

PEKING REVIEW

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Shanghai Brings Surface Subsidence Under Control

Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement

April 10, 1972

Superpowers' Contention for Hegemony In the Mediterranean

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Samdech Sihanouk Visits Korea

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk left Peking for Pyongyang by special train on April 4 on a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of Cambodia, accompanied Samdech and Madame Sihanouk on the visit.

Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth were at the railway station to give the party a send-off.

Also present at the railway station were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo. Comrade Teng Ying-chao went to the Guest House to see Samdech and Madame Sihanouk off.

When Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and the other distinguished Cambodian guests stopped over at Tientsin and passed the border city of Tantung, they were warmly welcomed and seen off by leading members of the organizations concerned as well as over 3,000 people there.

Maltese Government Delegation Ends Visit

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff and the Maltese Government Delegation led by him wound up a successful friendship visit to China and left Kwangchow for home on April 8 by special train via Hongkong.

The delegation arrived in Shanghai on April 1 and came to Peking the next day. Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, it also visited Nanking and Kwangchow.

During their visit to China, Prime Minister Mintoff and members of the Maltese Government Delegation

Lorry Sant, Dr. Edgar Mizzi, Joseph Forace and Joe Camilleri, held sincere and friendly talks with Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Han Tsung-cheng and others. The talks produced satisfactory results.

While in China, the distinguished Maltese guests visited factories, a people's commune, the Chinese Export Commodities Fair exhibition halls, the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition, the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge and places of historical and cultural interest. They had wide contact with Chinese people. Wherever they went, the visitors got a warm welcome and hospitable reception.

Holding streamers and beating drums and gongs, several thousand people of Kwangchow gave the Maltese guests an enthusiastic send-off on April 8. When Prime Minister Mintoff and the other guests bade farewell to the crowds in the company of Premier Chou En-lai and Ting Sheng, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Commander of the Kwangchow Units of the Chinese P.L.A., the people waved bouquets and ribbons and shouted slogans, congratulating the Maltese Government Delegation on its successful visit, hailing the new development in the friendship between the peoples of China and Malta, and voicing firm support to the Maltese Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence.

Condolence on Karume's Death

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu sent a message on April 10 to Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, expressing deep condolence on the death of First Vice-President Abeid Amani Karume who was assassinated.

The message reads: "Shocked to learn of the unfortunate death of His Excellency Abeid Amani Karume,

First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, who was assassinated, I wish to express to you my deep condolence and profound sympathy."

On April 11, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei called at the Tanzanian Embassy in Peking and expressed their condolences on the death of First Vice-President Karume.

First Vice-President Karume was assassinated in Zanzibar on the afternoon of April 7. The Zanzibar Afro-Shirazi Party and the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council issued a statement expressing deep sorrow over his death.

The Tanzanian Government also announced that the whole country would be in mourning over the late First Vice-President from April 9 to 15.

Opening of Palestinian People's Congress Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on April 6 to Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, warmly greeting the opening of the Palestinian People's Congress and wishing it success. The message said:

"The Palestinian people are a people with a long-standing glorious tradition of waging struggles against imperialism. In order to recover their national rights, the Palestinian people and their armed forces have in the past few years held aloft the banner of anti-imperialist armed struggle and, in most difficult and complex circumstances, fought valiantly, dealt incessant blows on the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and their lackeys and repeatedly frustrated their military attacks and political schemes, thus making important contributions to the liberation cause of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. Your just struggle has won general praise and support among

the Afro-Asian people and the people of the whole world. The Chinese Government and people extend to you their cordial regards and militant revolutionary greetings.

"Dear friends, I wish to take this opportunity to reaffirm to you: The Chinese Government and people will unfailingly and resolutely support your just struggle. We will forever stand together with the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. We are convinced that, by persevering in the great unity against imperialism, persisting in a protracted armed struggle and guarding against all sorts of schemes of the enemy, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples will certainly be able to overcome the temporary difficulties along their road of advance and win final victory."

Premier Chou Meets Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Wang Kuo-chuan on March 28 met Aiichiro Fujiyama, Diet Member of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party and former Foreign Minister of Japan, and his secretaries Tamotsu Yamamoto and Fumio Saito. Premier Chou and Wang Kuo-chuan had a friendly conversation with Aiichiro Fujiyama.

Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama and his party arrived in Peking on March 23. Leading members of Chinese organizations concerned Kuo Mo-jo and Wang Kuo-chuan met them during their stay in Peking. Wang Kuo-chuan gave a dinner in their honour.

Concluding their friendly visit to Peking on March 31, Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama and his companions left for visits to Shanghai and Hangchow.

Peking's New Petro-Chemical Complex

A big, modern petro-chemical complex—the Peking General Petro-Chemical Plant—is rising in Fenghuangling on the capital's southwest outskirts.

A work force of more than 10,000 workers, cadres, technicians and P.L.A. commanders and fighters went

there in October 1968 to find only ravines of rock and bramble. Within a year, they had built three big oil-refining sets and corresponding auxiliary projects capable of handling 2.5 million tons of crude oil annually. These went into operation before October 1, 1969.

To build three sets of high-quality oil-refining equipment in a year involved many difficulties. However, they worked hard and used their ingenuity. Supported by several hundred factories, mines and other enterprises all over the country, they overcame the difficulties and finished their task three days ahead of schedule. In the first year, they made and set up over 1,000 pieces of equipment, some ten refining towers and over 70 big and medium-sized tanks, laid more than 200 kilometres of pipe, removed more than one million cubic metres of earth and rock and built two railway stations, some workshops and roads.

Eight months later they discovered that further improvements were possible regarding the commissioned oil-refining sets which were of an advanced level in the 60s and that the potential of some equipment had not been fully utilized. They decided to do more renovations on the three sets. "Three-in-one" technical renovation groups made up of workers, cadres and technicians were formed in every workshop to study how to make improvements. Work went on day and night in the hot weather. After various checks, re-assembling and renovation within a little over one month, they doubled the designed capacity of the three sets.

In the meantime, workers and staff members of the complex began building some ten sets of new petro-chemical equipment. Constantly gaining new experience on the job, they spent only one year and six days to finish a big synthetic rubber workshop capable of producing 15,000 tons a year.

The works has built 15 oil-refining and chemical units which are producing petrol, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricating oil, synthetic rubber, polystyrene and other oil and chemical products.

Chinese Delegation to Third U.N.C.T.A.D. Leaves for Santiago

A delegation of the People's Republic of China to the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (U.N.C.T.A.D.) left Peking by air on April 4 for Santiago, capital of Chile, via Paris.

The party of 29 people included Chou Hua-min, leader of the delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Lin Ping, deputy leader of the delegation and Chinese Ambassador to Chile (already in Chile); representatives Chang Chien-hua (already in Chile), Lin Chi-hsin, Yen Chia-hua, Shao Yi-li, Hsueh Na and Shan Yi; and advisers, secretaries, interpreters and staff members; and an accompanying correspondent.

Tang Ming-chao who was going to work in the United Nations, and Lin Fang, head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the Military Staff Committee of the U.N., left for New York via Paris by the same plane.

Seeing them off at the airport were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo and leading members as well as over one hundred staff members of the departments concerned.

The third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development were to take place from April 13 to May 19 in Santiago, with the participation of representatives from over 140 countries and regions.

Tang Ming-chao Appointed U.N. Under-Secretary- General

On the recommendation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim appointed Tang Ming-chao U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and Decolonization on April 5.

A U.N. press spokesman announced the appointment in a press release in the afternoon of the same day.

Tang Ming-chao will assume his post on May 1, 1972.

(Continued on p. 17.)

Shanghai Brings Surface Subsidence Under Control

L YING along the coast of the East China Sea, Shanghai is our country's largest industrial city. From the time the ground surface in its urban areas began subsiding in 1921 until 1965, the most serious places had sunk 2.37 metres. In the six years between 1966 and 1971 during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the ground not only stopped sinking but was raised 16 millimetres. Led by the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as the leader, Shanghai's working class and revolutionary people have basically controlled surface subsidence in the city.

Solving the "Riddle" of Subsidence

A good number of measures to reduce surface subsidence had been adopted in Shanghai since liberation, but the phenomenon was not under control. The city's surface is less than four metres above sea level and unless the subsidence could be rapidly controlled, the ground might sink below sea level some day in the future.

Immediately after our hydro-geological survey team was set up in 1962, the Party organization instructed us to rely on the masses and quickly find out the causes of surface subsidence and ways to control it.

To bring it under control, it was first necessary to find the real causes. At a meeting to discuss the problem in 1962, a few persons listed "ten major factors" for the ground sinking. These included the rise of sea level, pressure from tall buildings, tapping natural gas, new tectonic movements, and pumping large amounts of underground water.

Could all these factors stand up? It was wrong to negate them all, but accepting them blindly would be even more erroneous. Only by collecting large amounts of data through practice could we verify whether these factors had any connection with surface subsidence.

"Since the sea level has risen continuously, the ground has sunk relatively." Was this correct or not? In the light of the long history of the earth's development, the sea level did rise or fall at different

The article was written on the basis of collective discussions by workers, technicians and cadres of the Shanghai Hydro-geological Survey Team, as well as the Shanghai Water Works and the Shanghai No. 7 and No. 17 Cotton Mills.

times. Consequently this could cause the relative sinking and rising of the ground. The question was whether this change has affected Shanghai. We studied the records through the years of several tide observation stations. These showed that the average tide level varied from year to year, but the fluctuations did not exceed 30 millimetres in the 48 years between 1915 and 1963. The general trend remained basically stable. Thus the possibility of "subsidence caused by the rise of sea level" was excluded.

"Surface subsidence is caused by the pressure of tall buildings." We examined the historical data of several tall buildings in the urban districts. They had sunk over several years following construction, but the rate declined year after year. In general, they stopped sinking after 15 or 20 years. This proved that tall buildings could only cause local and temporary surface subsidence and were not the major cause for such an occurrence over large areas in Shanghai.

"Tapping underground natural gas causes surface subsidence." Based on foreign reference material and our surveying at sites, large-scale extraction certainly will give rise to subsidence. But the urban areas had long stopped such extracting and only the suburban areas tapped a small amount of natural gas. Therefore, tapping natural gas could not be used to explain why Shanghai's ground surface still continued to sink.

In short, some of the so-called "ten major factors" took false phenomena as the essence, some regarded secondary factors as the primary ones, and the others used causes in other places at different times to explain what was happening here. That was why they could not precisely and definitely explain the main cause of surface subsidence in Shanghai. Although some had raised the question of "pumping large amounts of underground water," which later proved to be the main cause for surface subsidence in the city, lack of investigation and study prevented arriving at a well-proved judgment.

Surface subsidence is a complex movement of the strata which varies according to the different geological structures in different places. "Without concrete analysis there can be no knowledge of the particularity of any contradiction." To find out the real cause in the city, we held that we should not only study the general law of such phenomenon but, more

important, its particular law in Shanghai. Only in this way could we derive the proper conclusion and effectively control the surface subsidence here.

So we relied on the worker masses to carry out extensive surveys and made a detailed analysis of large amounts of historical and present-day data. We found that subsidence was most serious in some industrial districts in the eastern and western parts of the city. Further analysis showed that the biggest subsidence took place in areas where the textile mills were fairly concentrated. Why was this? We learnt that these mills had sunk a large number of deep wells and used large quantities of underground water. This was a clue indicating the cause of Shanghai's surface subsidence. Tracing this clue we made an investigation of the history and present conditions of the city's deep wells and the use of underground water, and set up a file for each well.

Shanghai's first deep well had been sunk in 1860. Up to the eve of liberation (1949), the number had increased to 708 and 240,000 tons of water had been tapped daily. The ground surface sank 35 millimetres in 1948. In 1956, there were 854 deep wells and 340,000 tons of water were tapped every day. The surface sank 54 millimetres. In 1960 the deep wells rose to 1,183 and the tapped water to 560,000 tons every day. Consequently, surface subsidence reached 98 millimetres a year. These figures clearly demonstrated the relation between the number of deep wells, the amount of underground water used and the rate of subsidence. The bigger the number of deep wells and the amount of underground water tapped, the faster the rate of surface subsidence.

The "riddle" was finally solved. Pumping large amounts of underground water was the main cause of surface subsidence in Shanghai — this was our preliminary conclusion based on repeated investigations and study.

Mastering the Law of Inner-Movement of Strata

We could not work out really effective methods to control surface subsidence merely by knowing the phenomena which have been reflected on the ground surface. To really grasp knowledge and practice with regard to such subsidence, it was necessary to deepen the study of the earth's strata and get hold of the law of its inner-movement.

Was it true that tapping large amounts of underground water would inevitably give rise to surface subsidence? We thought this was not the general case. Shanghai's problem must be related to inner contradictions of the strata. Chairman Mao has taught us: **"When you do anything, unless you understand its actual circumstances, its nature and its relations to other things, you will not know the laws governing it, or**

know how to do it, or be able to do it well." In order to get a clear picture of the relations between the movement of underground water and that within the strata; we started making investigations and surveys in the central portion of the sinking areas.

Workers operating deep wells in a textile mill told us of a strange phenomenon. The pipes in their mill's deep wells automatically went up every year. After being shortened, they continued to rise the next year. What force pushed the pipes up? To reveal this "secret," we investigated every deep well in the city. We found that the pipes in 21 per cent of the deep wells went up every year and the sites of these wells were not only concentrated but located within the subsiding areas. This clue seemed to be a key for revealing the law governing the interactions between underground water and the strata.

We geological workers and the masses conducted extensive surveys and studies of the stratigraphical structure in the Shanghai area and observed at fixed intervals the minute changes in such phenomena as the water table and stratigraphic compression which were caused by tapping underground water. As a result, we collected large amounts of technical data and material. By **"discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside,"** we analysed them and arrived at an understanding of the essence of the strata.

Shanghai has a 300-metre-thick layer of overburden from the ground surface to the bedrock. At 150 metres below the surface there is a layer of clay highly resistant to compression. Between the surface and 150 metres below, there are four layers of clay and two water-bearing horizons. One clay layer has high resistance to compression and the three others are highly compressible clayey silt. The highly compressible silt below the surface and down to the depth of 75 metres compacts easily. When underground water was pumped out, the water table fell, large quantities of water left the silt bed and thus the latter was compressed. On the ground, this resulted in surface subsidence. None of these occurred in places where the water had been pumped from the bedrock. The deep-well pipes which rose every year were drilled to the more than 75-metre-deep water-bearing sandy layer which did not sink simultaneously. As the ground surface subsided, the pipes did not go down with it. Therefore, they appeared to be going up.

Through a comprehensive analysis of large amounts of material, we understood: The cause of surface subsidence in Shanghai was the pumping of large quantities of underground water. This phenomenon was characterized by three "concentrations." The relevant strata supplying the water were concentrated in two water-bearing layers between 75 and 150 metres below the surface. The sites of subsidence were concentrated

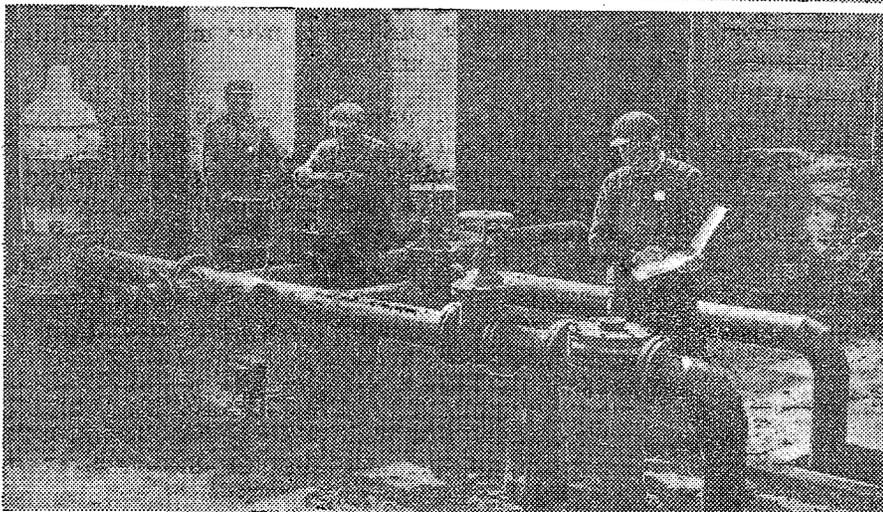
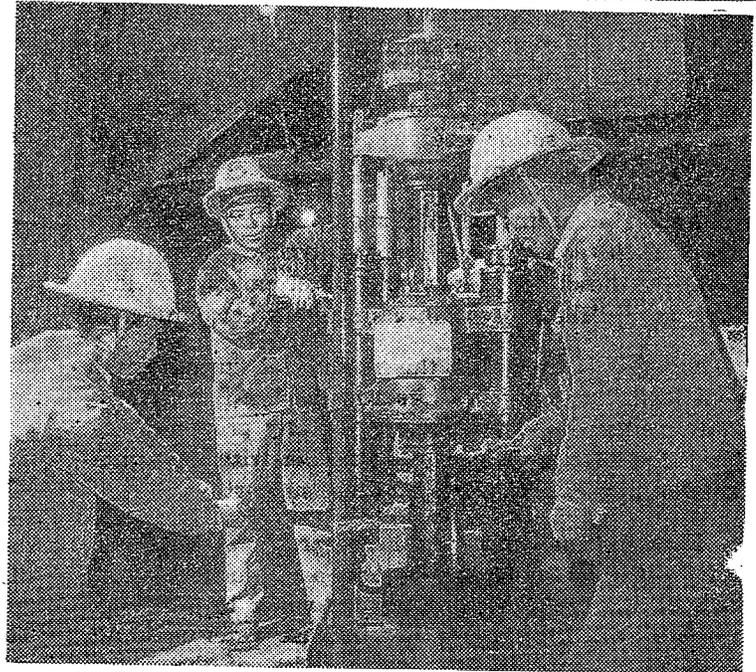
in several eastern and western industrial districts. The time of surface subsidence was concentrated in summer. Consequently, it was more serious in the industrial districts than in other districts, where less underground water was pumped out, and at a faster rate in summer than in winter.

Should the Wells Be Used or Not?

After the main cause of surface subsidence was known, we proceeded to study how to control it. There were two diametrically opposed views on this question. Some held that surface subsidence would be checked only when no more underground water was pumped out, and there was no other way but to stop using the wells. The majority of comrades, however, disagreed with this proposal of "giving up eating for fear of choking."

Should the wells be used or not? This became the focus of contention. Our investigation and analysis of the use of underground water showed that about 30 per cent of the underground water used could be replaced by running water while the rest had to be tapped. The temperature of underground water is much lower than surface water in summer, many factories needed it for cooling their workshops or regulating the humidity. Instead of prohibiting the use of underground water, more and more such water would be needed in line with industrial development. There was only one real alternative: Continue to use the water without causing surface subsidence.

Could this be done? The use of water and surface subsidence were two aspects of a contradiction which had to be solved in controlling the subsidence. "In given conditions two contradictory things can be united and can transform themselves into each other." In the course of surface subsidence, the lowering of the water table was



Top: Discussing how to control surface subsidence.

Middle: Drilling to ascertain strata conditions.

Bottom: Pumping water in.

the condition for the contradictory things to transform themselves into each other. Could we replenish the underground water by pumping surface water into the ground so as to prevent the surface from subsiding? We made up our minds to start the experiment of recharging surface water and raising the water table so as to control surface subsidence.

Utilizing Law of Movement of Underground Water

We ran into many new problems when we began to do this.

The first was where to pump water into the ground. Our previous survey had showed that Shanghai's underground water is replenished by the Yangtze River through ancient underground river channels. Because the water-bearing layers are almost level and contain fine sand which retards the flow of water, hence replenishment is slow. Therefore, surface subsidence was caused when large quantities of underground water had been pumped out. To replenish the underground water, someone suggested digging several wells on the city outskirts for recharging the water. But how much was needed to control surface subsidence in the urban area? This called for a series of hydro-geological data.

Acting according to this suggestion, one of our survey teams spent two weeks and used a dozen or so barrels of diesel oil to keep the water pump working. However, it failed to obtain a single correct datum.

Practice showed that this method of "using water from far-off to put out a nearby fire" did not work. Could we use the deep wells in the city proper to recharge the water? We discussed this idea with the workers who immediately gave us strong support.

How to pump water underground? At first we thought it was easy to do so as long as there were wells. We used fire-hydrants to pump the water in. Not long after we started, we had to stop because water could no longer be pumped in. An examination of the water which we pumped out again showed that it contained air bubbles and a large amount of sludge which blocked all the passes between the clay beds. To solve this problem, we had to prevent air from entering the pipes. The workers devised methods of vacuum recharge and periodically pumped the water out.

The problems of where and how to recharge had been solved, but surface subsidence was still far from being controlled. If our recharging did not conform to the objective law of movement of underground water, we certainly could not achieve our aim.

The characteristic of water on the surface is that it flows easily. What is the characteristic of underground water? Someone said that it did not flow, others said it flowed quickly. With the workers, the test we

made proved that although there was a very slight difference between various areas, generally speaking the city's underground water flowed very slowly. In fine sandy layers it flowed only three to five metres every 24 hours even when it was being pumped out. If no pumping was done, the flow was so slow that it was hardly noticeable. The test also revealed that the underground water temperature showed almost no variation during one or two months and differences in a period of six months were also very small.

After we found that underground water flowed very slowly and its temperature varied very slightly, we had an objective basis for recharging the water. Since underground water flowed very slowly, the underground water table remained at a certain level every year, and this held surface subsidence in check. Every winter when many factories stopped using underground water, we recharged large amounts of water while little was pumped out. This caused the underground water table to rise gradually and the surface began to rise. The following summer when factories consumed a lot and only a small amount was recharged, the water table gradually went down. This caused the surface to subside. Shanghai's land surface oscillates this way. Since the underground water temperature scarcely varied, it was still at the same natural temperature even six months later. That was why when most of the deep wells were filled with water in winter, the water was still cold when pumped out again in summer, and when a few of the deep wells were recharged in summer, it was still warm when pumped out in winter. This was of high economic value.

More Initiative in Controlling Surface Subsidence

With the initial success we had gained in using underground water and not causing the ground to sink, could we say that we had complete control over surface subsidence? No. Chairman Mao has taught us: "The history of mankind is one of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. This process is never-ending." On the basis of continuously summing up our experience in the last few years, we made it our aim to have more initiative in controlling surface subsidence.

By studying a number of records of water being recharged from all over the city, we found that there were different results when the same amount of water was recharged. There was a noticeable surface rising when recharge began one year. But the situation had not been the same in another year. The same thing happened when the recharge period ended. One year, the land immediately sank for a short time when we stopped recharging; another year this did not happen. What was the reason?

We studied this with the workers who did the recharge and found out that in the year which showed conspicuous surface rising when water began

to be recharged, the factories had started recharging at the same time and the underground water table rose over a large area, while surface rising was slow in another year when the factories started at different times and this resulted in an uneven underground water table. On the other hand, surface subsidence occurred if all the factories stopped recharging the water at the same time, and there was a slight, or no sinking at all, if they stopped at different times.

There must be some law governing phenomena which appeared time and again. The same amount of water recharged repeatedly resulted in different rising and sinking. What law did that fact reflect? Engels said: "The fusion of many forces into one single force, creates, to use Marx's phrase, a 'new power,' which is essentially different from the sum of its separate forces." The fact that there were vastly different results when the same amount of water recharged was concentrated or spread out reflected the above-mentioned truth. Concentrated recharging of water resulted in the rapid accumulation of water to a certain amount within a short time. When this was done, its reaction on the surface was a conspicuous quantitative change — the surface rose. On the other hand, the different wells discontinuing the recharge in different stages enabled a certain amount to be retained for a comparatively long period, and this could slow down another conspicuous quantitative change — surface subsidence. Grasping this law, we could control the downward movement of the land with greater freedom.

So every winter, we fixed the date in advance for starting to recharge, and water was sent into several hundred wells at the same time. When the time to stop came, we also arranged beforehand for the different wells to stop at various times. We gradually evolved a complete system of recharging water based on the different geological structures and the needs of various trades. The system has been adopted by all factories concerned in the city.

Chairman Mao says: "In given conditions, each of the contradictory aspects within a thing transforms itself into its opposite, changes its position to that of its opposite." A certain quantity can transform itself into a certain quality, and a certain quality can transform itself into a certain quantity. This idea gave the textile workers something to think about. These comrades who worked at the forefront of recharging thought: Every ton of underground water used should be replenished by a ton of water on the surface. According to the principle that quality and quantity can transform themselves into each other, could they use one ton of water to replace several tons by raising the quality of the underground water? Since underground water was used for cooling purposes, the colder the water the more effective it would be for lowering the temperature. This could be achieved if recharging was concentrated in winter. So the period for this was

fixed from every November to April of the following year. According to the curve of the natural temperature of this period, which runs from high to low and then from low to high, we required that the amount of water recharged be small — big — small. To recharge more water in the coldest weather, we continuously improved our technique and method of recharge and greatly increased efficiency.

As a result of this series of measures, the underground water temperature has dropped lower and lower. Tests by the Shanghai No. 17 Cotton Mill show that the temperature has fallen from 21 to 14.5 degrees C. The actual effect is that one ton of this water now equals two to three tons before. As a result, the actual amount of water consumed by the whole city in 1971 was 7 per cent lower as compared with 1966, although industrial production since that year has developed rapidly and the scope of underground water used has been continuously expanded.

Importance of Correct Line

The fact that the gradual sinking of Shanghai's surface in the past has been controlled and there is a slight rising of the surface instead vividly tells of the superiority of the socialist system and the boundless creativeness of the masses. If there were no socialist co-operation between factories and enterprises in the whole city and no concerted efforts by the masses, there would be absolutely no controlling of Shanghai's surface subsidence.

Take the experiment of recharging water for instance. Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, only three to five units took part in it. In 1966, the year the Great Cultural Revolution started, more than 100 factories which had some 200 deep wells joined efforts in the work. In the wake of the success of the Great Cultural Revolution, during which we carried out deep-going criticism of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the masses' socialist enthusiasm has been brought into fuller play. This has given a mass character to the work of experimenting on replenishing underground water and controlling surface subsidence. A good number of "well experts" and "well doctors" and a group of surface subsidence enthusiasts have come forth. Of the large amount of technical figures and data we accumulated during the survey, many were from records provided by workers, peasants and soldiers who did periodical observation and measuring in the various districts in the city. Without the strenuous efforts of these people, we geological workers, numbering only a few, certainly could not have had such success in a short period.

There have been some achievements in controlling Shanghai's surface subsidence, but our knowledge of the objective law of surface subsidence is far from complete. There are still many problems we have to study and solve.

People's Army Learns From the People

by the First Company of a Chinese People's Liberation Army unit on the Fukien front

THE Chinese People's Liberation Army was born and developed in the course of the struggle of the masses of the people. Learning from them is our army's fine tradition.

In the early days of the founding of our army, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The army must become one with the people so that they see it as their own army. Such an army will be invincible..." History and facts have both proved that learning from the masses of the people is not only an embodiment of our army's essence, but an important aspect in building a people's army. The relation between our army and the people is one like fish to water and the army cannot exist if separated from the people. Its growth is inseparable from the support, assistance and education given by the people.

Our company was founded on a local armed force detachment of the masses in Chuhsien County, Shantung Province, in the last stage of the War of Resistance Against Japan. From the day it was founded, it has maintained a flesh-and-blood link with the masses of the people. It has not only received their material support, but more important, it has been educated by their revolutionary spirit. We arrived at the understanding that learning from the masses enabled us to gain spiritual strength and that whenever we battled together with the masses, this was a vivid education in people's war.

Our company took part in the battle to capture Tsinan, a strategic city in Shantung, in September 1948 and the Huai-Hai campaign between October 1948 and January 1949 in which more than 555,000 enemy troops were wiped out. Later we crossed the Yangtze River and marched to Fukien Province on the southeast coast. Wherever we went, there was the people's support. They moved ammunition, carried the wounded on stretchers, reported enemy movements and served as guides. They told us how they suffered under the exploiting classes and of their hatred for foreign invaders, encouraging us to be brave in wiping out the enemy. Carrying millet and pushing wheelbarrows, many people accompanied us all the way from Shantung to the southern bank of the Yangtze. The masses' revolutionary spirit spurred us on to liberate the whole of China.

War has enabled us to reach a simple conclusion: As long as the masses push wheelbarrows and carry

baskets on shoulder-poles and stretchers to accompany us, we will be victorious in battle; as long as the masses are with us, we will be able to overcome difficulties and defeat the enemy. Recorded in the history of our company is the following event: In the battle to liberate a small island off the southeast coast in 1952, the whole company landed on a beach and reached a forward position. A hidden enemy pillbox suddenly opened fire, halting the men's advance. At this crucial point, the island's peasants and fishermen came to our aid. Familiar with the terrain and the enemy disposition, they led our company's shock detachment to approach the enemy rapidly without being discovered. After the detachment had blown up the pillbox, the whole company, like a sharp sword, plunged straight into the heart of the enemy. The battle ended in victory.

In the spring of 1955 our company was stationed on a small island on the Fukien front. An island in the sea, it had a great many rocks but no vegetation. There was salt water but little fresh water on this wind-swept island. To help the company foster the idea of the need to defend this part of the motherland for a long time, we organized cadres and fighters to go deep among the masses and learn from their heroic spirit of struggle against the enemy. Our comrades said: "The fishermen here didn't let the enemy get the upper hand because of the unfavourable natural environment. Every inch of the island is our motherland's sacred territory. Today the motherland entrusts us to defend it, we should stand here as firm as a rock!"

We have been on this small island for 17 years. The maturing of our company and the progress of its fighters are inseparable from learning from the local masses. Our fighters have all grown up in the new society and have not experienced suffering under class exploitation. Whenever recruits come into our company, we ask old fishermen here to talk about the island's history. This has been a class education. The recruits often joined the masses in recalling suffering in the old society and contrasting it with happiness in the new society. Whenever veteran soldiers are demobbed, we ask the local cadres to tell them about grasping class struggle and grasping revolution and promoting production so as to educate them to vigorously engage in socialist revolution and construction after leaving the army.

The 1972 New Year editorial by *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* relayed Chairman Mao's

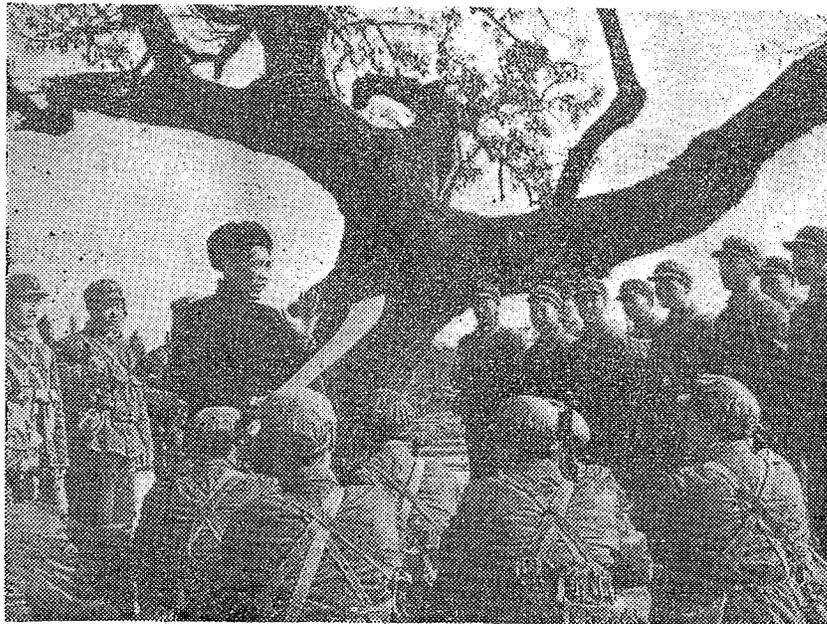
call: "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country." While carrying out education in ideology and political line, our company invited a leading member of the local production brigade to give a report on the history of the struggle between the two lines on the island. Because of the interference of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the collective economy of the island was seriously damaged and public accumulation dwindled to an insignificant sum.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, the poor and lower-middle fishermen criticized the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi, and the brigade's Party branch persevered in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As a result, the collective economy advanced rapidly in the past few years and public accumulation rose to 160,000 yuan. The brigade added over 200 nets of plastic cord to its fishing gear and all its fishing boats have motors installed. Every household has electric lights. Apart from issuing food grain to its members every month, the brigade also distributes petty cash monthly to members. Free medical service and free education to the children have been introduced.

The island's changes gave all the commanders and fighters in our company a vivid lesson of the struggle between the two lines. This helped us get a deeper understanding that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."

Learning from the masses' revolutionary spirit of hard work and self-reliance, the company's commanders and fighters moved piles of rocks, collected earth bit by bit and built some 100 vegetable plots. Pumpkins from the Chingkangshan area, French beans from Peking, Chinese cabbage from Shantung and red pepper from Hunan have all been planted on the island and given good yields. Through their joint efforts, the armymen and people built a reservoir and thus changed the situation in which fresh water was as expensive as oil.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." Whether to learn from the masses of the people or not is a question of world outlook. Only when one has fostered the Marxist theory of knowledge that "the masses are the real heroes" can he be a willing pupil of the masses and modestly learn from them. We ruthlessly criticized the idealist conception of history that "heroes create history," a conception long spread by the exploiting classes. The commanders and fighters not only realized the need of



A P.L.A. unit asks a veteran guerrilla fighter to tell of the struggle against the enemy.

learning from the masses, but understood why they should do so. We regarded the masses' criticism and supervision as their political care for us, and considered modestly listening to their opinions as an important measure for the company's revolutionization. On the Army Day and on the eve of the Spring Festival each year, we send out representatives to visit the masses, canvassing their opinions and listening to their criticism. We also invite the island's leading cadres and fishermen's representatives to our company and attend meetings to exchange opinions frankly.

Deputy company leader Comrade Chen Chih-chung led a work group to help in the work of a fishery production team. Taking fishermen as his teachers and modestly learning from local cadres, he took part in physical labour and lived with them. His work was rated high and welcomed by all. Later he did less physical labour and had less contacts with the masses because he thought he had become familiar with local conditions and a good start had been made in the work. He spent more and more time in the office attending meetings and reading relevant material. When the islanders met him, they would say: "Deputy company leader Chen, you must be busy these days!" Chen Chih-chung felt that this was a criticism of his style of work. He again went among the masses and improved his style of work.

Chen Chih-chung's experience was a profound education to all of us. Cadres and fighters all set strict demands on themselves and took the masses as their teachers in their contacts with them. When they work with the masses, they discuss things with them. In discussions they listen modestly to the masses' opinions. The whole company now has fostered a good style of respecting and learning from the masses.

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of the People's Republic of China

April 10, 1972

In the past few days, U.S. imperialism brazenly sent out large numbers of aircraft and warships to bomb and shell many areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, thus committing new crimes against the Vietnamese people. At the same time, the U.S. aggressors moved additional scores of B-52 strategic bombers to their Guam base and several aircraft-carriers into the Bac Bo Gulf, while declaring that they would continue such attacks, making a truculent war threat to the Vietnamese people. The Chinese Government and people express their utmost indignation at these acts of aggression of U.S. imperialism.

On April 6, 1972 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement, sternly denouncing the new military adventure of U.S. imperialism, reiterating the solemn and just stand that the land, air space and territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are inviolable, and expressing the iron-like determination of the Vietnamese people to smash all military adventures of the U.S. aggressors. The Chinese Government and people express their resolute support for this.

In an attempt to justify its acts of aggression, the U.S. Government audaciously claims that its raids on north Viet Nam are "in response to" the north Vietnamese "invasion" of south Viet Nam. This argument is ridiculous and absurd to the extreme. As is known to all, south and north Viet Nam is one country; it was on the pretext of the same argument that U.S. imperialism groomed the Ngo Dinh Diem puppet clique and unleashed its war of aggression against Viet Nam; and it was again on the pretext of the same argument that U.S. imperialism launched massive air and naval attacks on north Viet Nam and expanded the war to the whole of Viet Nam after suffering disastrous defeats in south Viet Nam. The so-called "Bac Bo Gulf Incident" of 1964 was a plot laid by the United States for making raids on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The true story has long been disclosed to

the whole world. It is precisely on the pretext of so-called responding to north Vietnamese "invasion" that U.S. imperialism has expanded the war to north Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina step by step. This is a fact known to the whole world, and no hoax is of any avail.

The Vietnamese nation is a whole. It is fully legitimate and a matter of course for the Vietnamese compatriots in the northern and southern parts of the country to support each other and jointly combat the aggressors in order to attain the sacred goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the reunification of their fatherland. No military threats of the U.S. aggressors can hold back the triumphant advance of the Vietnamese people in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; nor can they prevent the people in north Viet Nam from fulfilling their sacred duty of supporting their blood-sealed countrymen in the south.

At present, the heroic Vietnamese people are marching victoriously on the road of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The armed forces and people of south Viet Nam have launched vehement offensives on various battlefields and stunned and badly battered the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, thus dealing a heavy blow at the U.S. programme of "Vietnamizing" the war. Standing in combat readiness, the armed forces and people of north Viet Nam have time and again severely punished the intruding U.S. aggressors and continuously scored important successes. The Chinese Government and people warmly acclaim the magnificent victories won by the fraternal Vietnamese people and firmly believe that the Vietnamese people, uniting and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Lao and Cambodian peoples, will certainly frustrate all military adventures and political schemes of U.S. imperialism and win complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Hail the New Victory of South Vietnamese Army and People

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces demolished many puppet army bases in a fierce offensive mounted in the Quang Tri-Thua Thien area in the last few days and killed, wounded or captured many enemy troops. The Chinese people enthusiastically hail this new splendid victory by the south Vietnamese armed forces and people.

This offensive of the south Vietnamese armed forces and people has fully demonstrated the dauntless revolutionary spirit of their firm resolve to fight and win and the mighty power of people's war. Concentrating a superior force, charging forward courageously in battle and mounting successive attacks, the people's armed forces have overrun the puppet troops' strongholds in the Quang Tri-Thua Thien area and annihilated large groups of enemy effectives. This is a heavy blow to the "Vietnamization" programme pursued by U.S. imperialism. This victory is a new contribution to the three Indochinese peoples' joint struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The panic-stricken Saigon puppet clique is now rushing in more reinforcements while U.S. imperialism has sent out aircraft and gathered together warships in the last few days in a vain effort to check the fierce offensive of the patriotic armed forces and people of Viet

Nam. U.S. officials in Washington asserted that the United States would "leave open a course of action" to "meet a deteriorating military situation," openly threatening the Vietnamese people. However, no matter how feverishly U.S. imperialism may struggle, it can by no means save the U.S. aggressors and the Saigon puppet clique from their defeat. Facts in the last few years have proved that any desperate struggle and counter-attack by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys on the Viet Nam battlefield can only arouse the Vietnamese people to firmer resistance and bring them more disastrous failures.

The Chinese people have always regarded the Vietnamese people's struggle as their own struggle and the Vietnamese people's victories as their own victories. It is the bounden proletarian internationalist duty of the Chinese people to give full support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Vietnamese people will fight to the end and the Chinese people will support them to the end. We are firmly convinced that persevering in fighting and continuing to advance, the Vietnamese people will surely win bigger new victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

(April 6)

Signal Victories in Binh Long Province

The South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces and people in Binh Long Province launched many fierce attacks on important bases and posts of the U.S.-puppet troops along Highway 13, the 100-kilometre-long north defence line of the Saigon regime, from April 5 to 7, and won splendid victories. These attacks were made in close co-ordination with those of the armed forces and people on the Quang Tri-Thua Thien battlefield and in the Mekong Delta.

According to incomplete figures, during this period, the armed forces and people in Binh Long Province killed or wounded over 2,500 enemy troops and captured nearly 1,000 others, including high-ranking officers and U.S. "advisers." They also destroyed or captured more than 400 military vehicles, damaged or seized 24 artillery pieces, shot down 10 aircraft and captured a large quantity of weapons and military materials. The P.L.A.F. also wiped out a front command post of an enemy division, the bases of two multi-battalions, one mil-

itary sub-sector, two ranger battalions and all the enemy troops in 26 bases in Quan Loi.

To co-ordinate the military offensive, the people in 16 "strategic hamlets" in Loc Ninh District and in ten other "strategic hamlets" surrounding the provincial capital of Binh Long Province rose up and demolished the enemy's ruling apparatuses, disbanded all the "civil guards" organizations and established regional revolutionary political power. Many security teams, civil guards, "shock forces of the popular defence teams" deserted the enemy ranks and handed in their weapons to the revolutionary regime.

The Hanoi paper *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* in its April 10 commentary, acclaiming the big victory in Binh Long, pointed out that it was a large-scale battle of annihilation which demonstrated the strength of a closely co-ordinated offensive launched by the armed forces and people in eastern Nam Bo area and their ability to fight large-scale battles of annihilation.

Albanian Industry and Agriculture Advance

LED by the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian people, with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, have scored splendid achievements in socialist construction by self-reliance and hard struggle. In 1970 they completed the Fourth Five-Year Plan with flying colours. Fully confident of victory, they are now striving to fulfil the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The great beacon of socialism in Europe, Albania is shining with ever greater brilliance.

Achievements in Industrialization

Albania had been a poor and backward agricultural country in Europe. Industrial output value in 1938 accounted for only 9.8 per cent of the total of both industry and agriculture. Carrying out the policy of socialist industrialization since liberation, Albania has built an industrial development foundation after completing the first two five-year plans. Completion of the 3rd and 4th Five-Year Plans has resulted in an enormous increase in industrial production. In 1970 industrial output value increased 65-fold compared with 1938 and made up 60.8 per cent of total industry and farm output value.

To build an industrial system by self-reliance, the Albanian Party and Government attach great importance to exploiting the country's rich underground resources. Thanks to the devoted efforts of the workers and technical personnel, petroleum, copper, chromium, coal, nickel, iron and other mineral deposits have been continually discovered and the oil, extracting and processing industries have developed steadily. Compared with 1965, oil extraction in 1970 went up 81 per cent; oil refining 154 per cent and coal mining 83 per cent. Targets in other mining departments were also fulfilled or overfulfilled.

The machine-building and chemical industries have also registered big advances owing to the full use of production potential and increased co-ordination among different production units. In 1970 machine-building production rose 3.2 times as against 1965 and chemical production 7 times. The development of these industrial sectors has made an ever greater contribution to the growth of other sectors of the national economy, especially agricultural production.

With the completion of some hydroelectric stations and heat and

power stations, Albania's 1970 power output was 2.8 times that of 1965. A speedy increase in power output had led to rural electrification throughout the country on October 25, 1969.

To satisfy the ever growing needs of the people, Albania has continually increased production of consumer goods, while giving priority to developing the means of production. The light and food industries in 1970 produced 73 per cent and 32 per cent more respectively than in 1965.

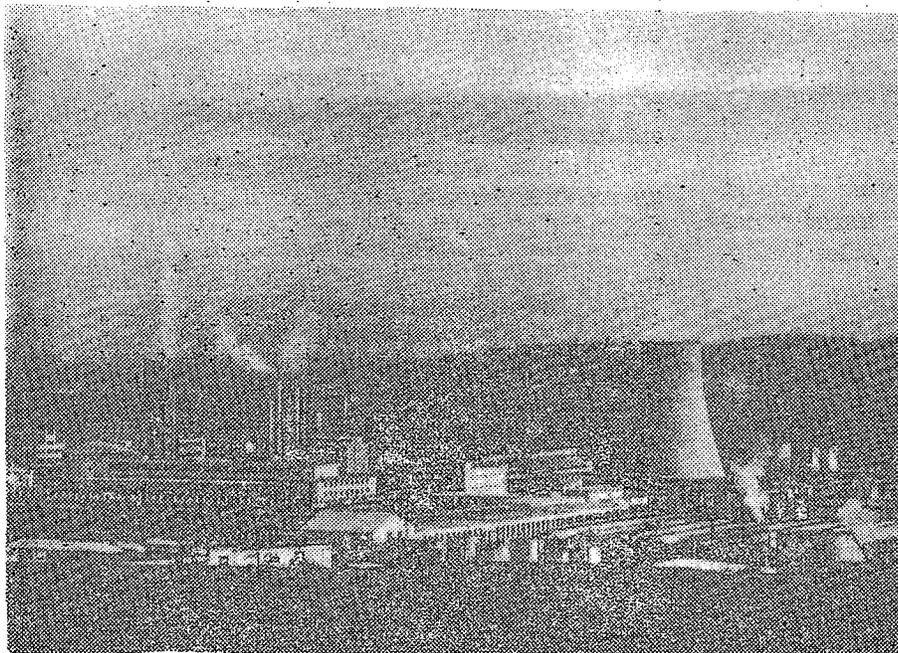
Self-Sufficient in Food Grain

The Albanian Party of Labour sets great store in the growth of agricultural production. Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out: "To make our national economy strong and independent, it is necessary to walk on two legs, relying on industry and agriculture as well."

A mountainous country, Albania had a very backward agriculture in the past. The Albanian Party of Labour led the peasant masses in carrying out the land reform after liberation. Basically completed in 1959, agricultural collectivization was thoroughly realized throughout the country when agricultural co-operatives were organized in the hilly or remote regions in early 1967, several months after the Fifth Party Congress. This opened up a broad path for the rapid growth of the rural productive forces.

On the basis of the socialist transformation of agriculture, the Albanian Party and Government have continually raised the farm yield per unit of area by a series of effective measures, such as expanding irrigated land, stepping up mechanization and increasing the use of chemical fertilizers and good strains. Coupled with constant land reclamation, these measures have enormously boosted agricultural production. The 1970 output value was 33 per cent more than in 1965, or over three times that in 1938.

To develop agricultural production, it is of great political and economic importance to increase food grain



The oil refinery, heat and power station and nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Fieri.

which Albania was short of in pre-liberation days. The measures taken by the Albanian Party and Government since liberation have continually raised production. When it drew up the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Albanian Party of Labour put forward the slogan of "ensuring self-sufficiency in food grain." Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out: "To fight for self-sufficiency in food grain has been and is to wage a persistent struggle for socialism." Enthusiastically responding to the Party's call, the peasant masses have achieved notable results in their zeal to produce food grain. Production in 1970 was 65 per cent more than in 1965. The rural areas have become self-sufficient.

Good natural pastureland takes up 30 per cent of Albania's total land. Extensive popularization of fine breeds and improvement in management have paid off remarkably well in livestock breeding. In 1970 fresh milk production increased 26 per cent above 1965 and meat production 17 per cent. Albania now ranks first in the number of cattle per head of population among the countries of the Balkan Peninsula.

Revolutionization Movement

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, a revolutionization movement was launched in a deep-going way throughout Albania. The cadres and masses have conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism, Party documents and Comrade Enver Hoxha's works in order to guide socialist revolution and production. Cadres in the leading Party and government organizations at all levels have actively promoted their ideological revolutionization by persisting in going down to the grass-roots, taking part in productive labour and establishing close ties with the masses. Launching active class struggle in the ideological sphere, the broad masses criticized non-proletarian ideas and built up the morality and customs of a new society. A series of revolutionization measures by the Albanian Party of Labour have greatly changed the people's mental outlook and effectively promoted the vigorous development of socialist construction.

The Fifth Five-Year Plan adopted at the Sixth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour last year has pointed to still more splendid prospects for the Albanian people's so-

cialist construction. Inspired by the ideas and teaching of the Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the masses of Albanian workers and peasants are launching a new high tide in industrial and agricultural production with full revolutionary enthusiasm and in a practical spirit. The aim is to fulfil and overfulfil the tasks set forth in the new five-year plan. On the industrial front, the campaign to win the glorious title of "The Banner of the Ideas of the Sixth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour" which started in the Korca Region and the campaign to win the glorious title of "The Shock Worker in 1972 and the Fifth Five-Year Plan" which started in the Tirana Region are rapidly spreading across the country. On the agricultural front, the masses of agricultural workers, in an effort to get still greater farm output, are conscientiously studying and implementing the Party's policies, strengthening labour discipline, improving the organization and management of farming and energetically engaging in mass scientific research work. An excellent situation now prevails in Albania's industry and agriculture which are advancing by leaps and bounds.

Superpowers' Contention for Hegemony in The Mediterranean

LOCATED between Europe, Asia and Africa and with 17 countries along its coast, the Mediterranean is about 2.5 million square kilometres in size. It serves as the important passage-way between the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. Because of its highly important strategic position, this sea has always been the object of contest by imperialism and colonialism.

To facilitate aggression against Asia and Africa, Britain, from the 18th century on, controlled the Mediterranean and the strategic points along its coast and turned it into her "inland lake." Declining daily after World War II, Britain was

replaced by the United States as the Mediterranean overlord. U.S. imperialism has permanently stationed the 6th Fleet there and seized military bases along the coast and on islands in the Mediterranean, constantly carrying out aggression and threatening the Mediterranean countries. The 6th Fleet took direct part in the invasion of Lebanon by U.S. imperialism in 1958 and in Israel's "June 5" war of aggression in 1967 launched with the support of U.S. imperialism.

Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has vigorously expanded its navy and engaged in large-scale expansion in the Mediterranean over the last few years to intensify its contention with

U.S. imperialism over the Middle East, Europe and Africa and for maritime supremacy. It sent a big Black Sea Fleet force into the Mediterranean to compete with U.S. imperialism for hegemony, and tension is constantly mounting there as a result of the bitter rivalry between the two superpowers.

Soviet Revisionism's Big Expansion

After Israel's "June 5" war of aggression against the Arab countries, Soviet Black Sea Fleet vessels swarmed into the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles Strait, at one time exceeding 60, whereas before the war the number in the sea

was a dozen-odd Soviet naval vessels. At present, the Soviet Union constantly stations 50 to 60 war vessels there, increasing its naval strength of five years ago fivefold and numerically surpassing the U.S. 6th Fleet. The Soviet Mediterranean task force, which includes a helicopter-carrier, missile-cruisers, missile-destroyers and submarines, is a naval force complete with all arms. The task force is in the Mediterranean engaging in frequent activities.

The task force at first operated in the East Mediterranean where the Soviet Union has acquired a number of naval and air bases, forming a network of military bases. It is now extending activities to the West Mediterranean.

In contending for maritime hegemony with the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists energetically advocate the theory of expansionism and make no secret of their attempt to dominate the Mediterranean. The Soviet paper *Izvestia* asserted, "The Soviet Union is known to be a Black-Sea, and, hence, Mediterranean power." Chiefs of the Soviet revisionist navy have said: The flag of the Soviet navy will fly "in waters traditionally considered as preserves of the British and American navies," "our century-old dream has now become a reality," and "the United States will sooner or later be aware of the fact that she is no longer a maritime overlord."

U.S. Increases Contention

The U.S. imperialists are greatly shocked by the Soviet revisionists' intensified expansion in the Mediterranean. U.S. 6th Fleet Commander Kidd noted with alarm that the U.S. fleet had lost freedom of movement there. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Hillenbrand said, "As the Soviet position (in the Mediterranean) has strengthened, the relative U.S. position has weakened."

To step up contention for maritime hegemony, the U.S. Government has considerably increased appropriations for expanding its navy, and at the same time made a series of arrange-

ments to beef up its position in the Mediterranean.

The U.S. Defence Department announced last July that, effective from January 1, 1972, all U.S. forces in the Middle East war zone would be under the jurisdiction of the European command, so as to facilitate a unified command and concentrate NATO military strength to confront that of the Soviet Union.

The U.S. 6th Fleet originally consisted of 45 warships and 200 planes, with a total of 25,000 men. Last year, the United States dispatched one helicopter-carrier and eight anti-submarine ships to increase the fleet's strength. At the same time, it decided that fleet troop strength would be increased.

The United States recently proposed to its West European "allies" setting up a new NATO standing fleet in the Mediterranean to replace the present "on call" fleet. The former is to be made up of the fleets of the United States, Britain and other countries, with the 6th Fleet as its core. It would be a permanent force cruising the Mediterranean to keep watch on daily growing Soviet naval and air strength.

Of late, the U.S. imperialists have been strengthening their "forward deployments" in the East Mediterranean, whereas in the past, the centre of gravity of U.S. 6th Fleet network of bases along the Mediterranean coast was in the West Mediterranean.

Mediterranean Belongs to Mediterranean Countries

The growing sharp contention between the United States and the Soviet Union has seriously impaired the independence and sovereignty of the Mediterranean countries and aroused their grave concern and strong opposition. One after another, they have insisted that the Mediterranean belongs to the Mediterranean countries.

The heroic Albanian Government and people firmly oppose the U.S.-Soviet scramble for hegemony in the

Mediterranean. The Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* pointed out: "Real freedom and independence of the peoples of the Mediterranean countries can only be achieved by a steadfast fight against the aggressive and hegemonic aims and fleets of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism in this area."

Countries and people along the Mediterranean coast, including Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia, have insisted that the Mediterranean should become a "sea of peace." Algeria has proposed that "the Mediterranean should belong to the Mediterranean people," opposed foreign military bases and demanded that the U.S. and Soviet fleets get out of the Mediterranean, leaving the Mediterranean countries to guard and protect that sea. The Libyan Government in 1970 took back Wheelus air base that U.S. imperialism had set up in that country, and called for the evacuation of foreign fleets and military bases from the Mediterranean area, "so as to make it a sea of effective co-operation and peace among the countries along its coast."

France, Italy, Malta, Yugoslavia and other countries also oppose the superpowers' scramble for hegemony in the sea. The French Government stresses the need to "free the Mediterranean of the contention between the two superpowers," and holds that "the Mediterranean should belong to the littoral countries in this area." The Maltese Government and people demand that "the Mediterranean become a free sea controlled only by the people of the Mediterranean countries."

Following the teachings of their great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people consistently maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal, and resolutely oppose the power politics and hegemony practised by one or the other of the superpowers. Together with the people of the world, the Chinese people resolutely support the Mediterranean countries in their just struggle against the U.S.-Soviet scramble for hegemony in the Mediterranean Sea and for making it the sea of the Mediterranean countries.

FRIENDSHIP LOG

Table Tennis Delegation In Canada

The Chinese table tennis delegation, with Chuang Tse-tung as head, and Li Meng-hua and Chien Ta-yung as his deputies, arrived in Ottawa on March 30 for a friendship visit to Canada. Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp gave a reception that evening in honour of the delegation.

During their stay in that country, the Chinese players had several friendly matches with the Canadian players. The good sportsmanship and excellent performance of the players of both countries won warm cheers and applause from the spectators.

The delegation paid a visit to Gravenhurst on April 5. Accompanied by Mayor Cecil Schell, the table tennis players went to the former home of the great internationalist fighter Dr. Norman Bethune and a local high school. Chuang Tse-tung presented an embroidered portrait of Dr. Norman Bethune to the city on behalf of the delegation. He said: "There is a traditional friendship between the Chinese and the Canadian people. During the difficult years of China's War of Resistance Against Japan, Dr. Bethune travelled thousands of miles to China, shared weal and woe and went through thick and thin with the Chinese people and laid down his precious life for the cause of liberation of the Chinese people."

He said that the Chinese people will for ever remember Dr. Bethune and learn from him.

The visit of the Chinese delegation was welcomed by the Canadians and described as important in strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries.

Following its tour of Canada, the Chinese table tennis delegation goes to the United States. After which it will visit Mexico.

Visiting Pakistan

At the same time as the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation led by Chuang Tse-tung was visiting Canada, another Chinese table tennis team left Peking on visits to Pakistan, Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

The team arrived in Rawalpindi on April 6.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, received the team the following day.

President Bhutto had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

He said that China, under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao, has achieved great success in sports as well as in other fields. The Pakistan people, he said, have high respect and warm sentiments for the Chinese people and their leaders. He said that he was very happy to welcome the Chinese table tennis team in its visit to Pakistan.

The Chinese table tennis team played its first friendly match with the Rawalpindi table tennis team in

Islamabad. It was warmly welcomed by the spectators.

Friendship in World Hockey

The group C tournament in the World Ice Hockey Championship took place from March 3 to 12 in Miercurea-Ciuc, the Romanian city known as the "ice capital." In the spirit of "friendship first, competition second and learning from players of other countries," a Chinese ice hockey team participated in the competition for the first time. The tournament is over, but the profound friendship built up during play between the players of China, Romania and other countries continues.

From the day the Chinese players set foot in Miercurea-Ciuc, they were warmly received and encouraged and helped by the Romanian comrades. After each game, Chinese players were given numerous bouquets and post cards. As a Romanian guide accompanying the Chinese team said, "The Romanian people have such deep feelings for the Chinese people because they have learnt from their own experience who their true friends are."

Players from other countries also were friendly to the team. Many coaches and players expressed their desire to visit China. In off-hours, a coach from the Dutch team enthusiastically shared his team's experience with the Chinese players and personally gave them some pointers.

During the Italy vs. China contest, an Italian player helped up the Chinese player he had knocked down, drawing applause from the spectators.

(Continued from p. 4.)

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on April 5 met British writer Felix Greene and answered his questions.

▲ The Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation recently visited Albania and Romania. Chinese-

Albanian and Chinese-Romanian agreements on civil aviation transport were signed separately in Tirana and Bucharest.

▲ A mutual-aid and co-operation agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic-People's Republic of Korea on

fisheries was signed in Peking on April 5.

▲ Smallpox has been rampant recently in some regions of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Chinese Ministry of Public Health decided to present Yugoslavia with 3,500,000 doses of smallpox vaccine.

Chinese Table Tennis Players Abroad

The Chinese Table Tennis Delegation visited 15 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and North America last year.



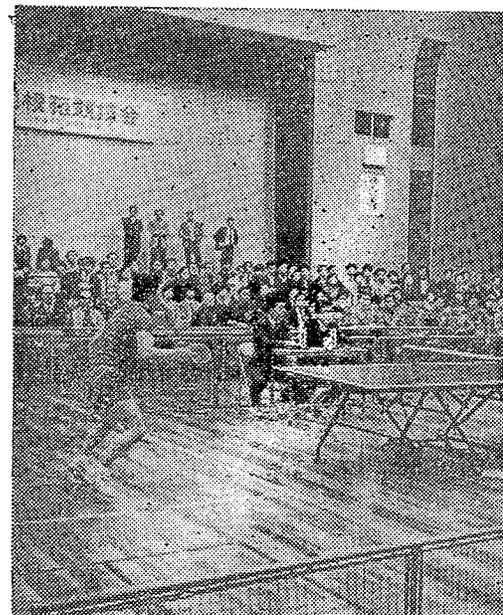
▼ Chinese and British players before a competition.



▲ Ready to sing revolutionary songs with Albanian players.

◀ With Chilean spectators.

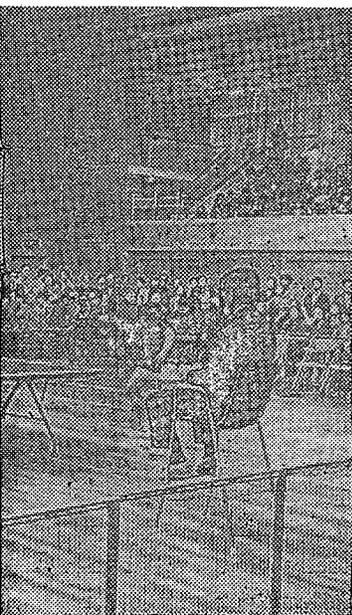
▶ With Swedish players.





▲ In Canada with the present residents of the house in which Comrade Bethune was born.

▼ Exchanging experiences with Nigerian players.



▲ Chuang Tse-tung (right) and Nobuhiro Hasegawa (Japan) play a special exhibition match for workers and youths in Tokyo.

► Warm welcome at Alexandria in Egypt.



"Independent Taiwan" Scheme

Washington Farce

Gathering together a number of people in Washington on April 1, a handful of "independent Taiwan" elements openly clamoured for an "independent Taiwan." At the rally which took place before the Lincoln Memorial, Peng Ming-min, a notorious chieftain of the "independence of Taiwan" plotters, asserted that "Taiwan belongs to the people of Taiwan," saying: "This is the time to stand up, speak out," in a vain attempt to separate Taiwan Province from our motherland.

Peng's rigmarole once again shows that he is out-and-out national scum. Noteworthy was the fact that Donald Fraser, Chairman of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Sub-committee on International Organizations and Movements, addressed the rally to raise the morale of the "independence of Taiwan" plotters. UPI reported that he read a "prepared speech," in which he said that the Taiwanese must now be given a chance to govern themselves. "Taiwan for the Taiwanese means just that," he said. "It is not Taiwan for the Chinese," he added. Fraser also preached "self-determination" in Taiwan in undisguised interference in China's internal affairs.

It is no accident that the "independence of Taiwan" plotters and their instigators engaged in the afore-mentioned activities. Earlier, some U.S. bourgeois papers and peo-

ple with ulterior motives had constantly advocated the so-called "independence of Taiwan." The *New York Times* in an editorial on March 10 said, "The overriding . . . claim is that of the Taiwanese people to self-determination." The paper picked up the shopworn argument that China's "legal right to Taiwan is not so clear" and clamoured that "the United States has a special obligation to respect the interests of the . . . Taiwanese peoples." In an article in the same paper on March 20, Edwin O. Reischauer, former U.S. Ambassador to Japan and professor at Harvard, said that the Taiwanese "appear to yearn for a separate Taiwan from China and a government they themselves control." On March 12 the paper reported an interview with a former C.I.A. agent who had run "an espionage network" in Taiwan for four years. He alleged that the compatriots in Taiwan "wanted to see Taiwan independent," which was of course a sheer lie. In an article in the *Los Angeles Times* on March 8, William F. Buckley Jr. openly advocated that "the time has come for the government of Taiwan formally to secede from China."

These preposterous arguments by U.S. bourgeois papers and elements with ulterior motives have aroused strong dissatisfaction and opposition among the American people and unbiased public opinion. In a letter to the *New York Times*, which had advocated the "independence of Taiwan," Professor William L. Tung, New York, said on March 11 that its

"editorial on Taiwan is most unconvincing" and that "all people of Chinese nationality residing in Taiwan may be called 'Taiwanese,' but they are nevertheless all Chinese, in the same manner as Californians, whether first or third-generation residents, are American citizens." "Neither foreign powers, including the United States, nor the United Nations have the right to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state," in accordance with Article 2 (7) of the U.N. Charter," he wrote.

John H. Fincher, Assistant Professor of the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, said in a letter to the editor of the *New York Times*, "The sudden and firm endorsement by the *Times* of the Taiwan independence movement startles me." He queried: "Have you tried to find and talk to the many Taiwanese who look forward to China's reunification?"

O. Edmund Clubb, former Director of the Chinese Affairs Office of the U.S. State Department, said in a letter to the same paper that the proposition of "Taiwanese self-determination" "is weak in law."

These letters show that no fallacies advocating "an independent Taiwan" can be approved by people in all walks of life in the United States.

Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China and the people in Taiwan form a component part of the great Chinese people. The Chinese people will never allow a handful of elements plotting the "independence of Taiwan" and U.S. reactionaries to succeed in their scheme to partition Chinese territory. Whoever arbitrarily plots the "independence of Taiwan" or any other

similar scheme will be lifting a rock only to drop it on his own feet.

Japanese People Condemn Sato Government

On the evening of April 5, 150 Japanese friends from various circles held a meeting in Tokyo to voice their firm opposition to the reactionary Sato government's scheme to create an "independent Taiwan" and denounce Japanese Rightists for their anti-China provocations.

The meeting was sponsored by the Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox).

Speaking at the meeting, Hisao Kuroda, the association's chairman, strongly denounced the Japanese reactionaries for their intensified blatant pursuance of the "independent Taiwan" scheme and their recent provocations against the Tokyo Liaison Office of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office and the Chinese Chemical Fibre Survey Group now visiting Japan. He said: "We will never tolerate the anti-China activities of the Japanese reactionaries and a handful of Rightists."

Masao Shimada, Head of the Education and Propaganda Department of the association, gave a general report. He pointed out that the Japanese reactionaries' ulterior motive in plotting an "independent Taiwan" is to again turn China's Taiwan Province into a colony of Japan.

Recently, he revealed, the Japanese reactionaries even rigged-up in Tokyo a so-called "society in support of the Taiwan independence movement" and colluded with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in sinister activities.

He said that the people in Japan and the world will never allow the "independent Taiwan" scheme to succeed.

Masao Shimizu, Head of the Matsuyama Ballet Troupe, and representatives of workers, youth and economic circles also spoke at the meeting. They strongly opposed the Japanese reactionaries' scheme for an "independent Taiwan."

A resolution adopted at the meeting severely denounced the reactionary Sato government for peddling the allegation that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined," plotting an "independent Taiwan" and obstinately pursuing a reactionary policy of hostility towards China. The resolution declared that the Japanese people will launch a mass movement on a larger scale and struggle to the end for the abrogation of the Japan-Chiang treaty and the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

The Japanese paper *Choshu Shim-bun* exposed in a March 29 article the Japanese reactionaries' scheme to step up the "independent Taiwan" plot.

According to the article, "Ryoichi Sasakawa, chieftain of Japanese Right-wing elements, time and again 'visited Taiwan' late last year and had secret talks with chieftains of the Chiang gang—Chang Chun, Ho Ying-chin, Ku Cheng-kang and others—who have close relations with traitorous Japanese reactionaries and flagrantly plotted the 'Taiwan independence movement.'

"With this 'question' as the main theme, Sasakawa made a 'report on the Taiwan visit' to Japanese Foreign Minister Fukuda last October after his return to Japan."

The article went on: "Last October, Kishi, Sato's brother, again sneaked into Taiwan for secret talks with Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Chun on the 'question of Taiwan's independence.' After Kishi's return to Japan, money and manpower were

openly provided to get the 'movement' going."

The article continued: "Just when these developments were drawing public attention, Wada, Director of the Intelligence and Cultural Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, did his utmost to advocate an 'independent Taiwan' in a speech in Yamagata Prefecture."

"Egged on and abetted by the reactionary Sato government, some 100 Rightist elements of various parties, traitorous reactionaries and 'independent Taiwan' elements residing in Japan inaugurated the 'society in support of the Taiwan independence movement' in Tokyo on March 18. According to the 'charter of the society,' this conspiratorial group comprises Japanese members who advocate 'support the independence movement of the Taiwanese and help them become independent of China through Taiwan's self-determination.'"

The article pointed out: "What is more, in the recent period alone, about 100 members belonging to some 50 Rightist organizations have gone to Taiwan to speed up the 'independent Taiwan' plot."

The article concluded: "The series of conspiratorial activities conducted by the reactionary and traitorous Sato government in obstinately pursuing its anti-China policy, sabotaging Japan-China friendship and opposing public opinion in Japan and the Japanese people's movement for the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations, are last-ditch struggles by the reactionaries who are nearing their doom. They also show that the masses of people who are engaged in a movement for Japan-China friendship and for the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations must completely smash the 'independent Taiwan' conspiracy through struggle."

ON THE HOME FRONT

New Upsurge in Harnessing The Huai River

PEOPLE living in the Huai River basin are bringing on another upsurge in harnessing the river. Fourteen million peasant workers and commune members are undertaking all kinds of water conservancy work on 260,000 square kilometres of land, on a scale and at a speed surpassing those of any year since the 1960s.

Chronically hit by natural calamities in the past, the river basin embraces 27 administrative areas and cities in Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Shantung Provinces. Ruined by the reactionary ruling classes before liberation, more than half of the 200 million *mu* of farmland here were always plagued by waterlogging, and there was no guarantee the 12 million *mu* of irrigated land would get water when needed. This accounted for the fact that the area was hit by big floods when there was heavy rain, small floods when there was little rain and drought when there was no rain.

After liberation, Chairman Mao showed great concern for the people in the Huai River basin and issued the call "The Huai River must be harnessed" in 1951. Greatly inspired by this, the masses have brought about one upsurge in harnessing the river after another and won important successes. In the last 21 years, they have repaired and reinforced dykes, dredged the river and its tributaries, and dug 11 big key canals with a total length of more than 1,000 kilometres. They have also built some 30 big and over 2,000 small and medium-sized reservoirs, in addition to big irrigation projects and a large number of power-operated pumping stations. As a result, the irrigated area was quickly

expanded, and in 1971 it was more than five times that in 1949. As its ability to resist floods and dry spells has been enormously increased, this former lower-yielding and calamity-ridden area has undergone remarkable changes. Average per-*mu* grain yield in more than 20 counties and cities and 10,000 production brigades in the basin has surpassed the target set for the area.

Since last winter, the masses along the banks of the Huai have plunged into the work of building water conservancy projects on farmland, leveling land, digging ditches, building ponds and repairing dykes, and sinking wells and setting up pumping stations. In the last few months, they have dug 500 million cubic metres of earth- and stone-work and expanded some 8 million *mu* of irrigated land. At the same time, 1.4 million peasant workers have continued with the building of big key projects and work on more than 10 of these projects is in full swing. The people of Shangcheng County in Honan Province have started building the Nienyushan Reservoir on the upper reaches of the Kuanho River, a tributary of the Huai; the dam for this project was completed after 21 months' work. In the case of the new Tzuhuai canal project in Anhwei Province, plans call for digging 200 million cubic metres of earth- and stone-work and, after completion, it will make more than 16 million *mu* of cultivated land free from flood and waterlogging and will irrigate over 2 million *mu* of farmland. After completion, the Huangshakang project in Kiangsu will improve drainage facilities for 2 million *mu* of low-lying land, raise the quality of the water and make the soil on the farms along the coast better. The new Shuchao canal drainage project in Shantung will, when completed, play a great role in eliminat-

ing waterlogging on several million *mu* of cultivated land. In most of these projects, the tasks set for last winter were completed or overfulfilled by last January.

Small Industry in Yentai Area

SUPPORTED by the state, the Yentai area on east China's Chiaotung Peninsula has built over 1,000 small factories and mines, thereby ending its former backwardness.

Small industry sprouted during the Great Cultural Revolution. Following Chairman Mao's instruction "Take steel as the key link," the people there took a little over two years to build a small integrated iron and steel enterprise complete with mining, ore-dressing, iron-smelting, steelmaking and rolling mills.

Comprising 17 counties and cities, the area had in the dozen or so years before 1965 made only 17 metal-cutting machine tools when it had no iron and steel industry. But using the iron and steel they produced themselves and part of the state-supplied rolled steel, the Yentai area turned out 1,400 and 2,000 machine tools in 1970 and 1971 respectively. From the iron and steel produced by the small integrated iron and steel works, the Fushan Machinery Plant produced more than 5,500 small farm tractors last year.

Every city and county in the Yentai area now has farm machinery plants and more than 300 communes and most of their brigades have farm-tool repair plants or repair groups. Engines owned by each production brigade went up from 10.5 h.p. in 1965 to 49 h.p. in 1971. Per-*mu* grain yield in the area last year reached 504 *jin*, surpassing the planned target.

The development of the iron and steel and machine industries has been a spur in rapid progress by other industries. The area can now

build motor fishing boats which in 1971 numbered over three times as many as in 1965. Small chemical fertilizer plants have increased from 2 before the Cultural Revolution to 13 which produced more than 110,000 tons of chemical fertilizer last year. Electricity generated in the whole area last year was three times that before the Cultural Revolution.

Following Dr. Bethune's Example

A HOSPITAL in Kengchen, in mountainous Wutai County in Shansi Province, is named after the proletarian internationalist fighter Dr. Norman Bethune. Following his example, medical workers in this north China hospital do their best to serve the people wholeheartedly.

Sent by the Communist Parties of Canada and the United States, Dr. Bethune arrived in Yen-an in 1938 to help the Chinese people in their War of Resistance Against Japan. Serving the revolutionary army and people with great enthusiasm, he died of blood poisoning in 1939 after operating on wounded soldiers.

Setting up a hospital in Kengchen in spring 1938, Dr. Bethune worked there for about six months and made a deep impression among the local people. The Kengchen Norman Bethune Hospital was built in 1968. Its medical workers studied Chairman Mao's *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and visited the site of Dr. Bethune's hospital and his former patients. They are determined to serve the people with the same revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm as Dr. Bethune.

They help train peasants in production brigades and teams to be medical and health workers who continue to take part in productive labour and set up co-operative medical service networks. If necessary, they make home-calls to treat peasants or perform operations in peasants' homes.

Midwife Pan Hsiu-chih has been to 40 or so production teams in five nearby people's communes over the past three years, treating peasants or helping in deliveries. Just back home one night after treating her patients, she heard that a woman was in critical condition because of excessive bleeding after delivery. She immediately set out for the woman's home 20 kilometres away, despite a cold wind and snowbound mountain trails. Arriving at her destination at midnight, she quickly gave the patient injections and glucose and the woman was out of danger.

Surgeon Li Yuan-pei who volunteered to work in this hospital after finishing his medical course has told many times the story he heard when he first came to the hospital. Dr. Bethune's operating room had been set up in a temple when he came to Kengchen. With the local blacksmiths and carpenters, he made medical appliances and beds and did some 500 operations in only a few months. Li Yuan-pei and his colleagues have often used this story to encourage themselves to do their best to improve their skill. They have cured both difficult and emergency cases by integrating traditional Chinese and Western medicine, or without surgical operations.

Training National Minority Teachers

MULTI-NATIONAL Luchun County in Yunnan Province has devoted serious attention to training national minority teachers and helped them become the backbone force in popularizing education.

Apart from the Han people, the Hani, Yi, Tai, Yao and Kutsung peoples live in the county. National minorities exceed 90 per cent of the county's population.

There was only one school run by the local officials in pre-liberation days and the poor and lower-middle peasants were illiterate for genera-

tions. After liberation the Party and state sent teachers there from the hinterland and set up some schools. In 1958 the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities selected a group of their outstanding children to be trained as teachers and set up different forms of schools. As a result, education made fairly big advances.

Because of the interference of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed by Liu Shao-chi, these national minority teachers were later sent back home under different pretexts. This seriously affected the county's educational development.

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels selected a group of poor and lower-middle peasants' children from the county's various nationalities, who were politically and ideologically good and had a certain level of education. These youngsters were trained to expand the teachers' ranks. Accounting for 71.5 per cent of the county's teachers, more than 400 teachers from national minorities have been trained in the last few years. As the number of teachers increased, the county established some 100 new schools. This enabled the poor and lower-middle peasants' children of various nationalities in remote mountain areas to attend school in nearby places.

The Tuanchieh Commune in this county has trained over 80 national minority teachers in the last few years. This has made it possible for more than 95 per cent of the commune's villages to set up schools and over 80 per cent of the school-age children to be enrolled. Spare-time educational facilities, such as political evening schools and classes for peasants to learn to read and write, have been universally established in the commune.

Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

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

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