

Historic visit

Nixon arrives in China

PEKING (AP) — Richard Nixon, a symbol of the capitalist world, came to Communist-ruled China Monday with the expressed hope that his discussions here will help bring a new day to the world.

The President's visit, seven months in the making, began with a brief stop at Shanghai to take on a Chinese navigator to guide the Nixon plane to Peking and summit talks with Premier Chou En-lai stretching over the next seven days.

At the least, these talks hold the promise of better relations affecting the lives of a billion people—the estimated 800 million in China and 200 million in the United States.

First visit

This is the first visit by an incumbent U.S. president to China, and it raises a possibility that 73-year-old Premier Chou will visit Washington. This would be protocol, but nothing has been announced about it.

As people gathered at the Peking airport they could conjure a scene that Chinese of the Han or Ming dynasties might have called pure magic: a foreign ruler arriving in a machine that flies, to confront other devices built to bounce pictures of himself and his wife off a man-made moon and deliver the images to homes far across the sea on a Sunday evening.

Not that modern China lacks television or hasn't seen 707 jet planes before. Today's China under Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou is ranked at the United Nations as one of the world's five main powers, with a veto in the Security Council. And a few days ago Nixon's secretary of defense was talking about how far China's missiles could travel with nuclear warheads developed by China's scientists, some trained in the United States.

The President came to a China which distrusts its big neighbors—the Soviet Union, Japan and India—and supports in Indochina a cause which has cost 50,000 American lives. Only last week Chou said no solution in Indochina was possible if Nixon insisted on his eight-point plan envisaging a U.S. withdrawal six months after agreement, plus the resignation of Nguyen Van Thieu, the South Vietnamese president, a month before new elections.

Talks

Nixon has emphasized that he does not expect his talks in Peking will bring immediate results in a wide area. Announcing last July that Peking had invited him, he spoke of an effort to bring about a "normalization" of the relations severed when Mao and his Communists took power almost 23 years ago.

In leaving Washington the President said China and the United States have had and will

have differences, then added:

"What we must do is find a way to see that we can have our differences without being enemies at war."

Three months from now he plans another summit session in the Soviet Union—which has troops on the Chinese border and, since the days of Stalin, has split with Mao Tse-tung over the thrust of communism.

Bypassing Taiwan, the sea of the Chinese Nationalist government which the United States has backed for years, the President and Mrs. Nixon flew to Shanghai from Guam, where he had remained overnight. Accompanying them were several of the President's chief advisers, including Henry Kissinger, who laid the groundwork for the visit.

Temperatures were in the 30s as people gathered near the airport for the Peking arrival. This city of seven million had a calm, wintry pallor, with many nearby irrigation canals frozen over.

Soldiers guard route

Soldiers with sidearms were stationed along the route from Capital Airport into the city and in the direction of the government guest house which will be the President's headquarters. The airport-city route ran alongside fields cultivated by the farming communes which have become the backbone of agriculture in a nation that is four-fifths rural.

No banners had been erected in the city on the eve of the arrival, nor were there editorials of welcome. Anti-American slogans remained in some areas. One said: "We support the people of Arab countries in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism." Other slogans urged continued support of "peace-loving countries" against U.S. imperialism, as Peking for years has described the American outlook toward other nations.

But some bitter slogans had been removed several days ago.

The Nixons will go back to Shanghai for a day as they head home next week. They also will visit Hangchow. Peking is the capital, Shanghai the nation's main commercial center, and Hangchow one of the nation's showplaces. It may be the site of a Nixon meeting with Chairman Mao, but most of the talks are expected to be with Premier Chou, the man who runs the government.

Banquet set

A banquet for the Nixons was scheduled for Monday night. Later in the week the First Lady will go on several sight-seeing

trips while the President is engaged in conferences.

The Shanghai-Peking leg of the journey from Washington was scheduled for less than two hours. The trip from Guam to Shanghai took four hours.

In getting to Guam, a U.S. outpost in the Pacific, the President crossed the international date line. In China he was 13 hours ahead of Washington time. Thus the scheduled Peking arrival at 11:40 a.m. Monday was equivalent to 10:40 p.m. Sunday, EST.

The President told an airport crowd at Guam: "I would hope that all of you here today would join me in this prayer: that with this trip to China a new day may begin for the whole world."

En route to Guam from Hawaii, Nixon talked informally with four reporters aboard his plane about the conversations he will be having with China's leaders.

"The normal times are two hours for plenary sessions but we will leave time at the end and it could go longer. We are leaving it totally flexible. If we get into productive talks we are perfectly free to continue. I am prepared to participate in the discussions as long as our hosts want to participate in them."

Nixon noted that he and China's leaders are strangers to each other.

"Because of a lack of communications, we are a mystery to them, as they are a mystery to us," he said.

He added that it might be useful to discuss philosophical attitudes and points of difference and similarity.

Speaking of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, he observed: "If you read what they have said and written, they are men of a philosophical turn of mind. They are not just pragmatic day-to-day leaders. They are people who take the long view."

Mao says in the Little Red Book that has become dogma to the Chinese: "Communists must listen attentively to the views of people outside the party and let them have their say. If what they say is right, we ought to welcome it . . . if it is wrong, we should let them finish what they are saying and then patiently explain things to them."

He said all that in another context, but it may fit what will happen this week.



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RAWALPINDI, Pakistan — Police clashed with a crowd of workers for the governing People's party Sunday in Peshawar, then went on strike and marched through the city's streets. Persons at the scene estimated the number of marching policemen at 2,000. Newsmen there said marchers smashed doors and windows at three police stations when some officers refused to join the demonstration. The trouble started at a political meeting held by retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, former commander of the Pakistan air force and a critic of President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Witnesses said People's party workers tried to disrupt the meeting, and police moved in on them with steel-tipped batons. The Pakistan Press agency said at least seven People's party members were injured.

NEW YORK — Angela Davis, awaiting trial in California on a murder charge, was unanimously elected Sunday as a delegate to the Communist party convention, now in its third day in Brooklyn. The motion was made by the party national chairman, Henry Winston, who said he had met recently with Miss Davis. Gus Hall, national secretary, had said Friday that Miss Davis would be elected to the national committee of the Communist party. Winston also announced at a news conference that the Communist party would again begin to issue application cards, membership cards and dues books for its members and for new members.

MEXICO CITY — President Luis Echeverria says recent political statements by priests—constitutionally forbidden from participating in politics—are "within the wide range of liberties in Mexico." In a news conference Saturday, Echeverria bypassed an opportunity to join critics of liberal Roman Catholic priests who have called for reforms in Mexico's social and political structure. The Mexican constitution prohibits priests from voting, holding public office or participating in politics in any way. Among priests calling for change is the Most Rev. Manuel Talamas, bishop of Juarez, who said recently that priests should have "the right to vote and be voted for."

AMMAN, Jordan — An Arab guerrilla who tried to hijack a Jordanian jetliner appeared on television Sunday and said he had instructions to blow up the plane either on landing in Libya or in the air. He identified himself as Saleh Mahdi al Mustawfi and claimed to be an Iraqi citizen. Jordanian authorities had identified him Saturday as Jamil Abed Hussein Ayoub and said he carried a Lebanese passport. The hijack attempt, which came just after takeoff from Cairo Saturday, was foiled by two security guards who bolted from their seats and over-powered Mustawfi as he brandished a hand grenade.

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland — Three hundred British troops battled rioters and exchanged fire with guerrilla gunmen Sunday night. It was the worst flash of violence in Londonderry since "Bloody Sunday" three weeks ago, but no casualties were reported. Soldiers also clashed twice with civilians from the neighboring Irish republic who crossed into Northern Ireland. The civilians came to fill craters blasted in cross-border roads during military operations designed to reduce guerrilla infiltration. The troubles erupted as this Protestant-dominated British province embarked on a critical round of the struggle to end three years of strife, and the Roman Catholic republic moved to crack down on out-law bands. The British government was reported readying a new offer for political settlement.

HARRISBURG, Pa. — A prosecutor on special assignment from the Justice Department is scheduled to open the government's antiwar conspiracy case Monday against the Rev. Philip Berrigan and six codefendants.

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