoeuvre to give that clique a veneer of "democracy." So long as Pak Jung Hi remains in the usurped office of the presidency, there would be no end to the sufferings of the people and no possibility of prosperity for the country, the letter said.

On May 8, many Seoul University students distributed leaflets entitled "Students' Declaration for Democracy" in front of the student hall in the campus, opposing the "election" farce. There was a wide and ready response when some 1,500 students joined in the struggle. They demanded the repeal of the Pak clique's "Yusin constitution," abrogation of "emergency decrees," release of political prisoners, reinstatement of expelled students and freedom of speech.

When the Pak clique sent out 500 policemen to suppress the students, there was stiff resistance.

On May 9, Rihwa Women's University students held a

meeting demanding that the present regime step down.

TOUR OF SIX ARAB COUNTRIES

President Nimeri's Mission

Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, Chairman of the Arab Solidarity Committee and President of the Sudan, from May 3 to 13 visited Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. He is slated to visit other Arab countries. The Sudanese President's tour was aimed at restoring Arab solidarity and making preparations for an Arab summit.

Stopping over in Cairo on his way home on May 13, President Nimeri stressed that Arab countries must resolutely support the Arab Solidarity Committee. He said: "All the Arab leaders I met during my tour emphasized the need for joint Arab action to face the challenges and dangers confronted by the Arab nation as a result of Israeli aggression."

Sudanese Vice-President and Foreign Minister El Rashid El Tahir Bakr, who accompanied President Nimeri, said on May 14 that in their talks Arab heads of state unanimously held that the Arab struggle must keep to the goal of their Arab nation, i.e., liberate all the occupied Arab lands and ensure the rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and establish a Palestinian state.

The Arab Solidarity Committee was set up in accordance

with a resolution by the council meeting of the Arab League last March. It is an expression of the aspirations of the Arab countries and people to remove their differences. When there is unity among the Arab countries with a population of over 100 million and a territory of over 10 million square kilometres, they can defeat any external enemy.

U.S. SENATE

"Package Deal" to Sell Fighter Planes Approved

The U.S. Senate approved on May 15 the Carter administration's "package deal" to sell fighter planes to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel. According to the "package deal," 75 F-16s and 15 F-15s will be sold to Israel, 50 F-5Es to Egypt and 60 F-15s to Saudi Arabia.

When the "package deal" was first announced in mid-February, U.S. Secretary of State Vance said that the reason why the United States wanted to sell some warplanes to Egypt while selling to Israel was that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had "lost his major source of military equipment" as a result of following "a course in foreign affairs that involved a change in his country's relations with the Soviet Union." The United States, he said, had "a basic interest in responding to Egypt's legitimate needs." He also spoke of Saudi Arabia's "immense importance" in the Middle East, asserting that the proposed sale to that country "is reasonable and in our interest." On April 28, the Carter administration officially sent the "package

deal" to Congress for ratification.

A fierce debate on the deal took place in the U.S. Congress. Many congressmen opposed the sale of warplanes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, claiming that it would damage Israel's "security." But the Carter administration insisted that Congress ratify the "package deal." Secretary of State Vance, Defence Secretary Harold Brown and Acting Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff David Jones testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stressing that the "package deal" "will continue to assure that the military balance will remain in Israel's favour" while, at the same time, it would give Egypt and Saudi Arabia "a more reasonable assurance that they can defend themselves against potential attacks from other quarters about which they have real reason for concern."

After the Senate vote, President Carter said that this action "reaffirms" U.S. "commitment to the security of Israel," at the same time, it strengthens U.S. "ties" with some Arab nations. He also said: "The Senate's action makes it clear that the United States stands ready to provide needed assistance when unrestrained arms sales by other nations pose a threat to the security of our friends and allies."

The Egyptian paper *Al Akhbar* on May 17 editorialized on Moscow's reaction to the U.S. move. The editorial pointed out that since the expulsion of Soviet experts, Moscow has clamped an arms embargo on Egypt, "thinking that by such a

monopoly, it would be able to exercise control over us. But we have managed to render this kind of blockade futile by adopting a policy that allows Egypt to diversify her armament sources. And this is why Moscow has been stricken with consternation."

BRAZIL

Peasants Seize Land

The Brazilian peasants' seizure of land is snowballing as a result of the ruthless exploitation by the owners of big farms and plantations and the annexation of land by transnational companies. The struggle, which is most tense in Bahia State, northeast Brazil, has spread to regions in 58 municipalities. Some 700 peasant households have occupied 13,000 hectares of land in Salgado de Sao Felix municipality in Paraiba State. Armed conflicts between peasants and police and plantation-owners have broken out in Mato Grosso State. Farmers who have been living and working in a plantation in Teofilo Otoni, Minas Gerais State, since the 1940s, have never stopped fighting for the right to live on these 7,000 hectares of land.

In the past six years, there have been more than 450 conflicts between the poor peasants and the government and plantation-owners, in which more than 200 people were killed or wounded. The number of people who have seized land in Brazil tops 654,000. Many of them, Indians included, have gone to reclaim land in the forests after being driven out of their reserves. Today, they face the danger of being driven away from land they have reclaimed.

Land is very unevenly distributed in Brazil. In northeast Brazil, half of the land is owned by 4 per cent of the population, while two-thirds of the peasants share only 10 per cent of the land, invariably of the worst quality. These small land-owners are constantly menaced by polarization and bankruptcy. Statistics show that the number of small land-owners has dropped by 30,000 from 1965 to 1972, causing a steady increase in the number of land-seizing peasants and farm workers.

Oil News

- To safeguard its national resources, Bahrain decided on April 26 to take over the controlling interest of all foreign oil companies in the country. This decision was retroactive as from last January. The companies involved are Standard Oil of California, Texaco and the Continental Oil Company.

Prior to this, Bahrain had taken over 60 per cent of the shares of these companies in two moves.

- The 13th regular general assembly of the Mutual Assistance of Latin American Government Oil Companies (ARPEL) was held in Mexico City on April 24.

Speaking at the opening session, ARPEL General Secretary Vanrell Pastor called for the establishment of a united front of Latin American energy-producers to deal with the offensive mounted by transnational companies controlling oil funds and technology on the international market. He also proposed setting up a fund for oil exploitation.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Nationwide Sanitation Campaign

A LITTLE more than a month ago, there were still numerous makeshift shelters in some of Peking's parks and by the side of many streets. These had been put up after the strong Tangshan earthquake in July 1976. Though of a temporary nature, they affected to some degree both traffic and environmental sanitation. Now all these shelters have been dismantled and the dirt and bricks removed. A crash sanitation movement followed. It was estimated that at the height of the campaign, more than one million people took part in a single day, including office cadres, teachers, students, workers, neighbourhood residents and medical workers. Along some of the streets, saplings were planted, giving a new look to the city.

The spring sanitation movement was not limited to the capital. It was launched throughout the country, in the urban as well as rural areas.

Owing to instigations by the "gang of four," anarchism reigned in many places in the last few years. As a result, sanitary conditions were not as good as they had been before. With the approval of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee, the Central Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee was reactivated, with Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien as its chairman. The committee is charged with leading the nation's public health work centring on wiping out the four pests (rats, bed bugs, flies and mosquitoes) and combating diseases.

At the committee's first meeting, Vice-Premier Li recalled that it was Chairman

Mao who initiated the patriotic public health campaign many years ago and that Premier Chou served as the committee's chairman and tremendous achievements were made in those years. He called on the people of the whole country, men and women, old and young, to swing into action and he urged Party committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership to make the campaign a success.

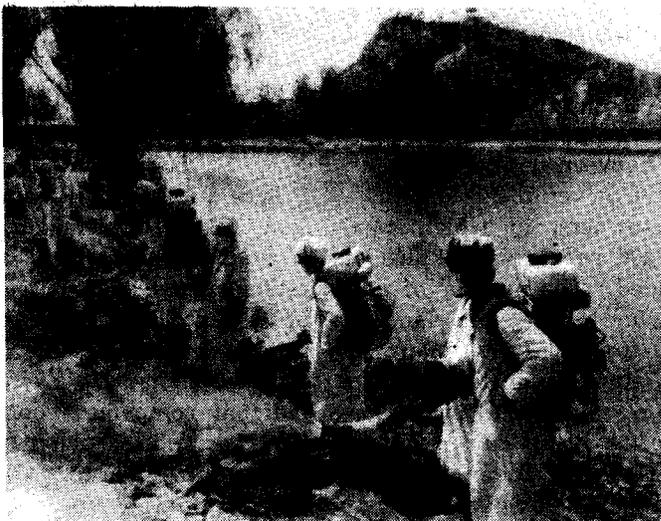
The whole nation responded to the call. Leading cadres of government organizations and P.L.A. commanders and commissars joined the masses in sweeping the streets and clearing away the garbage heaps. The scale of the recent sanitation movement and the number of people involved surpassed by far those of the past several years.

Minority Nationality Workers

A WORKER contingent made up of members of China's national minorities is constantly expanding as industry develops in their areas.

In China's population, the Hans account for 94 per cent, while the others consist of more than 50 minority nationalities, some of whom live in small communities of less than 1,000 people. Each nationality now has a number of workers among its own members.

There are five autonomous regions (equivalent to provinces) in China. Workers of Tibetan and other minority nationalities exceed half the total number of workers in the Tibet Autonomous Region. The number



Wiping out mosquitoes and flies in Tangshan.

of workers of Uighur and other nationalities in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region has increased by 40 per cent in the last decade. In the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, one-sixth of the Mongolian people are workers or staff members. National minority workers in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region also show a marked growth in numbers.

In pre-liberation days, most of these workers were slaves, serfs, impoverished peasants or herdsmen. With the help of veteran Han workers, they have now mastered production skills, while some have become outstanding or model workers. The slave system persisted right up to liberation in southwest China's Liangshan Mountain areas, inhabited by Yi people. Neither had handicrafts branched off from agriculture at that time. Now, some 110 small and medium-sized industrial enterprises have been established there, and many of the emancipated Yi slaves are now operating machines in factories.

In respect to political status, wages and welfare facilities, minority workers are the same as Han workers. They also do key technical work. Some have been promoted to leading posts in workshops, factories and mines or to managerial departments in industry. Hui worker Ma Ting-kuei, a shepherd before liberation, is now a Deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress and secretary of the Party branch of a mining team of a coal mine in



Ma Ting-kuei, worker of Hui nationality.

the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region. His team has overfulfilled its production quotas for 18 years in succession.

The minority workers' customs are respected. In the mines or factories which have minority workers, special canteens have been set up for them, or special food is prepared for them. Minority workers are encouraged by their enterprises to take up scientific and technical studies, either in regular classes or as students of experienced Han workers who are appointed to teach them.

Szechuan Grows More Bamboo

SZECHUAN Province in the southwest is one of China's major bamboo-producing regions. The genial climate and abundant rainfall provide favourable conditions for the growth of this plant. In the countryside bamboos are to be found growing around houses and along roadsides and river banks. In hilly and mountainous areas large stretches of

bamboo forests ranging from several hundred up to as much as 1,000 hectares are cultivated by state farms and people's communes.

There are over 120 varieties of bamboos in a park in Chengtu, capital of Szechuan Province.

Bamboo has a wide variety of uses. Living in mountains at 3,000 metres above sea level, the rare giant panda lives on the Glossyleaf Chinacane variety of bamboo. A tall and strong variety is used for scaffolding in construction, for water pipes and in making farm implements. The well-known quadrangular bamboo is good for making furniture and high-quality paper as well. Besides, bamboo shoots are an all-year-round favourite as a table delicacy.

Bamboo plaiting is a popular side-occupation in Szechuan's rural areas. The peasants make baskets, plates, cases and bottles with multifarious and elegant decorations. Bamboo plaited wares with a porcelain base and woven bamboo fans are in demand both domestically and for export. In 1977, the number of bamboo plaiting sideline groups in the province rose to over 49,000. They earned close to 100 million yuan for the people's communes.

Last year the province successfully trial-produced bamboo plywood and started mass production. Since then bamboo plywood has been used for furniture, farm implements and movable rooms.

Radio Peking

Schedule for English language transmissions beginning April 20, 1978

	GMT	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	kHz	
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	00:00-01:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	19, 16	15060, 15520, 17680	
	01:00-02:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 15060, 15520, 17680	
	02:00-03:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	24, 19, 16	12055, 15060, 17680	
	03:00-04:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780	
	12:00-13:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	25	11685	
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	03:00-04:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	24, 19, 16	12055, 15060, 15305, 17735	
	04:00-05:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	24, 19, 16	12055, 15060, 15305, 17735	
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	08:30-09:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 17	9460, 11600, 11720, 15045, 17635	
	09:30-10:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 17	9460, 11600, 11720, 15045, 17635	
	SOUTHEAST ASIA	12:00-13:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 19:30-20:30 (Singapore) 20:00-21:00 (Ho Chi Minh City, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19, 16	9290, 11650, 15270, 17810
13:00-14:00		20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Ho Chi Minh City, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19, 16	9290, 11650, 15270, 17810	
SOUTH ASIA		14:00-15:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi) 20:00-21:00 (Dacca) 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)	30, 25, 19	9860, 11650, 15080
		15:00-16:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi) 21:00-22:00 (Dacca) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)	30, 25, 19	9860, 11650, 15080
		18:00-19:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	247	1210
	EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	16:00-17:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	30, 19	9860, 15045
17:00-18:00		19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	30, 19	9860, 15045	
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	19:30-20:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia) 19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown) 20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	39, 31, 26	7620, 9470, 11302	
	20:30-21:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos) 22:30-23:30 (Cairo)	39, 31, 26	7620, 9470, 11302	
	EUROPE	20:30-21:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	43, 39, 26	6860, 7590, 11500
		21:30-22:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	43, 39, 26	6860, 7590, 11500