

CBS Radio (7:30 a.m.)

From notes made at time of broadcast, which was not taped:

Nixon's first action this morning was to call on the widow of Chou En-lai, the man who had been instrumental in bringing about Nixon's first visit. Speaking through an interpreter, Mrs. Chou told Nixon how she had told her husband before he died that Nixon would be returning to China. She said he was very pleased.

ABC Radio (8 a.m.)

From notes made at time of broadcast, which was not taped:

Nixon had a closed meeting today with Chinese leaders. Nixon is being treated by the Chinese as though he were still a head of state. Nixon is very calm and self-assured.

CBS Radio (8 a.m. PST)

Christopher Glenn: Richard Nixon re-lives a former triumph as he is honored at a banquet in Peking. The visit of Richard Nixon to China as a private citizen is a reflection in many ways of the historic door-opening journey he undertook as President in 1972. The former President was honored with a state banquet in Peking's Great Hall of the People today, and as he rose to offer a toast Mr. Nixon recalled the Shanghai Communique issued during that first visit which established the oimited renewed contact still in effect between the two nations.

Nixon [voice]: History calls on our two nations to continue to work to build on the foundation that we laid four years ago, and to build on the document which set forth the principles on which we agreed.

Glenn: It was Mr. Nixon's first public statement since his resignation as President in August, 1974.

[End of item.]

ABC Radio (11 a.m.)

George Engleman: Richard Nixon has put in a busy day in Peking. The former President and his wife met first with Chou En-lai's widow. Then, while Mrs. Nixon visited with a group of Chinese children, her husband held more than two hours of talks with acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng. To wind up the day there was a banquet at the Great Hall of the People. And ABC News was there as Mr. Nixon toasted his hosts and talked of world peace.

Nixon [voice]: There are, of course, some who believe that the mere act of signing a statement of principles, or of a diplomatic conference, will bring instant and lasting peace. This is naive.

Engleman: Mr. Nixon seemed to enjoy the banquet. ABC's Tom Capra says the former President was treated as if he were still head of state, and responded by acting more like an incumbent President than a visiting American citizen.

[Complete.]

CBS Radio (11 a.m.)

Network announcer: Former President Richard Nixon continues his China visit today, Mr. Nixon marking the occasion with his first public speech since he left the presidency. Barry Kalb has details from Peking.

Kalb [voice]: Richard Nixon hadn't made a public speech since August 9, 1974, the day he resigned from office. Today, here in Peking he broke that silence with a speech at a banquet in his honor. During the speech the former President stressed a theme he discussed many times while in office -- world peace. Richard Nixon is no longer in a position to affect world peace directly, but it looks like he'd like to play some public role again. Whether he emerges further from his Watergate seclusion depends largely on how his appearance here in Peking is received back home. Barry Kalb, CBS News, Peking.

Announcer: Mr. Nixon also met with China's acting premier, Hua Kuo-feng, for more than two hours.

[Complete.]

CBS Radio (12 noon)

Hal Walker: Former President Richard Nixon continues his controversial visit to China, and although Secretary of State Henry Kissinger indicated the Ford administration will want to talk with Mr. Nixon, a spokesman for the White House said today that President Ford has no plans to meet with the former President. Hal Walker, CBS News.

ABC Radio (12 noon)

George Caldwell: At this hour former President Nixon continues to get a red carpet treatment from the Chinese. During a banquet at the Great Hall of the People today, Mr. Nixon was described by China's Premier, Hua Kuo-feng, as "courageous" for restoring ties between the U.S. and China four years ago. At the banquet Mr. Nixon delivered an impassioned call for even closer relations. One Western correspondent described the Nixon speech as eloquent.

[Short item here on appearance of George Bush on Meet the Press, and his answer when asked why he thought the Chinese had invited Nixon; says he thinks it is "a combination of affection for him because of shifting the policy, and to them he symbolizes a certain ability to cope with the Soviet." It was not noted at the time the transcription was made, but the quotation marks used for Bush's statement seem to indicate this was a taped insert from the interview.]

China's Premier Hua, speaking at the Nixon banquet in Peking, acknowledged publicly for the first time today a new internal struggle in China over political ideology. Hua referred to it as "a revolutionary debate."

[Complete.]

CBS Radio (1 p.m.)

Former President Richard Nixon called today for closer relations between the U.S. and mainland China during a speech in Peking, his first major address since he was forced to resign from the Presidency in disgrace.

Mr. Nixon spoke without notes and impressed some reporters with his eloquence, appearing confident and speaking almost without stumbling [sic] a word.

Nixon [voice]: It was just four years ago this week that the Shanghai Communique was issued. That historic document ended a generation of confrontation and conflict between our two countries, and began an era of negotiation and consultation, and also progress towards those goals we share together.

The former President's speech contained a veiled criticism of the Helsinki security conference which has been bitterly denounced by Chinese leaders.

The Chinese have been treating Mr. Nixon almost as if he were still a head of state, but there were no foreign diplomats at a banquet in his honor. Also missing from the banquet was China's senior Vice Premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, who currently is the target of a wall poster campaign. Mr. Nixon's host was acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

[Complete.]