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## UNITED STATES

## CANTON TV FEATURES NIXON ARRIVAL IN PEKING

[Editorial Report OW] Canton Domestic Television Service in Mandarin, relaying Peking TV, at 1100 GMT on 22 February carries a 3.5 minute filmed report on the arrival in Peking of former U.S. President Nixon and his wife on the evening of 21 February. The film begins with scenes of a dimly lit airport and shows Hua Kuo-feng, Yao Lien-wei, Chiao Kuan-hua and Huang Chen on the ramp. After a brief view of the cheering crowd, Nixon and his wife emerge from the plane followed by Chu Chuan-hsien. Nixon shakes hands first with Hua Kuo-feng, while Tang Wen-sheng stands between them and serves as an interpreter. Nixon then proceeds along the reception line to shake hands with Yao Lien-wei, Chiao Kuan-hua, Liu Hsiang-ping, Huang Chen, Wang Hsi-jung and Chu Mu-chih. Then Nixon shakes hands with a line of foreign guests.

Later the Nixons and Chinese leaders apparently pose for a group picture. The lineup is: Liu Hsian-ping, Chiao Kuan-hua, Yao Lien-wei, Mrs Nixon, Nixon, Hua Kuo-feng, Huang Chen and Chu Mu-chih.

Then the Nixons, accompanied by the Chinese leaders, walk past the cheering crowd. Nixon is shown in front flanked by Hua Kuo-feng to his right and Mrs Nixon to his left. Immediately behind them are, from left to right, Tang Wen-sheng, Chiao Kuan-hua and Yao Lien-wei. Liu Hsiang-ping and Wang Hai-jung are shown among others further behind. The cheering crowd either wave bouquets or clap hands, and Nixon responds by clapping his hands and occasionally bowing, smiling broadly all the time. The concluding shots show Nixon, followed by Hua Kuo-feng and Tang Wen-sheng, boarding a waiting car and being driven away.

The narration is as follows: Richard M. Nixon, former president of the United States of America, and Mrs Nixon arrived in Peking by special plane on 21 February on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Greeting them at the airport were Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng, NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, Minister of Public Health Liu Hsiang-ping, chief of the PRC Liaison Office in the United States Huang Chen, Vice Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung and others. More than 350 other people from the Chinese capital, including personages of various circles who have visited the United States, were present. Also meeting them at the airport were Harry E.T. Thayer and others. During his tenure of office as U.S. president, Mr Nixon paid a historic visit to China in February 1972. This was the same day they arrived in Peking 4 years ago.

## NIXONS VISIT TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY, BOMB SHELTERS

Peking NCNA in English 1223 GMT 25 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 25, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Former President of the United States Richard M. Nixon and Mrs Nixon visited Tsinghua University this morning. Chih Chun, chairman of the Tsinghua University Revolutionary Committee, briefed the American guests on how the revolutionary teachers, students, administrative personnel and workers of the university, with the kind attention of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, have united as one in carrying out the revolution in education and the current great debate on this revolution. Mr and Mrs Nixon viewed big-character posters on the university campus which fought back at the right deviationist trend to reverse decisions of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and made a round of the university's factory and library.

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The American guests were accompanied by Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States Huang Chen, and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Tsinghua University Revolutionary Committee Hsieh Ching-i. Mr and Mrs Nixon inspected an underground air defence system in the city later this afternoon.

## AFP Report

Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT 25 Feb 76 OW

[By Rene Flipo]

[Excerpt] Peking, Feb 25 (AFP)--Richard Nixon spent Wednesday afternoon, his last in the Chinese capital, visiting an underground airraid shelter in the Ta Cha Ia District of southern Peking.

During the visit, which lasted 45 minutes, the former U.S. president saw for himself the protective measures that would be taken by the people of Peking in the case of a conventional or nuclear attack. The explanations were illustrated by a luminous electronic indicator panel showing major sections of the underground network. Mr Nixon was told that the main danger of war came from the Soviet Union.

Replying to numerous questions put by Mr Nixon, a party member from the district explained that the shelters had filters to keep out radioactive dust. The underground sector visited by Mr Nixon and his wife is linked with a network covering the whole of the capital which could theoretically enable its population of about 3 million to take shelter in 5 minutes. These shelters have medical centers, hygiene centers, restaurants, shops, and rest and recreation rooms. Their water comes from natural wells. Mr and Mrs Nixon entered the underground network through a sliding panel in the floor of a clothing shop.

## HUA KUO-FENG, OTHERS ATTEND NIXON BANQUET

Peking NCNA in English 1840 GMT 25 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 25, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Richard M Nixon, former president of the United States of America, and Mrs Nixon, gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Attending the banquet were Hua Kuo-feng, acting premier of the State Council; Yao Lien-wei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chiao Kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; Yu Hui-yung, minister of culture; Liu Hsiang-ping, minister of public health; Chuang Tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and Huang Chen, chief of the Liaison Office of China in the United States.

Mr Nixon and Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng proposed toasts at the banquet. In the course of the banquet, the band played the Chinese and American music, and hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people of China and the United States.

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Also present were: Members of the NPC Standing Committee Pei Shih-chang, Lin Chiao-chih and Fu Yu-fang; leading members of government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and other departments Wang Hai-jung, Chu Mu-chih, Hsieh Ching-i, Chai Shu-fan, Hsiao Peng, Liu Cheng-ching, Liu Hua-ching, Wang Yeh-chiu, Teng Kang, Shen Tu and Tseng Shao-tung; and representatives of Peking workers and commune peasants Han Cha-hsien, Chang Ping-kuei, Wang Hsueh-li, Wang Yu-ju, Ma Feng-ming, Chen Yung-hsiang, Yin Wei-chen, Li Chin, Chu Tsung-i and Kuo Li-yun; representatives of minority nationalities Tien Chung-shan, Jeyihan, Hsu Ming-yueh, Shuang Pao and Chahsiwanghsu; as well as representatives of scientific, medical, educational, literary and art and sports circles and representatives of the Chinese special plane crew. Tu Yu-ming, Huang Wei and Yang Nan-tsun were also present.

Present were members of Mr Nixon's entourage, Deputy Chief Harry E.T. Thayer and other officials of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China and journalists covering the China visit by Mr and Mrs Nixon.

Nixon Banquet Toast

Peking NCNA in English 1928 GMT 25 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 25, 1976 (HSEINHUA)--Following is the full text of former U.S. President Richard M Nixon's toast at the banquet he gave here this evening:

Mr Acting Premier, and all of our very special guests from China and the United States:

It is a very great privilege for Mrs Nixon and me to be the hosts this evening and before proposing my toast to the acting premier and to our very special guests, I would like to ask the audience to join me in what I know all of you will believe is a very, very proper gesture. Both tonight and at the previous dinner given by the acting premier, we've been entertained by the army band. Four years ago, I remember, this band and its splendid performance and its ability to entertain us not only with the music of China but also with some of our special American numbers had struck us all and moved us all and entertained us all very, very much. I would like to ask that all of us join in a round of applause for this band.

Mr Acting Premier, as we bring our visit to Peking to a close and leave the city to go to cities to the south that we have not visited before, I know that all of us will carry with us many memories, memories of four very exciting days. I of course will always feel honoured that I had the opportunity to meet with, again with, Chairman Mao to meet with you, Mr Acting Premier, your colleagues in the government. And I have greatly profited from the opportunity to discuss with you, your colleagues and of course with Chairman Mao some of the major issues confronting the world today. As far as all of us are concerned, we have had certainly the benefit of some of the most magnificent dinners that we have ever experienced. Last night we had the opportunity to hear a musical concert which combined the best of classical music with some of the modern music and especially a rendition of what for many of us is one of our favourite American patriotic songs "America, the Beautiful" by a pianist and composer. [paragraph continues]

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I think I have heard "America, the Beautiful" played over a thousand times in my life. I have never heard it played with so much imagination, so much excitement and so much feeling as it was played by the composer-pianist who played it last night at that magnificent concert that we heard here in this Great Hall of the People.

We remember also our visit to the agricultural exhibition, our visit to the university, our visit to the historical museum, and our visit today also to the air raid shelters. There are so many memories that we will carry away that it is difficult of course to select any one of them out as one that has special meaning. But there are three that I would like to refer to just briefly in my remarks tonight. First, in visiting the historical museum, we had the opportunity to be reminded of China's great history, of its great past, and then when we visited the university, we were reminded of the tremendous promise of China's future, and then when we saw the air raid shelters that have been built by the people themselves in the very blocks in which they live, we were reminded of the threat and the danger to that promise of China's future and the future of all people in the world in the event that war would come.

As we consider those three incidents that I have referred to, I think we can relate it to the relationship between our two countries. For a period of almost twenty-five years after 1949, the United States of America and the People's Republic of China were separated by an enormous gulf, a gulf 16,000 miles wide in terms of water and covering twenty-two years in which there was virtually no contact between the two countries and also conflict and potential conflict and confrontation almost throughout that period. Four years ago the leadership of both countries reached the conclusion that the time had come to try to build a bridge across that gulf, 16,000 miles wide and twenty-two years long. It was an enormous project to consider. There were skeptics who said it was impossible. But on the other hand the stakes were high. They were high for a number of reasons, reasons that we have often discussed in our private talks and many of us of course have discussed them publicly as well.

It was a difficult gulf to bridge, in summary, because of the differences that we have in our systems of government, the differences that we have in some instances which regard diplomacy and the differences that we have in so far as some of our national interests are concerned. But it's against that of course there were also areas in which our interests were the same and they were far more important than those areas in which our interests were different. Yes, we would have to say that when the decision was made to build a bridge or to start to build a bridge across that gulf that separated our two countries it was a very difficult task and almost by some considered to be an impossible one. But as Chairman Mao has said: "Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." And so as we think of what he has said and as we consider that problem, we dare to scale the heights. We started to build the bridge. In the Shanghai Communique we set forth the blueprint for the building of that bridge. We have not finished the bridge. There is much work to be done. But we are determined to complete. We must complete it and we must not fail. [paragraph continues]

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We must not fail because of the young people that we saw at the university today and young people like them in America and all over the world, their future is involved. And whether the United States and the People's Republic of China can find a way to work together in those areas where our interests are similar, if we can find that way, it could make the difference between whether or not those young people that we saw today and all over the world of that same age grow up in peace and use their enormous creative energies for works of peace or grow up in a period of war and use their energies in the activities of war. This then is a great goal. It has often been said that only great nations and great peoples are called upon to face great challenges. When they fail to meet those challenges, they cease to be great. But we shall not fail. China will not fail, the United States will not fail, because it is our destiny we believe to where we can find a way to work together in the course of building a new world, a new world in which every nation, large and small, may have the opportunity to choose its own way to be independent and to live without fear of any aggression from any foreign power. That is a common goal that both our nations share. And so I would say in conclusion tonight that we have begun to build a great bridge, a bridge that will reach all the way from the Golden Gate of California to the Golden Gate of Heavenly Peace in Peking. And as we build that bridge we will remember that it will be a bridge of understanding, a big bridge of mutual respect and a bridge also of lasting friendship between the great people, the Chinese people, and the great American people.

Now I ask you all to join me in drinking a toast to the health of Chairman Mao, of acting Premier Hua, and to lasting and creative friendship between the Chinese people and the American people.

Hua Kuo-feng Banquet Toast

Peking NCNA in English 1949 GMT 25 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 25, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng's toast of the banquet given by former U.S. President Richard M Nixon here this evening.

Mr and Mrs Nixon, comrades and friends:

First of all, I would like to express thanks on behalf of my Chinese colleagues present to Mr and Mrs Nixon for the banquet they kindly give for us this evening.

Mr Nixon visited China in 1972 in his capacity as U.S. president and contributed to reopening the door to contacts between the Chinese and American peoples. He is still interested in the development of Sino-U.S. relations although he no longer holds any public office. Chairman Mao Tsetung met with Mr and Mrs Nixon during their stay in Peking and had a friendly conversation with Mr Nixon on a wide range of subjects. Our two sides have also held several candid and unconstrained talks in which we reviewed the great changes which have taken place in the international situation since 1972 and exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest. Both sides hold that it is the common desire of our two peoples to enhance the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples and further the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations on the basis of the principles of the Shanghai Communiqué. Mr and Mrs Nixon have also come into extensive contact with people of various circles in our capital, thus increasing mutual understanding between the Chinese and American peoples. This second visit of Mr and Mrs Nixon to China is of positive significance.

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Mr and Mrs Nixon and the other American guests are leaving Peking tomorrow to visit southern parts of China. You will see everywhere that the people of various nationalities of our country, taking class struggle as the key link, implementing our party's basic line and adhering to the principles of independence and self-reliance, are working hard for new successes in our cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Finally, I wish our distinguished guests a pleasant journey and request you, on your return, to convey to the American people the cordial greetings and good wishes of the Chinese people.

I propose a toast to the health of President Gerald Ford, to the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. To the health of Mr and Mrs Nixon. To the health of the other American guests, and to the health of all comrades and friends present!

NIXONS LEAVE PEKING FOR KUEILIN 26 FEB

Peking NCNA in English 0135 GMT 26 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 26, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Richard M Nixon, former president of the United States of America, and Mrs Nixon left here by special plane this morning on a visit to Kueilin in the company of Yao Lien-wei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. They were seen off at the airport by Hua Kuo-feng, acting premier of the State Council; Chiao Kuan-hua, foreign minister; Liu Hsiang-ping, minister of public health; Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; Chu Mu-chih, director of the HSINHUA News Agency; Fu Yu-fang, member of the NPC Standing Committee; leading members of departments concerned Tang Wen-sheng, Chang Han-chih and Fu Shun-ho; and more than 350 local people and personages of various circles who have visited the United States.

While Mr and Mrs Nixon went round to bid farewell to the wellwishers at the airport, people clapped their hands and waved bouquets, congratulating them on their successful visit to China and expressing the hope that the friendship between the people of China and the United States would be further developed. Accompanying Mr and Mrs Nixon to Kueilin were also Huang Chen, chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States; and Lin Ping, Chu Chuan-hsien, Chu Lin, and Chien Ta-yung, leading members of departments concerned. Also present at the airport was Harry E T Thayer, deputy chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China.

#### SOVIET UNION

BRITISH MP'S CONDEMN SOVIET INTERVENTION

Peking NCNA in English 1714 GMT 25 Feb 76 OW

[Text] London, February 25, 1976 (HSINHUA)--British MP's strongly condemned the Soviet intervention in Angola during debate in the House of Commons on "East-West relations" yesterday. Opening the debate, Reginald Maudling, shadow foreign secretary, said the performance of the Soviet Union since Helsinki had been disappointing. "There have been continuing political aggression and the Soviet arms build-up had continued." He pointed out that the presence of a vast army of paid, regular soldiers with Russian political and logistical support inside Angola is a new phenomenon. "This could not be regarded as consistent with the spirit of detente."