

PEKING REVIEW

52

December 26, 1975

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**Peking Pays Last Respects to
Comrade Kang Sheng, a Great Proletarian
Revolutionary of the Chinese People and
A Glorious Fighter Against Revisionism**

**President Manuel Pinto da Costa
Visits China**

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

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CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Peking Pays Last Respects to Comrade Kang Sheng	
Name List of Funeral Committee for the Late Comrade Kang Sheng	
Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's Speech at Memorial Ceremony	
China Successfully Launches Another Satellite — Press Communique	
President Manuel Pinto da Costa Visits China	
Salvadoran Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Party Delegation	
Former Kuomintang Personnel at or Above County or Regimental Level Released	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
At Banquet in Honour of President Manuel Pinto da Costa:	
Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech (Excerpts)	11
President Manuel Pinto da Costa's Speech (Excerpts)	12
Revolution in Education:	
Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students at Tsinghua University Maturing	13
Changes in Peking University	14
Soviet Social-Imperialism:	
The Ninth Five-Year Plan Bankrupt	16
Vice Rife in Soviet Society	18
ROUND THE WORLD	20
Indonesian C.P. Statement: Condemning Indonesian Government for Aggression Against East Timor	
NATO Council: Winter Meeting	
Egypt-Soviet Union: Debt Settlement Talks Deadlocked	
ON THE HOME FRONT	21
Fine Arts and Photography Exhibitions	
Popular Science Magazines	
"PEKING REVIEW" SUBJECT INDEX (Nos. 27-52, 1975)	22

Peking Pays Last Respects to Comrade Kang Sheng

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China on December 18 issued an obituary notice which reads in full as follows:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China announce with deep grief: Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice Chairman of the C.P.C. Central

Committee, and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, failed to respond to medical treatment and died of illness at 06:05 hours on December 16, 1975 in Peking at the age of 77.

Comrade Kang Sheng was a fine member of the Communist Party of China, a great revolutionary fighter of the Chinese people and Marxist theoretician, and one of the outstanding leaders of the Party and the state.

The life of Comrade Kang Sheng was one of fighting for the cause of communism, one of persevering in the continued revolution. During the new-democratic revolutionary struggle, during the socialist revolution and construction, during the struggle to strengthen our Party's unity with the Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations the world over and to combat modern revisionism, and during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he remained loyal to the Party and the people, steadfastly implemented and carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, resolutely



repudiated the revisionist lines of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, and staunchly defended Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, thus making an immortal contribution to the Party and the people and winning the wholehearted love and respect of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country.

The whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should learn from Comrade Kang Sheng's proletarian revolutionary spirit and his noble qualities and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution

under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, unite as one, and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, and build our country into a powerful modern socialist state.

Comradé Kang Sheng, a great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people and a glorious fighter against revisionism, is immortal.

Memorial Ceremony

A memorial ceremony was held in Peking on the afternoon of December 21 to pay last respects to the late Comrade Kang Sheng. Flags were flown at half-mast in mourning throughout the country that day.

The ceremony took place in the Great Hall of the People in a solemn atmosphere. A streamer hung at the entrance to the auditorium read: 'Comrade Kang Sheng, a great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese



people and a glorious fighter against revisionism, is immortal!" A portrait of the late Comrade Kang Sheng framed in black was hung in the auditorium and an urn containing his ashes draped with the flag of the Communist Party of China was placed there.

There were wreaths from our great leader Chairman Mao and the C.P.C. Central Committee.

There also were wreaths from other Party and state leaders Chu Teh, Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Soong Ching Ling, Chang Chun-chiao, Wei Kuo-ching, Liu Po-cheng, Chiang Ching, Hsu Shih-yu, Hua Kuo-feng, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu

Teh, Wang Tung-hsing, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Saifudin, Kuo Mo-jo, Chang Ting-cheng, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Yu Chiu-li.

Wreaths also had been sent by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council, the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the General Office of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the Organization Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the Party School of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Hsinhua News Agency, *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi*, *Guangming Ribao*, the Central Broadcasting Administration, the Bureau for the Translation of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin's Works of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the General Office of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Court, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Public Health, the General Office of the State Council, the State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data, the Headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the P.L.A. General Political Department, the P.L.A. General Logistics Department, the General Office of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the C.P.C. Shanghai Municipal Committee, the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Shanghai Trade Union Council, the C.P.C. Shantung Provincial Committee, the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the C.P.C. Shensi Provincial Committee, the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the C.P.C. Yen-an City Committee.

Name List of Funeral Committee for the Late Comrade Kang Sheng

MAO Tsetung, Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chu Teh, Chang Chun-chiao, Wei Kuo-ching, Liu Po-cheng, Chiang Ching (female), Hsu Shih-yu, Hua Kuo-feng, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Teh, Wang Tung-hsing, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Kuei-hsien (female), Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Saifudin, Soong Ching Ling (female), Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Tsai Chang (female), Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen (female), Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu, Sun Chien, Shen Yen-ping, Chiang Hua, Chin Tsu-min, Hsieh Ching-yi (female) and Yang Po-lan (female).



Attending the ceremony were Party and state leaders Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Saifudin, Hsu Isiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Tsai Chang, Ulanfu, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chuch-wen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Sun Chien; Vice-Chairmen of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee Shen Yen-ping and Pebala Gelieh-Namje; President of the Supreme People's Court Chiang Hua; leading members of various departments, and 5,000 representatives of various circles.

Wang Hung-wen, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, presided over the ceremony, which started with funeral music and the gathering standing in silent tribute. Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, delivered the memorial speech. (See p. 7 for full text.)

Attending the ceremony was Comrade Tsao Yi-ou, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, comrade-in-arms and widow of the late Comrade Kang Sheng. The Party and state leaders present expressed their sincere sympathy to Comrade Tsao Yi-ou and her son Chang Tzu-shih and others.

After the ceremony, the urn containing the ashes of Comrade Kang Sheng was escorted to the Papaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries by Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Ku Mu and other comrades and laid there.

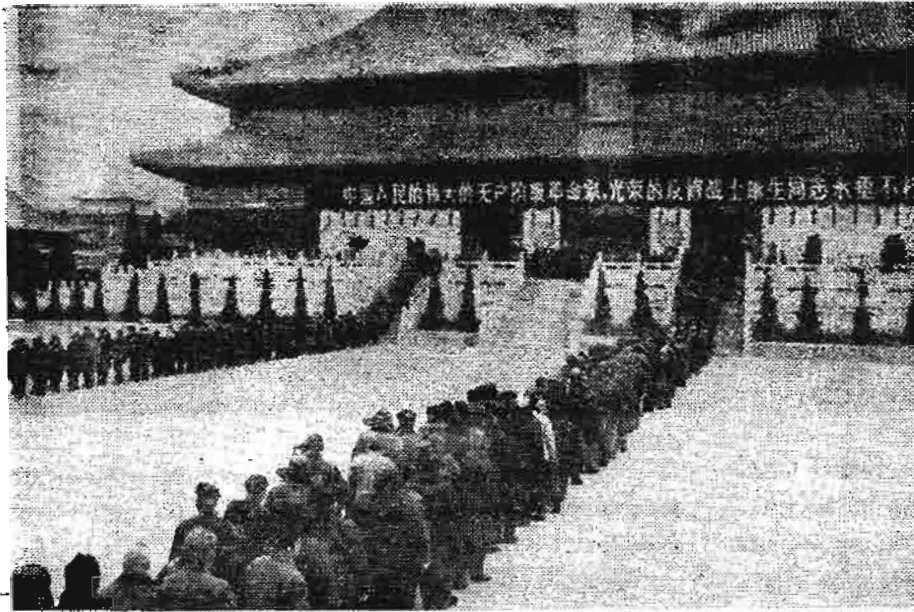
When Comrade Kang Sheng was ill, Party and state leaders went to the hospital to see him on several occasions.

Party and state leaders paid their last respects to his remains on December 18.

Others who paid their last respects to the remains of Comrade Kang Sheng included Members and Alternate Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and Members of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee now in Peking, leading members of departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and state organs, the general departments, services and arms of the P.L.A., the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, military academies, the Peking Units and the Peking Garrison of the P.L.A., the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and staff members of the Party and government organizations, P.L.A. commanders and fighters and representatives of worker-peasant masses in Peking.



At the memorial ceremony.



Paying last respects to the late Comrade Kang Sheng at the Working People's Palace of Culture.

Condolences Offered

On December 19 and 20, 15,000 workers, peasants, government cadres, students and P.L.A. commanders and fighters in the Chinese capital, with deep grief, went to the Working People's Palace of Culture to offer their condolences and mourn the death of Comrade Kang Sheng. Flags were flown at half-mast in mourning at Tien An Men, Hsinhuamen, the Working People's Palace of Culture and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Wreaths sent by our great leader Chairman Mao and the C.P.C. Central Committee, other Party and state leaders, Party, government and P.L.A. organizations and mass organizations were in the hall.

There also were wreaths from Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour; from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya; the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia; the Political Bureau of the Organization of the Communists of Italy (Marxist-Leninist); as well as from the people of Guinea led by Ahmed Sekou Toure. Wreaths also were sent by the diplomatic corps in Peking, embassies of a number of countries in Peking, foreign delegations and friendly personages visiting China, and foreign experts, students and trainees in Peking.

Among those extending their condolences were heads or members of the diplomatic missions of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, the Democratic People's Re-

public of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of South Viet Nam, Sri Lanka, Syria, Turkey, the Yemen Arab Republic, Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Guyana, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Albania, Austria, Belgium,

Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain, Yugoslavia, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking was present to tender condolences.

Also present to offer their condolences were the friendship visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Kim Huan, Member of the W.P.K. Central Committee and Department Director of the W.P.K. Central Committee, with Kim Tae Ho as its deputy leader; Li Chung Song, Vice-Minister of Power of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; the Delegation of the Movement of the People's United Action of Chile; and American friends Frank Coe, Ruth Coe and Sol Adler, and British friend Pat Adler.

Also at the ceremony were Members and Alternate Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and Members of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee now in Peking, leading members of departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and government departments, leading members of the general departments and services and arms of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the P.L.A. Peking Units and Peking Garrison, leading members of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, representatives of the C.P.C. Shantung Provincial Committee, the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the C.P.C. Chiaoan County Committee and the Chiaoan County Revolutionary Committee.

Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's Speech at Memorial Ceremony

WITH profound grief, we today mourn the death of Comrade Kang Sheng, a dedicated revolutionary fighter of the Chinese people, a fine member of the Communist Party of China and a Party and state leader beloved by the people of the whole country.

Comrade Kang Sheng was Vice-Chairman of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress. Comrade Kang Sheng died at 06:05 hours on December 16, 1975 in Peking at the age of 77 after prolonged illness.

Comrade Kang Sheng spent all his life fighting for the cause of communism and persevering in continuing the revolution. He always remained dedicated to the Party, the people and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. For half a century, he devoted all his energy to the great cause of the Chinese people's liberation and of communism. Under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, Comrade Kang Sheng made outstanding contributions to the consolidation and development of the Marxist Communist Party of China, to the defence of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, to the strengthening of Party building ideologically, theoretically and organizationally, to the building of the Party's security work and confidential secretarial work, to the overthrow of the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and the victory of the new-democratic revolution, to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the advancement of the cause of the socialist revolution and construction, and to the strengthening of our Party's unity with the Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations the world over and the struggle against modern revisionism. His death is a tremendous loss to our Party and our people and a great distress to the entire Party, the entire army and the people of the whole country.

Born in Chiaonan County, Shantung Province, Comrade Kang Sheng dedicated himself from his youth to the cause of the Chinese people's liberation. He joined the Communist Party of China in 1925 and from that time on was long engaged in Party work, leading the workers' movement. He participated in the work of the strike committee during the May 30th Movement, and was one of the leaders of the three armed uprisings in Shanghai between 1926 and 1927. While he was in Shanghai, he worked as a secretary of the Shanghai Trade Union Council and as secretary of the special Party branch committee of Shanghai University, secretary of the Party committees of the Huchung, Chapei, Huhsi and Hutung Districts of Shanghai, Member of

the Kiangsu Provincial Party Committee, and Head of the Organization Department and Secretary-General of the Kiangsu Provincial Party Committee. He was elected a member of the Central Control Committee at the Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party in 1930, and later served as Head of the Organization Department of the Party Central Committee. Beginning 1933, he assumed leadership of the C.P.C. Delegation to the Communist International. He was elected a Member of the Central Committee and a Member of the Political Bureau at the Fifth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party in 1934. Returning to the country in 1937, he served successively as Member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, President of the Party School of the Party Central Committee, Chairman of the Workers' Movement Committee of the Party Central Committee, Head of the Social Affairs Department of the Party Central Committee, Head of the Information Department of the Party Central Committee, and Deputy Secretary of the Organization Committee of the Party Central Committee. During the rectification movement in Yen-an, he was Vice-Chairman of the General Study Committee of the Party Central Committee. He was elected a Member of the Central Committee at the Seventh National Congress of the Party and a Member of the Political Bureau at the First Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party. During the Liberation War and after the country-wide liberation, he served successively as Second Deputy Secretary of the East China Bureau of the Party Central Committee, secretary of its Shantung sub-bureau, Political Commissar and Secretary of the Party Committee of the Shantung Military Command, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial People's Government, Member of the Central People's Government Council, Vice-Chairman of the Third National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Third and the Fourth National People's Congress. Head of the Theoretical Group of the Party Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, adviser to the Group in Charge of the Cultural Revolution under the Party Central Committee, and Head of the Organization and Propaganda Group of the Party Central Committee. He was elected a Member of the Central Committee at the Eighth, the Ninth and the Tenth National Congress of the Party. He was elected an Alternate Member of the Political Bureau at the First Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party and a

Member of the Political Bureau and of its Standing Committee at the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee and the First Plenary Session of the Ninth and of the Tenth Central Committee of the Party. He was elected Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee at the First Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Party.

During the new-democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, in the struggles against revisionism and opportunism at home and abroad over the past few decades and in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Comrade Kang Sheng firmly upheld the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and fought valiantly and unswervingly, setting an example for the whole Party to learn from.

In mourning Comrade Kang Sheng, we must learn from his example in firmly upholding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the storms of class struggle, unequivocally and resolutely combating revisionism and opportunism, resolutely repudiating the revisionist lines of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consistently and warmly supporting new emerging forces and things and dedicating his whole life to the struggle for the great ideal of communism.

We must learn from his example in persevering in integrating theory with practice, assiduously studying

and enthusiastically propagating works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. We must learn from his noble revolutionary quality and firm proletarian Party spirit, and uphold the Party's principles, observe Party discipline, safeguard the Party's unity and wage untiring struggles against any action detrimental to the Party's interests.

We must learn from his spirit of always attaching first importance to the Party's interests without seeking personal gains, and working for the Party and serving the people wholeheartedly.

We must learn from his fine working style of being serious and conscientious, meticulously attentive, modest and prudent, and of maintaining close ties with the masses, working hard, setting strict demands on himself and setting an example with his own conduct, and resolutely oppose all bourgeois styles of life.

Comrade Kang Sheng, a great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people and a glorious fighter against revisionism, has left us for ever. We must translate our grief into strength. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao we must take class struggle as the key link, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, build China into a powerful modern socialist state and win victory for the cause of communism. Unite to win still greater victories.

China Successfully Launches Another Satellite

Press Communiqué

CHINA successfully launched another man-made earth satellite on December 16, 1975, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, on the basis of the victory in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and in the excellent situation characterized by consistent new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The satellite is functioning normally.

This successful launching is a new achievement by the people of the whole country, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by our great leader Chairman Mao, in taking class struggle as the key link, continuously consolidating and developing the fruits of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and firmly carrying out the series of important instructions by Chairman Mao including those on studying the theory and combating and preventing revisionism, on

promoting stability and unity and on pushing the national economy forward. It is a fresh success achieved by adhering to the principle of independence and self-reliance, bringing into full play the initiative of both the central and local authorities, unifying planning, working energetically in close co-ordination, waging a united struggle and grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee extend warm congratulations to the workers, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, scientific workers, engineers and technicians, revolutionary cadres and militiamen who have been engaged in the research, manufacture and launching of the satellite and other people concerned.

(Hsinhua News Agency, December 17)

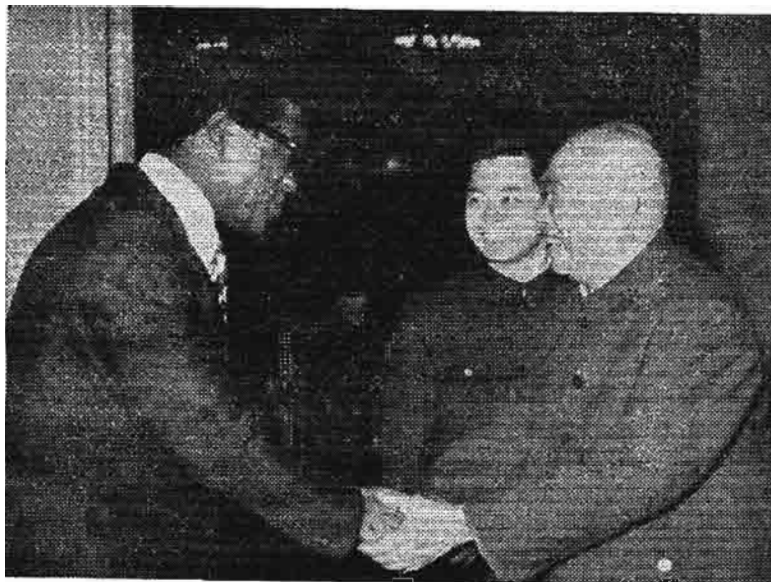
Peking Review, No. 52

President Manuel Pinto da Costa Visits China

MANUEL Pinto da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe, and Madame Maria Amelia Pinto da Costa arrived in Peking on December

several thousand people in the Chinese capital.

On behalf of Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li extended a warm welcome to President and Madame Manuel Pinto da Costa on their visit.



Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shakes hands with President Manuel Pinto da Costa.

21 for an official visit to China. They were greeted at the airport by Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Wang Chen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Yao Lien-wei, and

A grand welcome ceremony was held at the airport. Accompanied by Chinese leaders, President Manuel Pinto da Costa reviewed a guard of honour of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the



President and Madame Manuel Pinto da Costa warmly welcomed at Peking Airport.

Chinese People's Liberation Army. Welcomers waved bouquets and colourful ribbons and danced to gay music, expressing the Chinese people's profound sentiments for the distinguished guests.

Multi-coloured banners fluttered over the main streets of the city proper. Huge streamers trailing from tall buildings read: "Warmly welcome President Manuel Pinto da Costa!" "Warmly welcome the distinguished guests from Sao Tome and Principe!" "Firmly support the people of Sao Tome and Principe in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty!" "Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and Sao Tome and Principe!" "Long live the great unity of the people of the third world!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!"

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh met the following day with President and Madame Manuel Pinto da Costa and the other distinguished guests.

Entrusted by Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien hosted a grand welcome banquet on the evening of December 22. Vice-Premier Li and President Manuel Pinto da Costa spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship (for excerpts of their speeches see pp. 11-12).

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks with President Manuel Pinto da Costa.

Salvadoran Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Party Delegation

The Delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Party of El Salvador visited China recently.

Keng Piao, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met and feted all comrades of the delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

Former Kuomintang Personnel At or Above County or Regimental Level Released

In accordance with instructions from Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chinese judicial organs recently decided to pardon and release all former Kuomintang party, government, military and special agency personnel at or above county or regimental level who were held in custody. This important measure stems from a wise policy decision by Chairman Mao and represents a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

After the founding of New China, the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government mobilized the people of the whole country to carry out vigorously the great revolutionary movements to suppress and weed out counter-revolutionaries. This dealt telling blows to the remnant Kuomintang counter-revolutionary forces and helped consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. Acting on Chairman Mao's policy of combining punishment with leniency and combining reform through labour with ideological education, Chinese public security organs spent much time educating and reforming the former Kuomintang party, government, military and special agency personnel at or above county or regimental level who had committed crimes against the Communist Party, the people and the revolution. This helped them change gradually and to varying degrees from evil to good, and many of them were released. The latest decision to release all those in custody reflects the growing stability and unity of our socialist motherland and the increasing consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It represents a victory for the great policy laid down by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party that the overwhelming majority of the members of the reactionary classes should be reformed and given a way out. It shows the large-mindedness of the proletariat

in transforming the world and liberating all mankind. It will help turn negative factors into positive ones, unite all the forces that can be united and further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Between December 15 and 18, judicial organs in various places in China called meetings at which the Kuomintang personnel to be pardoned and released were given notifications to this effect from the Higher People's Courts along with certificates of release issued by the public security organs of the provinces, municipalities or autonomous regions concerned. Citizenship rights were granted to these people and proper arrangements with regard to their work and daily life would be made by departments concerned.

At the same time, public security organs in the various places issued job-transfer certificates to those former Kuomintang party, government, military and special agency personnel at or above county or regimental level who, after serving their sentence terms, had become employees at the labour-reform units. Citizenship rights were granted to those who had been deprived of their political rights. Proper arrangements would also be made for their work and life.

Leading members of judicial organs in various places encouraged the former Kuomintang personnel to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought assiduously, continue to remould their world outlook, take an active part in socialist construction and render beneficial service to the people. It was announced at the same time that those who wished to return to Taiwan might do so and would be provided with conveniences. The government issued to all of them new clothes and pocket money and made arrangements to take them round on study tours.

With emotion, the former Kuomintang personnel thanked Chairman Mao, the Communist Party and the People's Government for having educated and saved them. They pledged to study hard, continue to remould their ideology, follow the Communist Party in taking the

socialist road and make useful contributions to the motherland.

On December 24, *Renmin Ribao* published a commentary entitled "A Proletarian Policy" on this occasion. The commentary said: "Like the release by special amnesty of all the war criminals in custody and the pardon and release of all the U.S.-Chiang armed special agents in custody earlier this year, the latest act stems from Chairman Mao's wise policy decision and represents a great victory for his proletarian revolutionary line and policies."

The commentary continued: "There is no doubt that the proletariat should resolutely suppress the resistance of the hostile classes. As for those elements of the hostile classes who have laid down their arms and surrendered, however, efforts should be made to reform them through labour and education. This conforms to the basic interests of the proletariat."

"China's policy of reforming criminals has produced notable results over the past two decades and more. We have reformed Japanese war criminals and those of the Kuomintang, the puppet 'Manchukuo' and the puppet 'Inner-Mongolian autonomous government,' including Pu Yi, emperor of the puppet 'Manchukuo,' as well as large numbers of other counter-revolutionaries and culprits of criminal cases. Most of the criminals already released have behaved well or relatively well, and some have performed useful services to the socialist motherland. China's policy of reforming criminals has produced a tremendous impact abroad too."

The commentary concluded by pointing out: This "act of releasing and giving jobs to former Kuomintang party, government, military and special agency personnel at or above county or regimental level is conducive to developing the revolutionary united front, turning negative factors into positive ones, uniting all those who can be united, and propelling our socialist revolution and construction forward, as well as to promoting the anti-Chiang patriotic struggle by the people of Taiwan."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(Excerpts)

HIS Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and Madame Manuel Pinto da Costa, braving the fatigue of a long journey, have come across oceans to China for an official visit, bringing to the Chinese people the profound friendship of the people of Sao Tome and Principe. I am entrusted by Premier Chou En-lai to host this evening's banquet. Please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to express our warm welcome to His Excellency the President and Madame Manuel Pinto da Costa and the other distinguished guests from Sao Tome and Principe and to extend, through you, our cordial greetings and high tribute to the people of Sao Tome and Principe.

Sao Tome and Principe is a beautiful island country off the west coast of Africa. Her industrious and brave people waged a protracted and heroic struggle for national liberation and independence. Beginning from the 1960s, in particular, they carried on a sustained struggle under the leadership of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe, and they finally shook off the yoke of Portuguese colonial rule and achieved national independence. Since independence, the people of Sao Tome and Principe, united as one under the leadership of President Manuel Pinto da Costa and the Liberation Movement, have been advancing confidently and steadily along the road of consolidating national independence, rehabilitating the economy and building the country. In international affairs, the Government of Sao Tome and Principe pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism and colonialism, stands for African unity and supports the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to achieve and safeguard national independence, thus winning the sympathy and support of the third world and the people of all countries. We sincerely wish the people of Sao Tome and Principe greater victories in their future struggles.

The year of 1975 will soon be over. In this year, the great African people have advanced courageously, braving the wind and waves, and an excellent situation prevails in Africa. The ranks of independent African

states have rapidly expanded. In addition to Sao Tome and Principe, Mozambique, Cape Verde, the Comoros and Angola have successively proclaimed independence amidst songs of victory in their struggle for national liberation. However, Angola after independence is still in a deplorable situation of civil war. This is wholly the making of that superpower, the self-styled "natural ally" of the African people. The other superpower would not be left behind either in its contention for hegemony with its rival. And the notorious South Africa has also poked its hand into Angola. The Angola question is, in essence, the just struggle of the Angolan people for national unity, unification of the country and genuine independence and against superpower rivalry and intervention. We firmly support the Angolan people in their just struggle and strongly condemn the superpowers, and especially the arch-criminal that instigated the civil war in Angola for its crude intervention and naked aggression. We believe that once foreign intervention and aggression are expelled, the Angolan people, setting store by their national interest, will certainly bring about the unity of the three liberation organizations with the help of the O.A.U. and African states and build Angola into a new country that is united, unified and truly independent.

Both China and Sao Tome and Principe are developing countries belonging to the third world. Although our two countries are separated by many mountains and waters, our common historical experience and common goal have brought us together. Our two peoples sympathized with and supported each other throughout the long period of struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and a militant friendship was forged between them long ago. When your country proclaimed independence, the representative of the Chinese Government was invited to take part in the celebrations and had the pleasure of partaking of your people's joy of victory. It was on that jubilant occasion that our two countries established diplomatic relations. The current visit to China by President Manuel Pinto da Costa himself has opened up a new chapter in the development of relations between our two countries.

President Manuel Pinto da Costa's Speech

(Excerpts)

ALLOW me to express, in the name of my delegation and in my own name, our sincere thanks to the people and Government of the People's Republic of China for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded to us. Indeed, since our arrival in this great country we have seen manifestations of sympathy and friendship, which express the militant interest with which the Chinese people follow the progress of our struggle to consolidate national independence.

Thousands of kilometres separate the People's Republic of China from the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. Nevertheless, our two peoples feel that they are closely united by the common ideal of eliminating all obstacles to the progress of our peoples and building a just society in our respective countries. The Chinese people's struggle against imperialism is a source of inspiration to many revolutionary people. The people of Sao Tome and Principe have just won a great victory. This is also a victory for all African countries and countries that have always stood by us.

Although we cannot yet realize all the ideals for which our people fight, we are creating in our country political conditions and economic foundations that will enable us to battle against under-development with success.

Nationalization of all the existing agricultural enterprises of Portuguese colonialists in our country is without doubt an important step to achieve our economic independence. We are aware of our limitations and our weak points, which do not impede us from remaining confident of our final success, because we also know our own strength. If it is certain that to solve the economic problems facing our people today essentially depends on their own work, it is also true that aid and support from the people of other countries can be decisive at this initial stage.

We are also convinced that co-operation with other countries will play an important role in our country, provided it conforms to the principles of respect for national sovereignty and of mutual benefit. The official visit of a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe to the People's Republic of China will contribute, we are sure, to the development of co-operation between our two countries.

The epoch in which we live is without doubt a most glorious one in the history of mankind. From year to

year enslaved people are turning from passive objects of the process of history into masters of their destinies.

The African countries which for centuries suffered from Portuguese colonial domination have all won political independence. No doubt this constitutes a great victory not only for the African peoples but also for all the progressive forces. But unfortunately, imperialist rapacity continues to jeopardize the peace of the African continent. In Angola, we see a direct aggression of the reactionary forces headed by South Africa against the Angolan people. Our duty, the duty of progressive forces, is to support the Angolan people who declared their independence on November 11. We condemn all aggression against the Angolan people and all interference in their internal affairs. Our Party and our Government fully support the People's Republic of Angola and are determined to give all political and moral support to this people who suffered, like ours, from subjugation, massacre and exploitation by Portuguese colonialism. The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe will also continue to give all unconditional support to the struggle of all African peoples still under colonial domination as well as all peoples of the world fighting for the dignity of free men.

The historical epoch in which we live is doubtless favourable to the struggle of the oppressed and exploited people. We should be able to take advantage of this historical situation and use it in the interest of the material and cultural development of our peoples.

We properly appreciate the policy of the People's Republic of China to assist and co-operate with the developing countries. China's contribution to the economic progress of some developing countries is praised and recognized by the people of these countries.

On the world plane we see a satisfactory evolution of the people's struggle for freedom and democracy. We support the just struggle of the Palestinian people and condemn the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries. A political solution of the Middle East question will be possible if Israel recognizes the rights of the Palestinian people and does not insist on the occupation of territories of Arab countries.

We fully support the just struggle of the exploited countries for the establishment of a new international economic order. If the exploited countries unite and do not disarm themselves in face of blackmail, they will surely win.

Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students at Tsinghua University Maturing

THE people send us to university and we study for the people." With this in mind in the course of their studies, the worker-peasant-soldier students at Tsinghua University have achieved successes and developed in an all-round way — morally, intellectually and physically.

Like other institutions of higher learning in China, Tsinghua used to enrol students directly from among middle school graduates. Since the Cultural Revolution started in 1966, in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education, all students have been selected from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience. Hence the term worker-peasant-soldier students.

At university, the students have organized themselves into 900 small groups devoted to the systematic study of the basic Marxist viewpoints. In addition, they have seriously studied the history of the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools, the history of class struggle, the economic crises of modern capitalism and the history of the development of science and technology. Students often go to factories, rural communes and army units to join the workers, peasants and soldiers in various political activities, such as criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie.

These university students have always retained the fine qualities of the working people. Many spend their holidays and vacations doing voluntary work in factories, rural communes, restaurants, bathhouses or stores. They return regularly to their own units to report to the Party organization on the progress they have made in ideology and study.

The students have criticized the revisionist line in education which divorced education from proletarian politics, productive labour and the workers, peasants and soldiers. In line with the principle of integrating theory with practice, the students have applied what they learnt in class to industrial and agricultural production. By doing so, they have enriched the content of the teaching material with information on new techniques and innovations used in social production

and have also made the fruits of scientific study in the university directly serve socialist construction.

Teaching in the water conservancy department before the Cultural Revolution was divorced from production, and teachers and students made their models of water conservancy projects behind closed doors. After criticizing the revisionist line in education during the Cultural Revolution, the teachers and students left the campus and travelled through 51 counties and cities in five provinces along the Yellow River, the country's second longest and once called "China's sorrow." During their journey, they made an investigation and study while summing up the labouring people's experience in harnessing the Yellow River. They surveyed the river's course and collected firsthand information on sedimentation. They found that gravel settles in the upper reaches and coarse sand in the lower reaches. The riverbed rise averages 10 to 20 centimetres every year, and coarse sand constitutes the greatest problem. On the basis of their findings, the teachers and students proposed a plan to control the coarse sand. It was accepted by the department concerned.

The teachers and students also studied the methods used by the local people to prevent soil erosion on the loess plateau in the northern part of Shensi Province.



The high-speed diesel engine successfully produced by Tsinghua worker-peasant-soldier students together with the workers and teachers of the university-run factory.

They then worked out a series of adaptable methods for local people to build farmland with river silt accumulated behind check dams. The results proved good.

This year, 12 first-year students and three teachers of the same department went to a section of the Yellow River in Konli County, Shantung Province. Combining scientific research with teaching, they experimented with channelling in the muddy water of the river for irrigation and using the silt to fertilize the farmland and transform alkaline soil. In co-operation with the people working at harnessing the river, they succeeded in the experiment. According to plan, 370 million cubic metres of water were brought in and 3,440 hectares of fields were built with 25 million tons of silt.

Many Tsinghua students have made their achievements while still at university. In pre-graduation field-work at a construction site, eight students and three teachers of the welding speciality in the mechanical engineering department succeeded in evolving a new technological process for welding 40,000 metres of steel tubes for a project with an annual output of 300,000 tons of ethylene. Complicated welding techniques were required for the work. A three-in-one group composed of students, teachers and workers was formed to work

out how best to do the job. Working hard day and night in the spirit of independence and self-reliance, they read domestic and foreign data and finally created the welding process to meet the requirements.

A class from the computing speciality under the electronics department went to the Shengli Oil Field. In close co-operation with workers and technicians there, the students and teachers formulated the building block-type programme for a new electronic computer. This programme evaluates precisely and is simply structured and easy to use. It has helped oil workers get better drilling results.

The first group of worker-peasant-soldier graduates and the second group of students who will soon graduate have completed 564 items of scientific research, production task and major technical innovations. One-third of them are up to advanced national standards or fill gaps in China's science and technology, and some have reached advanced world levels. Many are urgently needed in production and others are significant in theoretical study. In terms of scope of subjects, level of difficulty, and in depth, the results surpass those of any Tsinghua University graduates' written reports before the start of the Cultural Revolution.

Changes in Peking University

PROFOUND changes have taken place in the last few years in Peking University where teachers and students are carrying out an extensive revolution in education under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and are gradually turning the university into a tool for the dictatorship of the proletariat. The main changes are as follows:

The Consolidation and Strengthening of Working-Class Leadership Over the School. The old Peking University (i.e. prior to the educational revolution) was dominated by bourgeois intellectuals, and feudal, bourgeois and revisionist influences were deep-rooted. The Workers' Mao Tsetung Thought Propaganda Team entered the school in 1968 and leadership in the school returned to the hands of the working class. Since then, the balance of class forces has gone through big changes in favour of the working class. The new university Party committee firmly put Chairman Mao's revolutionary line into practice and further strengthened the Party's centralized leadership.

Healthy Growth of Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students. Since the start of the educational revolution, the university has selected students from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience. In the last few years it has enrolled over 9,500 students, of whom 3,000 have graduated and are now playing their role in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific ex-

periment. It also has trained 1,100 graduate students and over 70,000 students in short-term courses. In addition, the university has helped factories and rural areas set up workers' and peasants' colleges.

The students have made big progress politically and ideologically as well as in their professional studies. Kao Hung-shih, a student of the Chinese language and literature department, had been a Peking middle school graduate. After graduation, she became a peasant in the countryside where she was recommended by the peasants to go to the university. In the course of her study, she and her classmates wrote the long prose poem *Song of Our Aspirations* in praise of intellectuals integrating with the workers and peasants. The poem later was recited on the stage and was well received by the audience. She said: "It is not enough for us to write and recite the *Song of Our Aspirations*. What is more important is to make it come true in our actions." After graduation, she applied three times to go back to the countryside and be a peasant. This is a striking contrast to students trained by the old universities who often tended to seek personal fame and wealth.

In their professional studies, the students adhere to the principle of linking theory with practice and pay attention to enhancing their ability to analyse and solve problems. They have shown much originality while still in university. With the help of their teachers,

second-year physics students specializing in laser technology devised three new-type lasers which can emit light continuously at room temperature. Their paper aroused great interest when it was read at a national conference in this field. Students of geophysics have evolved new views on the method of determining the flux of solar protons. The trainees in the university's electronic instrument and meter factory have come up with new ideas on programming the "rain" cycle in the magnetic core memory in electronic computers. Students' records are best reflected in their pre-graduation practice. Liberal arts students have edited and written 55 books and published over 700 articles in newspapers and periodicals in the last few years as their fieldwork. Students of the natural sciences have completed research work on nearly 400 projects, of which 101 have already been or are being used by production units and scientific research institutes. Students of foreign languages have translated 2,500,000 words.

Progress of the Teachers. In addition to the original teaching staff, Peking University has chosen teachers from among its own worker-peasant-soldier graduates. Since implementing the open-door educational policy, an even greater number of workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary technicians have often been invited to give lectures and help compile teaching material. Teachers who were there originally have studied Marxism seriously and have adhered to the road of integrating with workers and peasants. Except for those who are old, weak, ill or disabled, the school's over 2,000 teachers have tempered themselves in productive labour for a period of more than a year. This has brought profound changes in their mental outlook. Getting on in years and in poor health, a professor in the department of mathematics and mechanics volunteered to work in factories to learn from the workers and make investigations. He applied mathematical theories in industrial and agricultural production and in national defence. Together with his colleagues and students he solved a complicated computing problem submitted by an organization, raising the computing efficiency more than 1,400-fold. Recently, while guiding students in their pre-graduation fieldwork, he solved two theoretical problems of great significance in mathematics. The organization concerned highly evaluated this.

Tempered in the Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a good number of teachers have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

Using Marxism to Occupy Various Branches of Study. Teachers and students have made great efforts to use Marxism to occupy various branches of study. This has brought great changes to the teaching content. In the field of philosophy and social sciences they have adhered



Worker-peasant-soldier students of Peking University making social investigations in the countryside.

to the principle of focusing on the study of practical problems in the Chinese revolution and using the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism as the guide. This has effectively helped reform teaching in various branches of study, history in particular. Old historical studies advocated the conception that heroes are the makers of history. Now, the status and role of the working people in history are being confirmed. Formerly, Confucianism was worshipped and the Legalist school opposed. Efforts are now made to use Marxism to evaluate the Legalists correctly and make deep-going criticism of the Confucianists. More attention used to be devoted to the past than to the present. Now the principle of making the past serve the present is being implemented and historical experience is summed up to solve problems in current struggles.

In the natural sciences, efforts are made to guide teaching and scientific research by dialectical materialism. This has promoted the criticism of idealism and metaphysics in the field of science and the domination of this field by Marxism.

Education Directly Serves Revolution and Construction. In co-ordination with political movements, teachers and students have run over 2,000 short-term classes for workers, peasants and soldiers, and gone to factories, villages, army units, stores and residential areas to lecture and give guidance to the masses in their political studies. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they gave such lectures to almost one million people. Since the start of the criticism of the novel *Water Margin* last September, teachers and students of the Chinese language and literature department have given talks to 160,000 people.

Working jointly with workers, peasants and soldiers, teachers and students in the liberal arts have written over 1,000 articles of revolutionary criticism which were carried in newspapers and journals. They play a positive

role in the movements to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Teachers and students in the natural sciences are striving to contribute to the material base for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. To speed up the building of a socialist new Tibet, a number of teachers and students joined the geothermic group of the multi-branch scientific surveying expedition on the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau. They travelled 18,000 kilometres across half of Tibet and, despite harsh oxygen-deficiency conditions at high altitudes and inclement weather, found abundant geothermic resources.

Teachers and students of mathematics and mechanics joined a hydrogeology surveying group. In Hopai Province, they collected data on a host of wells and submitted scientific calculations to help solve irrigation problems in north China. After several months' efforts, teachers, students and workers in the university-run pharmaceutical plant succeeded in making nitrozetan, a medicine specially effective for treating infantile convulsions. Teachers and students ran over 70 short courses to disseminate scientific and technical knowledge and trained 6,000 technical personnel for factories, people's communes and other units.

A New System Combining Teaching, Production and Scientific Research Has Been Initially Established. In order to implement the principle that education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour, the university gives primary importance to

remoulding the students' ideology. It has set up nine factories, 27 workshops and three farms where students do part-time work and part-time study. Linking production with teaching and scientific research, they have devised and made more than 70 products, over 20 of which have filled gaps in state production. In the last few years, various departments of the natural sciences have done research work on nearly 1,000 projects. Research on 700 items has been completed or has made progress, and over 160 of these items have filled gaps in the country's research work. More than 300 items have been applied in industry, agriculture and national defence. The science departments have done theoretical research and experimental work on more than 20 aspects of fundamental scientific theories. Before the Cultural Revolution, owing to the old Peking University's estrangement from proletarian politics, from productive labour and from workers, peasants and soldiers, it failed in eight years of effort to make an electronic computer with 10,000 operations per second. New Peking University combines teaching, production and scientific research. Thanks to co-operation between the teachers, students and workers of the university and other organizations, it has devised and made China's first electronic computer with integrated circuits capable of one million operations per second. Teachers and students recently devised and made a new-type random access memory that is up to advanced standard for electronic computers, a new contribution to China's electronics industry.

Soviet Social-Imperialism

The Ninth Five-Year Plan Bankrupt

THE Soviet Union's ninth five-year plan (1971-75) is a failure. This shows that the Soviet national economy is bogged down in a serious predicament and chaos. It reveals that the Soviet social-imperialists, though formidable in appearance, are inwardly weak.

Growth rates have plummeted lower and lower as shown by the principal targets set in the four consecutive five-year plans since 1956. The growth rates for national income, industrial output value and farm output value, set in the ninth five-year plan, are respectively 36 per cent, 28 per cent and 69 per cent lower than in the sixth plan (1956-60). As compared with the eighth plan (1966-70), the growth rates for both national income and industrial output value are 6 per cent lower and for agricultural output value, 13 per cent. Yet, the ninth five-year plan, shaped so modestly, is headed for a miserable end.

According to figures announced at the Supreme Soviet session early this month, national income and industrial and agricultural output values and other major targets failed to reach the planned levels; national income only attained the target set for 1974. In other words, it took five years to fulfil four years' tasks.

Great Dip in Agriculture

Agriculture is in so much of a mess that it has become a subject of wide discussion in the world. The grain harvest fell in four out of the five years. According to official statistics, the average yield for the five years was about 9 per cent short of the planned target and this year's production, reaching only 137 million tons, was truly catastrophic. It was 80 million tons below the planned target and 30 million tons less than in 1972 when a serious crop failure occurred. The seventh slump in grain production

since Brezhnev took office 11 years ago, it represented the worst dip in 20 years. It totally exposed the bankruptcy of the Brezhnev clique's agricultural policy. In per capita consumption, the 1975 crop was lower than that of tsarist Russia in 1913.

The Soviet Union once was a grain exporter. With the restoration of capitalism there by the revisionist renegade clique, the country's grain imports have been on the rise. Total imports during the ninth five-year plan period were five times that during the eighth. This year, the Soviet Union has bought a record 25 million tons on the world market, including more than 13.2 million tons from the United States.

In the last few years, plans for other important agricultural products, such as sugar beet, sunflower seed, potato and vegetable, have remained unfulfilled.

Livestock breeding is in worse shape as successive crop failures have resulted in serious fodder shortages. From 1971 to 1974, the total output and the annual average production of meat, milk and wool were far below targets set in the five-year plan. The serious fodder shortage this year has led to mass slaughter of animals, thus drastically reducing the number of grazing animals. The London *Sunday Times* said that in the Soviet Union "slaughterings of pigs and poultry in August were 80 per cent higher than a year earlier. The average for the whole of this year is likely to be 20 per cent higher. Winter milk production is also expected to fall steeply as cows are killed." Newspapers in the union republics indicate the situation is even more serious than that report shows.

In four out of the five years, the Brezhnev clique used large sums of money for arms expansion and war preparations instead of meeting its agricultural investment targets. Distribution of tractors and combine harvesters to agriculture was not realized according to plans.

Acute Contradictions Between Arms Industry And Consumer Goods Industry

As was acknowledged by state planning boss Nikolai Baibakov at the Supreme Soviet session on December 2, Soviet industries have "run into difficulties and troubles." "The targets set for the production of a number of most important items badly needed by the national economy have not been fulfilled." This involves the ferrous metallurgical and the heavy and transport engineering industries. The chemical and oil engineering industries and certain departments of light industry likewise have "failed to fulfil the production plan." The situation is no better either in the capital construction field.

The industrial output value increment rate in this five-year plan period has been 9 per cent less than planned. In the industrial field, the contradictions between a wildly inflating arms industry and a floundering consumer goods industry have become more and more acute because of the intensifying arms expansion

and war preparations by the Brezhnev clique. Since the start of the sixth five-year plan, the revisionist ruling clique has been channelling over 85 per cent of industrial investment into the capital goods industry, particularly those departments connected with arms production, and less than 15 per cent into the consumer goods industry.

Thus, Soviet ICBMs have multiplied nearly 22 times in the last 13 years and SLBMs eight times in 12 years, accompanied by growing chaos and backwardness in the consumer goods industry.

At the end of last year, the Brezhnev clique had considerably pared down the industrial consumer goods production target for 1975. According to this trimmed-down target, the consumer goods industry was to have grown at a rate about 25 per cent lower than the target originally set in the ninth five-year plan. But even this slashed target was not reached.

When it launched the ninth five-year plan, the Brezhnev clique pledged time and again to "raise significantly the level of the material and cultural life of the Soviet people" and to "supply the market with abundant consumer goods" and "guaranteed that industrial consumer goods would grow at a faster pace than capital goods. This was bragging. Now, the Soviet Union is in the throes of an acute shortage of commodities and skyrocketing prices. To cope with the situation, the new tsars have imported large quantities of grain, sugar, vegetables and meat as well as industrial consumer goods.

Bad Prospects

The present grave situation forecasts the Soviet national economy going from bad to worse. The 1976 economic plan recently published by the Supreme Soviet shows that the growth rates for national income, industrial output value, real income per capita of the population, retail goods turnover and other important items all will fall to the lowest level since the first five-year plan started in 1929. Moreover, next year's grain output, even if it reaches the planned target, will be about 10 million tons less than the 1975 figure in the ninth five-year plan.

However, disregarding the privations of the Soviet people, the authorities stubbornly persist in feverish arms expansion and war preparations. Their 1976 economic plan and budget are still geared to rapid arms expansion and war preparations. The plan stipulates that "national defence strength" will be increased and "priority" given to developing "at high speed" a number of industrial sectors which are closely linked with arms production. And over 85 per cent of industrial investment will continue to be devoted to development of the sector closely related to war preparations.

Bursting with arrogance, the Soviet social-imperialists cannot cover up their inherent weaknesses. They have been plunged into daily growing political and economic trouble.

Vice Rife in Soviet Society

VICE inherent in capitalist society is rife in the Soviet Union today.

Rampant Graft, Theft and Embezzlement

Graft and embezzlement have become a characteristic of Soviet society. Revelations in the Soviet press show that "numerous leading officials and responsible cadres of party organizations" from the central committee down to the grass-roots units, in cities and rural areas, and in government organs and schools, "have made easy money at the expense of the people." Some "have personally directed gangs specializing in graft and embezzlement" and not a few have become "millionaires" in a short period.

For instance, a member of the central committee of the Soviet revisionist party managed to embezzle as much as half a million rubles — the equivalent of the total yearly earnings of over 400 average workers and built a magnificent house for herself.

In Armenia, one postmaster embezzled over 120,000 rubles by various means.

Graft and embezzlement in Georgia are also rife in industrial, commercial, cultural, educational and health circles. The chairman and vice-chairman of the central co-operative of the republic banded together with many other leading officials and embarked on large-scale embezzlement. The chief cashier of the co-op was in cahoots with this gang.

Criminal activities like theft, embezzlement of public funds and stealing public property are commonplace in the Russian federative republic and other republics.

Following the example set by the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists and under their protection, many of those entrusted with management of enterprises, collective farms, stores or cultural and educational departments have lost no opportunity to help themselves to public funds and property. For example, the boss of a Tbilisi factory pocketed over 1.1 million rubles at one stroke; a Sukhumi tobacco company head's ill-gotten wealth amounted to millions of rubles.

Booming black markets and free markets where speculators and profiteers are in their heyday present another feature of Soviet life today. American cigarettes, chewing gum, jeans and even foreign currencies and narcotics are quite common on Moscow's black markets. Means of production such as machine tools, cranes, generators and locomotives are also put

on sale on the free markets. Group after group of speculators and upstarts are multiplying in such fertile soil.

The chief of an administration in Azerbaijan, in league with some of the managerial staff of enterprises under it, was found to be black-marketeering in a big way. He dealt in gold coins and jewellery and in money involving chiefly U.S. dollars and British pounds in Moscow, Tula, Lvov and other places. The gold and jewels found in his home weighed as much as 32 kilogrammes. The speculative profit he amassed amounted to over 280,000 rubles.

The manager of the store Tadzhikistan in downtown Moscow and his cronies embezzled 40 kilogrammes of gold and over 2 million rubles in cash and valuables, surreptitiously sold at a high price over 220,000 metres of silks and colluded with people travelling abroad to bring in foreign goods to sell on the black markets.

The conditions in the educational and cultural fields are even worse. Scandals have multiplied as the gaps between various social strata have widened and class differentiation become more marked. Vices such as abuse of administrative authority, bribery and extortion run rampant throughout the country. Many people seeking diplomas and fame and fortune do not hesitate to resort to plagiarism, and buying and selling degrees or diplomas or faking diplomas are quite common. There are such things as underground factories producing fake scholars and pseudo-doctors of sciences and enterprises set up nominal colleges that do not teach but confer diplomas. The *Literary Gazette* disclosed in its issue No. 23, 1974 that a certain Gorbatenko managed to obtain the degree of doctor of economics at Yakut State University by faking his credentials and bribery. When he became a professor, he set up a university's scholarship committee which, under his control, was bribed to confer the title of "associate doctors" on 33 people in three years.

Depraved Social Morals

Widespread prostitution is another perceptible sign of the demoralization of Soviet society. A Belgian journal in June last year quoted an official in the Soviet Ministry of the Interior as remarking that some 16,000 prostitutes had at one time registered in Leningrad. There are bars, night clubs and even thinly dis-

guised brothels in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa and other big and medium-sized cities as well as at health resorts. Venereal diseases have spread far and wide as streetwalkers have increased in number. Quoting from a Soviet underground publication, a French magazine disclosed that prostitution, the ulcer of capitalism, definitely exists in the Soviet Union. At night in many parts of Moscow streetwalkers are at work, some protected and supported by the police.

With the revisionists in power over the last 20 years, divorce has become an increasingly serious problem in the Soviet Union and family relations have become very abnormal. The journal *Voprosy Ekonomiki*, No. 4, 1974, said that the country's divorce rate jumped from 3 per cent in 1950 to over 30 per cent in 1972. Sixty per cent of the divorced couples had been married less than five years and 21 per cent less than a year. The Soviet Union has become one of the nations with the world's highest divorce rate.

Alcoholism and Drugs Becoming More Serious

Alcoholism is another serious social problem over which the Soviet revisionists find themselves helpless. Average annual consumption of liquor per person in the Soviet Union is twice as much as in the United States. Every year 13,000 million rubles are squandered on vodka alone and 6-7 million drunkards sent to "sobering up wards." Soviet workers often take to drinking because they cannot give vent to their strong resentment to revisionist rule. As Engels pointed out in *The Condition of the Working-Class in England*, what else can be expected than workers taking to drink under a capitalist system. A case in point is a plant in the Urals, where about 30 per cent of its workers have been sent to "sobering up wards" annually. In a Moscow factory, a surprise morning check-up showed that 280 of the factory's work force of 410 had hangovers and were unable to turn up for work. The number of youth and women alcoholics grows year after year. Numerous youths and women can be found dead drunk in the streets or causing disturbances in public places while drunk so that they had to be sent to "sobering up wards." An article in the October 15, 1975 issue of *Literary Gazette* said that 75 per cent of the boys in the eighth grade, 80 per cent in the ninth grade and 95 per cent in the tenth grade indulged in drinking alcohol.

Drug addiction and the drug traffic are also becoming rampant in the Soviet Union. Drug addiction is widespread in the southern and the central Asian parts of the country, especially among the youth. The First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers in Georgia revealed that "narcotic addiction, among Soviet youth in particular, had given rise to grave worry

among the public." (*Zarya Vostoka*, June 15, 1972.) The paper *Socialist Industry* reported on August 6, 1972 that the arch-criminal of a "morphine traffic group" in Kazakhstan had obtained large quantities of morphine from a pharmaceutical plant and sold the drug in small packages in other parts of the country. Another report said that a group of scientists secretly made narcotics in a lysergic acid plant in Moscow, that some units in the Caucasus produced heroin and that opium was grown in the central Asian part of the Soviet Union.

Juvenile delinquency also has become increasingly grave in the Soviet Union. Quite a proportion of young people have taken the path of crime. Even Soviet authorities admit that in recent years there have been numerous cases of juvenile delinquency and 50 to 80 per cent of the crimes were committed in groups. *Pravda* on June 2, 1971 disclosed that at night, hooligans (mostly adolescents) become masters of the streets. The paper *Young Communist* revealed that a youth gang in Balashov, Saratov region, had committed robbery, theft and murder over a long period, its members sealing their pledges in blood. A young gang of criminals in Kharkov engaged in group killing, looted stores, broke into houses at night and committed all kinds of crimes. In Karaganda, a mob of students imitating the hero of a murder film they had seen committed seven killings in one night.

Inevitable Result of All-Round Capitalist Restoration

The malignant development of these social evils in the Soviet Union is the inevitable consequence of the all-round capitalist restoration by the Khrushchov-Brezhnev clique and a manifestation of the reactionary nature, parasitism and decadence of Soviet social-imperialism. With the continuous degeneration of social-imperialism, these social evils will spread on a more extensive scale.

In recent years, the Soviet revisionist authorities pretentiously have taken decisions on the "struggle" against alcoholism, adopting "anti-alcoholism" measures, promulgating regulations on "reform through labour" and laws banning prostitution, restricting the spread of venereal diseases, combating drug addiction, etc. But this is merely a deceptive trick of thief crying "stop thief" on the part of Brezhnev and company. Petty thieves are punished while arch-brigands are honoured with high official titles. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is a gang of arch-brigands who have usurped state power and its huge bureaucratic structure is the nerve centre of all criminals. So long as the clique's reactionary rule continues, its so-called campaigns against "theft," "alcoholism," "drug addiction" and "prostitution" will only make these social evils more rampant in the Soviet Union.

ROUND THE WORLD

INDONESIAN C.P. STATEMENT

Condemning Indonesian Government for Aggression Against East Timor

In a recent statement signed by Jusuf Adjiatorop, the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia strongly denounced the Government of Indonesia for carrying out armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of East Timor and expressed the Indonesian people's firm support for the East Timor people's just struggle to defend their country.

The statement said: "The standpoint of the people of East Timor is just. They do not want to free themselves from the jaws of a crocodile only to fall into the clutches of a tiger."

The statement noted that to hide its vicious motives, the Indonesian Government used deceptive diplomatic means by shouting that it "has no territorial ambitions." At the same time, however, using pretexts such as "to protect the people" of East Timor, it carried out covert military interference to suppress their independence struggle. After the people of East Timor had proclaimed their independence, the Indonesian Government discarded its mask and flagrantly launched large-scale aggression against the Democratic Republic of East Timor, occupying its territories including the capital, Dili, it added.

The statement pointed out: "At present, the people of East Timor are continuing the struggle under very difficult conditions and with great sacrifices. But the people of East Timor do not stand alone in this struggle. The revolutionary and progressive people the world over stand on their side in their just struggle."

The statement said that the Indonesian people extended warmest greetings to East Timor on its proclamation of independence and establishment of the Democratic

Republic of East Timor. They paid tribute to the East Timor people who were fighting heroically in defence of independence. The people of Indonesia and East Timor are two fraternal peoples who will always unite firmly in their common struggle.

NATO COUNCIL

Winter Meeting

The European and world situation after the European security conference and reinforcement of Western defence capabilities were discussed at the winter ministerial meeting of the NATO Council in Brussels on December 11 and 12. It was attended by the foreign ministers or their representatives from the 15 member countries.

The final communique of the meeting stressed that the NATO member countries are determined to strengthen their unity and "to maintain and improve the efficiency of their forces."

At the meeting, the NATO ministers discussed the Vienna talks on reductions of forces in Central Europe. They reaffirmed "the principle that NATO forces should not be reduced except in the context of a mutual and balanced force reductions agreement with the East [the Soviet bloc]."

The ministers also discussed the situation in Angola, and agreed that the civil war and Soviet intervention there were unfortunate and dangerous.

At the meeting U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger condemned the Soviet intervention in Angola and said that the United States would not allow the Soviet Union to get a foothold in the territory.

At a press conference afterwards, Kissinger said: "The United States cannot be indifferent to massive Soviet supplies of arms (in Angola)." "The United States favours a solution in which all of the parties in Angola can negotiate with each other free of

outside interference and in which the problem of Angola is handled as an African issue," he declared. "Failing that, the United States will try to prevent one party by means of massive introduction of outside equipment from achieving dominance," he added.

EGYPT-SOVIET UNION

Debt Settlement Talks Deadlocked

The Egyptian-Soviet talks on debts and trade were held from November 22 to December 16. The talks on the debt issue ended in failure because of Soviet intransigence.

The Egyptian press reported that the Egyptian side put forward the following proposals: a ten-year period of grace for Egypt, instalments to be paid thereafter over a period of 30 years, and exemption from interest of military debts. But the Soviet side categorically refused to grant a period of grace on the ground that they had never done so with any country. It also rejected other Egyptian requests. It turned down the Egyptian compromise proposal by saying that it contradicted instructions from Moscow. Thus the talks reached a stalemate.

Regarding the trade talks, both sides initialled on December 13 a 1976 trade protocol which sets the volume of Egyptian exports to the Soviet Union at 195 million pounds sterling and imports at 125 million pounds sterling. The difference is to be transferred for the repayment of debts. In other words, despite the difficulties being encountered by the Egyptian economy now, the Soviet Union is still doing its utmost to exact a huge sum from Egypt.

Egyptian public opinion voiced indignation at the hegemonic attitude of the Soviet Union over the debt issue. An article in the weekly *Akhbar el-Yom* said the request for a period of grace and repayment of debts by instalments on a long-term basis "is quite a common practice among friends and all countries in the world and is even followed between rivals." The article pointed out that the Soviet side has continued to put pressure on Egypt.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Fine Arts and Photography Exhibitions

PEKING was the scene of the 1975 National Exhibition of New-Year Pictures and Children's Fine Arts and the 1975 National Photographic Art Exhibition held from October 1 to November 30. Both were warmly received and acclaimed by a total of 630,000 visitors.

The exhibits brought out the revolutionary spirit displayed by the Chinese people under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in studying the theory of the proletarian dictatorship to combat and prevent revisionism. They also eulogized the present things born in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and delineated animated scenes of the victorious advance in industrial and agricultural production and on cultural and educational fronts.

New-year pictures, a time-honoured unique art form used by the Chinese labouring people for decoration during Spring Festival, are particularly loved by the peasants. Every year a considerable number of them are published. With widespread impact as a means of propaganda, they

have become a powerful weapon for conducting socialist education and occupying the ideological and cultural positions in the countryside with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. As can be seen from the new-year pictures on display, great progress has been made over the last few years in both of their form and content.

The increased number of amateur worker-peasant-soldier painters and photographers contributing to these exhibitions was another proof of the fact that the Chinese labouring people have mounted the stage of the superstructure as a mighty force in the revolution in literature and art. Among the 326 photographers whose works were displayed, 93 were worker-peasant-soldier amateurs, while over 50 per cent of the 261 new-year pictures were painted by workers, peasants and soldiers. With brushes and cameras as weapons, these amateur artists used their creations to do propaganda and educational work among the masses and occupy ideological and cultural positions. A number of the items shown at the photographic art exhibition were selected from displays

of paintings and photos in factories, mines and people's communes.

With unique compositions and in vivid, somewhat exaggerated drawing styles, children in their art creations depicted their own growth and the militant life of the workers, peasants and soldiers as well. Their impressive productions show the vigorous development of socialist arts with numerous worthy successors coming to the fore.

Popular Science Magazines

A NUMBER of popular science magazines published in China in the last few years have built up a wide readership.

Applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and providing convincing evidence from plant, animal and human fossils, the magazine *Fossils* has, since its inception in 1973, introduced to its readers in simple language and popular forms the history of the development of nature and human society, while exposing and refuting the exploiting classes' idealist proposition that god created man and their reactionary idealist conception of history. This magazine has been cited as a good teaching material of dialectical and historical materialism.

Aiming at popularization and raising the general level of scientific knowledge among the masses, the magazine *Zoology* has since 1974 published articles on the science of zoology and the achievements and experience in this field. This has given impetus to mass activities in scientific experimentation.

Scientific Experiments acquaints the readers with new advances and inventions by scientific and technical personnel and the masses through scientific experimentation. *Geographical Knowledge* carries articles on the rapid changes which have taken place in all parts of China and the physical and economic geography of other countries throughout the world. All these magazines, together with *Genetics and Seed Breeding* and *Botany*, strive to serve scientific and technical personnel at the grass-roots level as well as the masses who engage in scientific experiments.



Brimming With Joy, a new-year picture showing iron and steel workers bringing good tidings in production to their Party committee.
by Teng Kai-chi, Lin Jang-yu (workers) and Chang Sheng

PEKING REVIEW

Subject Index

Nos. 27-52, 1975

Issue Page
No. No.

Issue Page
No. No.

I. DOMESTIC

1. Political Affairs

1) Studying the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

New Constitution: Fundamental Charter for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat — Liang Hsiao and Lu Pin	28 : 10
Debate at the Salt and Iron Conference — Contention between the Confucian and Legalist schools in the middle period of Western Han Dynasty — Hsueh Li	29 : 17
Working Conscientiously and Untiringly	29 : 29
Relying on the Masses to Consolidate Proletarian Dictatorship — Nan Yu	30 : 5
Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Studying Theory: Why Small Production Engenders Capitalism — the theoretical group of the Paitu Production Brigade in Maoming, Kwangtung Province	30 : 13
For Your Reference: What Is Small Production? — Shih Ta	30 : 14
Seek No Official Post, but Revolution	30 : 22
Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Studying Theory: Raise the Ability to Differentiate Between Correct and Wrong Lines — Shih Chia-lin and Wang Tai-yun, workers in the Talién Hungchi Shipyard	31 : 19
Study Some History of Social Development — Tung Sung	33 : 4
For Your Reference: Productive Forces and Relations of Production — Shih Ta	33 : 6
Economic Base and Superstructure — Hung Ou	33 : 7
Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Studying Theory: Carry the Communist Spirit Forward — the theoretical group of a naval shipyard	33 : 8
Changing Couplets	33 : 31
Why Karl Marx Studied Political Economy — Hsueh Kung	36 : 12
Unfold Criticism of "Water Margin" — "Renmin Ribao" editorial	37 : 7

Use Law of Unity of Opposites to Observe Socialist Society — Cheh Ping, Peking Teachers' University	39 : 14
On the Socialist Revolution in the Countryside — In commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the publication of "On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation" — Chi Yen	39 : 1
Reference Material for Study: "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat": Questions and Answers (1)	40 : 22
Reference Material for Study: "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat": Questions and Answers (2)	41 : 19
Reference Material for Study: "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat": Questions and Answers (3)	42 : 19
Reference Material for Study: "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat": Questions and Answers (4)	43 : 18
Reference Material for Study: "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat": Questions and Answers (5)	44 : 26
Reference Material for Study: "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat": Questions and Answers (6)	45 : 26
Workers' Forum (I): We Need the Aid of Telescope and Microscope	46 :
Reference Material for Study: "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat": Questions and Answers (7)	46 : 17
Workers' Forum (II): Why Do We Criticize Confucius?	47 : 19
Reference Material for Study: "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat": Questions and Answers (8)	47 : 23
Workers' Forum (III): Workers and Peasants Have Risen in Their Millions	48 : 15
Reference Material for Study: "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat": Questions and Answers (9)	48 : 19
Workers' Forum (IV): Why Do We Study the Struggle Between the Confucian and Legalist Schools?	49 : 19
Reference Material for Study: "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat": Questions and Answers (10)	49 : 23

Workers' Forum (V): Fighting With the Pen and Steel Rod	50 : 20
Reference Material for Study: "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat": Questions and Answers (11)	50 : 24
Grasping the Dialectical Concept of the Unity of Opposites — Yen Feng	51 : 4
Reference Material for Study: "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat": Questions and Answers (12)	51 : 15

2) General

Commemorating 30th Anniversary of Victory in War of Resistance Against Japan — "Renmin Ribao" editorial	36 : 7
26th Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China Celebrated	40 : 5
South China Sea Islands, Chinese Territory Since Ancient Times — Shih Ti-tsu	50 : 10
Peking Pays Last Respects to Comrade Kang Sheng	52 : 3
Name List of Funeral Committee for the Late Comrade Kang Sheng	52 : 4
Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's Speech at Memorial Ceremony	52 : 7

3) 40th Anniversary of Victory of the Long March

Victory of Long March Commemorated	43 : 7
In Commemoration of 40th Anniversary of Victory of the Long March — Editorial by "Renmin Ribao" and "Jiefangjun Bao"	43 : 11
The Great Long March (Pictorial)	43 : 12
Learning Revolutionary Tradition on Long March Route	43 : 23
Historical Background: The Great Long March	44 : 11
Looking Back on the Long March — Liu Pocheng	45 : 9
Reminiscences of the Long March: The Splendour Radiating From the Tsunyi Meeting — Chang Nan-sheng	47 : 15
The Long March in Retrospect: Four Operations Across the Chihshui River — Chun Ta	49 : 14

4) The Chinese People's Liberation Army

Volunteer to Go to Countryside	29 : 29
Chinese Army Day Celebrated	32 : 3
P.L.A. Officers Serve as Rank-and-File Soldiers	37 : 31
Veteran Red Armymen Do Voluntary Labour	38 : 30
P.L.A. as a Production Force	46 : 22

5) The National Minorities

Tibet's Big Leap (III): No Return to the Old System — Our Correspondents Hsi Chang-hao and Kao Yuan-mei	27 : 27
---	---------

Tibet's Big Leap (IV): Great Changes — Our Correspondents Hsi Chang-hao and Kao Yuan-mei	28 : 17
Tibet's Big Leap (IV): Great Changes — Our Correspondents Hsi Chang-hao and Kao Yuan-mei	29 : 22
Tibet's Big Leap (V): In a New Industrial Area — Our Correspondents Hsi Chang-hao and Kao Yuan-mei	30 : 16
Policy Towards National Minorities: All the Nationalities Have the Freedom to Use Their Own Spoken and Written Languages	33 : 13
Animal Husbandry and Industry in Kuolo	35 : 23
Hua Kuo-feng Leads Central Delegation to Lhasa	36 : 6
Tenth Anniversary of Founding of Tibet Autonomous Region Celebrated	38 : 7
Tibet Advances Along the Socialist Road — Chu Feng	38 : 9
Report From Tibet: Tibetans and Hans Are Members of One Family — Our Correspondents Hsi Chang-hao and Kao Yuan-mei	38 : 13
Central Delegation Led by Chen Hsi-jien Arrives in Urumchi	40 : 9
20th Anniversary of Founding of Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region Celebrated	42 : 8
Homage to Martyrs	42 : 10
Sinkiang Marches Forward Triumphantly Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line — Saifudin	42 : 11
National Minority Performing Arts	49 : 30
Books in Minority Languages	50 : 29

6) Women and Youth

Great Changes in Status of China's Women	27 : 16
Happy Life for Retired Women Textile Workers	30 : 22
Revolutionary Grandmothers Still Young in Spirits	34 : 22
Women Railway Construction Technicians	35 : 21

7) Others

Three Special Amnesty Releasees Return to Peking	37 : 30
All U.S.-Chiang Armed Agents in Custody Released	39 : 9
Released Agents' Return to Taiwan Permitted	41 : 5
Chu Teh and Yeh Chien-ying Meet Shang Chen	44 : 6
Former Kuomintang Personnel at or Above County or Regimental Level Released	52 : 10

2. Economic

1) General

Planned Purchase and Marketing of Grain — The theoretical group of the Peking Municipal Grain Bureau	36 : 10
--	---------

	Issue Page No. No.		Issue Page No. No.
Steady Growth of China's Economy	41 : 8	Sugar Beet Acclimatized in South China	30 : 23
Kwangsi Develops Its Economy	46 : 22	Cotton Linters Production Plan Overfulfilled	30 : 23
2) Industry and Communications		Another Rich Summer Harvest	31 : 3
Paper Industry	27 : 31	15 Years of Hsinankiang Hydropower Station	31 : 22
Electric Carts for Textile Workers	28 : 22	Socialist Agriculture: Self-Sufficient in Grain	
Large Hobbing Machines	28 : 23	Despite Little Land and Big Population —	
Stockings Worn in Paddyfields	28 : 23	Chi Ching	33 : 16
Half-Yearly Coal Output Target Fulfilled	29 : 3	Man Beats Hailstorms	33 : 30
New Construction Projects: Chinuangtao-		Socialist Agriculture: Storing More Grain —	
Peking Oil Pipeline Completed	29 : 6	Chin Shih-ming	35 : 14
Paoki-Chengtu Electric Railway Opens to Traf-		Cultivating Experimental Plots Under the	
fic	29 : 8	Guidance of Materialist Dialectics — Li	
A Salvage Team on South China Sea	29 : 30	Kuang-ching	35 : 16
Transport Targets Outstripped	30 : 4	Rich Early-Rice Harvest	36 : 6
Half-Yearly Crude Oil Targets Overfulfilled	30 : 4	Socialist Agriculture: Simultaneous Expansion	
Industry's Half-Yearly Production Plan Over-		of Industrial Crops and Grain Produc-	
fulfilled	31 : 3	tion — How a cotton-growing area becomes	
Running a Plant by Proletarian Revolutionary		self-sufficient in grain — Sang Kao	36 : 14
Spirit — Chi Chih	31 : 17	Tea-Oil Production	36 : 23
Light Industry Fulfills Half-Yearly Plan	32 : 10	Old Folks Enjoy Happy Life	36 : 2
Self-Reliance Is a Question of Line — Li Hsin	32 : 14	Good Rapeseed Harvest	38 : 30
An Effective Way to Speed Up Chemical Ferti-		Rediffusion Network in Countryside	39 : 30
lizer Production — Growth of small chem-		Between Cadres and Peasants — First instal-	
ical fertilizer plants in Honan Province —		ment of a visit to Lankao County — Our	
Our Correspondent Hsiang Jung	32 : 16	Correspondents Chin Chi-chu and Hsiang	
Capital Construction at an Accelerated Pace	33 : 3	Jung	40 : 25
An Important Measure in Preventing Silicosis	34 : 22	Farm Mechanization on Shanghai's Outskirts	40 : 30
Recovering Waste and Worn-Out Materials	34 : 22	Socialist New Peasants — Second instalment	
Lanchow-Lhasa Air Service Inaugurated	39 : 30	of a visit to Lankao County — Our Corres-	
A Grass-Roots Trade Union Organization	39 : 31	pondents Chin Chi-chu and Hsiang Jung	41 : 23
Speeding Up Industrial Development		Rapid Development of Pig-Raising	42 : 23
Building a New Project at High Speed	41 : 11	Socialist Agriculture: Mass Participation in	
Tapping the Potential of Existing Enter-		Farm Scientific Experiments — Chin Nung	46 : 11
prises	41 : 13	China's 14th Successive Good Harvest	50 : 4
Medium-Sized and Small Hydropower		Self-Sufficiency in Vegetables	51 : 19
Stations Play Big Role	41 : 14		
New Mining Centre	42 : 23	In Agriculture, Learn From Tachai	
Peking's Petrochemical Products	44 : 31	National Conference on Learning From Tachai	
Small and Medium-Sized Industries Play Big		in Agriculture	38 :
Role — Chiang Hung	45 : 23	National Conference on Learning From Tachai	
Karamai Oilfield Thrives	45 : 30	Closes	44 : 3
National Conference of Collier Team Leaders	46 : 3	Mobilize the Whole Party, Make Greater Ef-	
Liaoning Expands Mining Industry	47 : 31	forts to Develop Agriculture and Strive to	
Peking's Public Transport System	47 : 31	Build Tachai-Type Counties Throughout	
Factories Equip Themselves	49 : 31	the Country — Excerpts of summing-up	
Railway Construction Achievements	50 : 29	report by Hua Kuo-feng at the National	
Industrial Production Plans Overfulfilled	51 : 3	Conference on Learning From Tachai in	
New Techniques in Chemical and Oil Refining		Agriculture	44 : 7
Industries	51 : 19	Dedicating Their Youth to Building Tachai-	
3) Agriculture and Water Conservancy		Type Counties	45 : 6
Dyke Construction in Wuhan	28 : 22	Building Tachai-Type Counties: The Battle	
"Foolish Old Man" Spring	29 : 30	Is On	46 : 4
Popularizing the Use of Marsh Gas in Rural		A Clarion Call to Action — First in a series	
Areas	30 : 15	of reports on the nationwide movement	
		to build Tachai-type counties — Our Cor-	
		respondent Chin Chi-chu	48 : 5
		Figures on Tachai	48 : 7

Hsiyang — A Tachai-Type County — Second in a series of reports on the nationwide movement to build Tachai-type counties — Our Correspondent Chin Chi-chu	49 : 11
"Red Tachai Flowers Are Blossoming Everywhere" — Third in a series of reports on the nationwide movement to build Tachai-type counties — Our Correspondent Chin Chi-chu	50 : 17
Good News From Tachai	51 : 3
The Key Lies in the County Party Committee — Last of four reports on the nationwide movement to build Tachai-type counties — Our Correspondent Chin Chi-chu	51 : 7

4) Finance and Trade

China's Tax Policy — Wei Min	37 : 23
Peking Market Mirrors Residents' Improved Living Standards	40 : 29
Autumn Export Commodities Fair Opens	43 : 9
Kwangchow Trade Fair Closes	47 : 27

3. Culture

1) Literature and Art

"Shoulder-Pole Art Troupes"	31 : 22
Traditional Instrumental Music Improved	32 : 22
In Praise of Unity Between Army and People — The revolutionary modern dance-drama "Ode to the Yimeng Mountains"	34 : 17
Peking's Rich Repertoire	41 : 27
Concert Commemorating Nieh Erh and Hsien Hsing-hai, Two People's Musicians	44 : 6
Film Projection Network	45 : 30
Fine Arts and Photography Exhibitions	52 : 21

2) Education

More and Better Workers' Colleges in Shanghai	27 : 7
How China Popularizes Education — Chun Pu	29 : 9
Books for School Graduates in Countryside	33 : 30
Workers' Spare-Time Study Groups	36 : 23
Revolution in Education: "July 21" Workers' Colleges — Our Correspondent Wen Chiao	37 : 16
A Worker After Graduating College — Wu Chichou	37 : 21
College Teachers in the Countryside	50 : 30
Revolution in Education: Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students at Tsinghua University Maturing	52 : 13
Changes in Peking University	52 : 14

3) Medicine and Health

Profound Revolution on the Health Front — Marking the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao's "June 26" Directive on medical and health work — "Renmin Ribao" editorial	27 : 18
--	---------

Co-operative Medical Service and Barefoot Doctors in China's Rural Areas	27 : 20
Waste Disposal	32 : 22
Selfless Doctor in the Pamirs	38 : 31
Worker-Doctors	44 : 31

4) Science and Technology

Air-Cleaning Techniques Developed	28 : 22
8,848.13 Metres — Height of the World's Highest Peak	31 : 5
China Launches Another Man-Made Earth Satellite (Press Communique)	31 : 6
New Star Discovered	38 : 30
China Conducts Another Underground Nuclear Test	44 : 4
Electronic Scanner Microscope	45 : 30
Fudan University's Scientific Research	47 : 30
China Successfully Launches Another Man-Made Earth Satellite — Press Communique	49 : 6
New Rice Varieties Developed by Haploid Breeding Method	49 : 30
China Successfully Launches Another Satellite — Press Communique	52 : 8
Popular Science Magazines	52 : 21

5) Physical Culture and Sports

Welcoming Heroes Who Conquered Qomolangma Feng	27 : 21
Taiwan Sports Delegation Formed in Peking	35 : 3
Third National Games Open	38 : 15
People's Sports — The Third National Games — Our Correspondent Wen Chiao	40 : 48
Third National Games Successfully Close	40 : 19

6) Archaeology

Ancient Wooden Sea-Vessel Unearthed	27 : 31
2,100-Year-Old Pottery Figures Unearthed	30 : 21
A Well-Preserved 2,140-Year-Old Male Corpse Unearthed	35 : 21

II. INTERNATIONAL

1. General

Central Europe Forces Reduction Conference: Footdragging	30 : 19
Second A.A.A. Table Tennis Tournament in Lagos	31 : 10
Results of Team and Individual Events	31 : 12
Islamic Countries: Foreign Ministers' Conference	31 : 20
Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Meet Opens	32 : 3
"European Security Conference": An Analysis of Its "Final Act" — A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	32 : 5

	<i>Issue Page</i> <i>No. No.</i>
Western Countries' Economies: No Sign of Recovery	32 : 20
Friendship Is the Keynote — Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Meet	33 : 10
Capitalist World: Rampant Unemployment	33 : 29
Restoration of China's Legitimate Seat in FINA Demanded	34 : 5
The Third World: Nationalization of Foreign-Owned Enterprises	34 : 21
Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries Greeted	35 : 3
Commemorating 30th Anniversary of Victory in War of Resistance Against Japan — "Renmin Ribao" editorial	36 : 7
Lima: Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned Countries	37 : 29
Western Economy: Hidden Rocks Ahead	38 : 26
I.M.F.: Annual Meeting in Washington	38 : 29
Third World Struggle Against Hegemony in the Economic Sphere:	
Biggest Exploiters in International Trade	39 : 21
The Significant Oil Struggle	39 : 23
Raw Material Producing and Exporting Countries' Organizations	39 : 24
Striving for Food Grain Self-Sufficiency	39 : 25
OPEC: Oil Price Raised	41 : 28
International Economic Co-operation Conference: Preparatory Meeting in Paris	44 : 29
Acupuncture Anaesthesia Outside of China	46 : 21
Second World Develops Economic Relations With Third World	51 : 10
NATO: Maintaining Strong Defence	51 : 20
NATO Council: Winter Meeting	52 : 20

2. China and United Nations

At International Women's Year World Conference: Speech by Head of Chinese Delegation Li Su-wen	27 : 13
International Women's Year World Conference: Struggle Against Hegemony — Hsinhua Correspondent	28 : 14
Poverty of Least Developed Countries: Root Cause Is the Superpowers	31 : 20
At United Nations:	
35 Countries Table Draft Resolution on Korea	34 : 13
U.S. Blocks U.N. Membership for the Two Parts of Viet Nam	34 : 16
At 7th Special Session of U.N. General Assembly: Speech by Chairman of the Chinese Delegation Li Chiang	37 : 11
Debate at 7th U.N. General Assembly Special Session: Third World Countries Fight Control, Plunder and Exploitation — Hsinhua News Agency	38 : 19

	<i>Issue Page</i> <i>No. No.</i>
7th Special Session of U.N. General Assembly Closes	39 : 19
At U.N. General Assembly: Speech by Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of Chinese Delegation	40 : 10
U.N. Security Council: Another U.S. Veto	41 : 28
U.N. General Assembly: General Debate Ends At First Committee of U.N. General Assembly:	43 : 16
Huang Hua's Speech on Korean Question	44 : 15
Reasonable Proposal for Solving the Korean Question — "Renmin Ribao" Commentator	45 : 22
U.N. Security Council: Resolution on Western Sahara	46 : 20
Soviet "Disarmament" Proposals: Camouflage for War Preparations — Huang Hua's speech at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly	47 : 10
Anti-Zionist Struggle Must Be Linked With Fight Against Hegemonism — Huang Hua's speech at U.N. General Assembly session on Palestine question	47 : 12
At United Nations:	
The Korean Question Must Be Settled by the Korean People Themselves	48 : 11
Cyprus' Independence and Sovereignty Must Be Respected	48 : 12
Speech by Chinese Representative at FAO Conference	48 : 13
Soviet Interference in Angola Condemned	50 : 7
China Supports Demands for U.N. Charter Revision	50 : 9
U.N.: Indonesia's Withdrawal From East Timor Demanded	51 : 21

3. China's Foreign Relations; Countries and Regions

1) ASIA

Middle East: A New Round of Soviet-U.S. Contention	28 : 15
United Struggle Against Hegemonism: New Trends in the Gulf Countries	31 : 13
Repulse Wolf at the Gate, Guard Against Tiger at the Back Door — Jen Ku-ping	32 : 11
Soviet Social-Imperialists Covet Southeast Asia — "Asian collective security system" is a pretext for expansion — A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	33 : 20
Bangladesh	
New Government	35 : 19
China Recognizes Bangladesh	36 : 6
China and Bangladesh Establish Diplomatic Relations	41 : 5
Coup d'Etat Smashed	47 : 28
Burma	
Burmese Foreign Minister Visits China	33 : 3

	Issue Page No. No.		Issue Page No. No.
Chairman Mao Meets President U Ne Win	47 : 3	Vice-President Marouf's Speech (Excerpts)	28 : 9
President U Ne Win Visits China	47 : 4	By Their Own Bootstraps	29 : 27
Joint Communiqué of the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma	47 : 6	India	
At Banquet in Honour of President U Ne Win: Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech (Excerpts)	47 : 7	Indira Gandhi's Government: Fierce Features Fully Exposed — Jen Ku-ping	27 : 26
President U Ne Win's Speech (Excerpts)	47 : 8	Opposition to Ironfisted Rule	32 : 21
Cambodia		Land of Famine	33 : 27
Self-Reliance in Reconstruction	30 : 19	Ceylon Communist Party: Fascist Repression in India Condemned	38 : 29
Visit by Viet Nam Workers' Party Delegation	32 : 20	Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Refutes Indian Statement	45 : 5
Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary Visit China	34 : 3	Indonesia	
Joint Communiqué	34 : 6	Indonesian C.P. Statement: Condemning Indonesian Government for Aggression Against East Timor	52 : 20
At the Banquet in Honour of the Cambodian Delegation:		Japan	
Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech	34 : 9	China-Japan Relations	34 : 5
Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan's Speech	34 : 10	The Japanese People Fight Soviet Hegemonism	35 : 10
Excellent Situation	34 : 20	Moscow's Stick-and-Carrot Tactics Towards Japan	35 : 12
Premier Chou Meets Cambodian Guests	35 : 3	Big Enterprises Go Bankrupt	38 : 28
Chairman Mao Meets Cambodian Guests	36 : 3	Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox): 25th Anniversary Celebrated	40 : 28
Warm Farewell to Distinguished Cambodian Guests Returning Home	37 : 3	Arrogant Soviet Position Protested	42 : 22
At Farewell Banquet Honouring Distinguished Cambodian Guests:		Commemorating Lu Hsun	46 : 21
Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech (Excerpts)	37 : 8	Japanese Industrial and Technical Exhibition in Peking	49 : 7
Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech (Excerpts)	37 : 9	State-Enterprise Workers Strike	50 : 28
Samdech Sihanouk Returns to Phnom Penh	38 : 27	Korea	
Cambodia-Thailand: Agreement to Establish Diplomatic Relations	45 : 28	25th Anniversary of Fatherland Liberation War Marked	27 : 30
Cyprus		14th Anniversary of China-Korea Treaty	29 : 3
Superpower Interference in Cyprus Must Be Removed — A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	30 : 9	Pak Jung Hi Clique Violates Agreement	29 : 26
At United Nations: Cyprus' Independence and Sovereignty Must Be Respected	48 : 12	At United Nations: 35 Countries Table Draft Resolution on Korea	34 : 13
East Timor		Korean Acrobats in Peking	36 : 6
Independence Movement Advances	43 : 22	Korean National Day Celebrated	37 : 5
FRETILIN: Independence of East Timor Proclaimed	49 : 27	Wishing the Korean People Still Greater Victories — "Renmin Ribao" editorial	37 : 10
East Timor People's Right to Independence Brooks No Violation — "Renmin Ribao" Commentator	50 : 16	Pak Jung Hi Clique: Praise for Soviet Acts	38 : 29
Large-Scale Invasion by Indonesian Troops	50 : 28	Chinese Communist Party Delegation Visits Korea	39 : 7
Indonesian C.P. Statement: Condemning Indonesian Government for Aggression Against East Timor	52 : 20	Comrade Kim Il Sung Receives Chinese Communist Party Delegation	40 : 7
Iraq		Six-Year Plan Met Ahead of Schedule	40 : 28
Chairman Mao Meets Vice-President Marouf	28 : 3	Warmly Greeting 30th Anniversary of Founding of Workers' Party of Korea	42 : 3
Vice-President Marouf Visits China	28 : 4	Korean Charge d'Affaires a.i. Gives Reception	42 : 3
At Banquet Welcoming Vice-President Marouf: Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech (Excerpts)	28 : 8	A Resplendent Course of Struggle — "Renmin Ribao" editorial	42 : 5
		Artists From Fraternal Korea	43 : 20
		25th Anniversary of C.P.V.'s Entry Into Korean War Marked	44 : 4

	Issue Page No. No.		Issue Page No. No.
Chinese and Korean Peoples Always Fight Together in Unity—In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into Korean war — "Renmin Ribao" and "Jiefangjun Bao" editorial	44 : 14	Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj's Speech (Excerpts)	27 : 12
At First Committee of U.N. General Assembly: Huang Hua's Speech on Korean Question	44 : 15	Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj Ends Visit	28 : 7
Friendship Delegation Concludes Korea Visit	45 : 6	"Voice of the People of Thailand": No Soviet Expansion Is Allowed	31 : 20
Reasonable Proposal for Solving the Korean Question — "Renmin Ribao" Commentator	45 : 22	Ten Years of People's Armed Struggle	36 : 21
At United Nations: The Korean Question Must Be Settled by the Korean People Themselves	48 : 11	Cambodia-Thailand: Agreement to Establish Diplomatic Relations	45 : 28
Laos		Turkey	
Statement of Patriotic Front	28 : 20	Turk-U.S. Defence Agreement Invalidated	32 : 21
Fruits of Struggle	33 : 27	Visiting Turkey	49 : 29
People's Administration Set Up in Vientiane	35 : 19	Viet Nam	
Chairman Chu Teh Sends Message to Prince Souphanouvong	42 : 4	South Viet Nam: New Situation in Revolution and Production	28 : 20
Warm Greetings to Lao People on Their Glorious Day — "Renmin Ribao" editorial	42 : 6	Visit by Viet Nam Workers' Party Delegation	32 : 20
Laos Develops Its Revolutionary Gains	44 : 17	Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi Ends Visit	34 : 4
Founding of People's Democratic Republic of Laos Warmly Greeted	50 : 3	U.S. Blocks U.N. Membership for the Two Parts of Viet Nam	34 : 15
Lao People's Great Historic Victory — "Renmin Ribao" editorial	50 : 5	Message of Congratulations on 30th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam	36 : 5
Congratulating Laolian Brothers	51 : 22	Viet Nam's Glorious Day Celebrated	36 : 9
Malaysia		Chinese Party and Government Delegation Ends Viet Nam Visit	37 : 5
"Asian Security System" — A Trap	28 : 21	Chairman Mao Meets Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation Led by Comrade Le Duan	39 : 3
Mongolia		Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation Visits China	39 : 5
Soviet Union: Robbing Mongolia's Minerals	29 : 28	At Banquet Welcoming Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation:	
Nepal		Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech	39 : 10
Nepalese Princes Visit China	44 : 5	Comrade Le Duan's Speech	39 : 11
Palestine		Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation Ends Visit	40 : 9
Palestine "Al Fateh" Delegation	30 : 3	Consultations on National Reunification	47 : 28
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen		2) AFRICA	
Democratic Yemen: Beware of the Back Door Tiger	31 : 21	O.A.U. Summit Conference Greeted	31 : 3
Sri Lanka		Africa Will Not Submit to the Soviet Baton — A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	31 : 6
Ceylon Communist Party: Fascist Repression in India Condemned	38 : 29	Fight in Unity, Advance in Big Strides — Congratulating the successful conclusion of the O.A.U. summit conference — "Renmin Ribao" editorial	32 : 4
Thailand		All Africa Is Standing Up:	
Chairman Mao Meets Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj	27 : 3	Colonial Shackles Smashed	35 : 4
Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj in Peking	27 : 5	A Successful Meeting	35 : 6
Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Thailand	27 : 8	Facts on File: Organization of African Unity	35 : 7
Thai Government Issues Statement	27 : 9	Struggle for Economic Independence	35 : 7
At Banquet Welcoming Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj:		Afro-Arab Unity	35 : 9
Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech (Excerpts)	27 : 11	Southern Africa: Fight to the Finish	37 : 29
		Soviet Intimidating Messages Rebuffed — A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	46 : 14
		U.N. Security Council: Resolution on Western Sahara	46 : 20

African Countries: Building Small Industries	47 : 29
Central African Foreign Ministers' Conference:	
Intervention in Angola Condemned	48 : 23
Angola	
Getting Prepared for Independence	27 : 30
Soviet Revisionists Stir Up Civil War in Angola—A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	31 : 8
Moscow Steps Up Interference in Angola	36 : 20
Sinister Purpose Behind Soviet Revisionists' Angolan Intervention—"Renmin Ribao" Commentator	39 : 26
Angolan Conciliation Commission: Appeal for Reconciliation Among Liberation Movements	45 : 28
Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China	47 : 9
Cape Verde Islands	
Greeting Independence of Cape Verde Islands	28 : 6
Comoro Islands	
Comoro Islands' Independence Greeted	29 : 3
Independence of Comoro Islands Proclaimed	29 : 27
China and Comoros Establish Diplomatic Relations	48 : 4
Egypt	
"Al-Ahram": Arab Unity Stressed	27 : 30
Honey on Lips, Murder in Heart—Soviet "military aid" to Egypt bares the nature of social-imperialism—Fan Hsiu-chu and Chung Tung	31 : 14
Report From Egypt: Two Years After the October War: Soviet performances recalled—Hsinhua Correspondent	42 : 18
Egypt-Soviet Union: Debt Settlement Talks Deadlocked	52 : 20
Ethiopia	
First Anniversary of Provisional Military Government	38 : 27
Doctors in Ethiopia	41 : 30
Gabon	
President Bongo Visits China	27 : 4
At Banquet Welcoming President Bongo: Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao's Speech (Excerpts)	27 : 9
President Bongo's Speech (Excerpts)	27 : 10
Guinea-Bissau	
Government Delegation of Republic of Guinea-Bissau	28 : 6
Madagascar	
Malagasy Government Economic Delegation in China	31 : 4
U.S. Tracking Station Closed	31 : 20
Independent Policy	38 : 28

Mali	
Chairman Mao Meets Madame Mariam Traore	43 : 5
Madame Mariam Traore Visits China	43 : 7
Mauritania	
Surveying in Mauritania	51 : 22
Mozambique	
Independence of Mozambique Proclaimed	27 : 24
Eliminating Colonial Vestiges	33 : 27
Namibia	
People Oppose "Constitutional Conference" Farce	41 : 29
Rwanda	
Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Visits China	38 : 5
Sao Tome and Principe	
Independence of Sao Tome and Principe Greeted	29 : 3
Sao Tome and Principe Proclaims Independence	29 : 26
China and Sao Tome and Principe Establish Diplomatic Relations	30 : 3
President Manuel Pinto da Costa Visits China At Banquet in Honour of President Manuel Pinto da Costa:	52 : 9
Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech (Excerpts)	52 : 11
President Manuel Pinto da Costa's Speech (Excerpts)	52 : 12
Seychelles	
Seychelles People's United Party Delegation	33 : 3
Tanzania	
Talks on Tanzania-Zambia Railway	39 : 9
Tanzania-Zambia Railway: Tracklaying Completed and Trial Run Starts	44 : 19
Zaire	
At the Kinshasa International Fair	41 : 30
Protest Against Soviet Threats	45 : 28
Zambia	
Secretary-General Zulu and Zambian Delegation in Peking	38 : 4
Talks on Tanzania-Zambia Railway	39 : 9
Tanzania-Zambia Railway: Tracklaying Completed and Trial Run Starts	44 : 19
Zimbabwe	
Smith Regime's Crackdown on Liberation Movement	29 : 14

3) LATIN AMERICA

Soviet-U.S. Contention in Latin America	29 : 12
Latin American Countries Develop Small and Medium-Sized Industries	33 : 24

	Issue Page No. No.		Issue Page No. No.
O.A.S.: San Jose Meeting	33 : 28	Announcement	41 : 5
Panama City Conference: Setting Up Latin American Economic System	33 : 28	Delegation of Scientific and Technical Association of China Visits United States	41 : 5
Panama Convention: Latin American Economic System Established	44 : 29	Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition in U.S.	41 : 30
Latin American Countries Strengthen Solidarity and Co-operation	47 : 13	Statement on U.S. Government's Support to Tibetan Traitors' Activities	42 : 4
Argentina		Chairman Mao Meets Secretary of State Kissinger	43 : 8
Visit of Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party Delegation	45 : 6	U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger in Peking	43 : 8
Ecuador		A Historical Gift	43 : 20
"En Marcha": Opposing Maritime Hegemony	36 : 21	Secretary of State Kissinger Concludes Visit	44 : 6
El Salvador		Soviet-U.S. Contention for Hegemony Will Inevitably Lead to World War—Shen Chin	44 : 21
Salvadoran Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Party Delegation	52 : 9	Behind the Soviet-U.S. Grain Agreement—Jen Ku-ping	46 : 16
Honduras		Personnel Changes Cause Strong Repercussions	46 : 19
Cancellation of Concessions to Foreign Companies	35 : 20	U.S. "Aid": Emphasis on Middle East and Southern Europe	48 : 20
Mexico		Announcement	47 : 5
200-Mile Patrimonial Sea	34 : 20	Chairman Mao Meets President Ford	49 : 3
Panama		U.S. President Ford Visits China	49 : 4
U.S. Denounced for Delaying Canal Negotiations	34 : 20	At Banquet in Honour of President Ford: Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Toast	49 : 8
Surinam		President Ford's Toast	49 : 9
Surinam Independence Greeted	49 : 7	President Ford Ends China Visit	50 : 3
Surinam Independence	49 : 28	At Farewell Banquet by President Ford: President Ford's Toast	50 : 6
Venezuela		Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Toast	50 : 6
Oil Nationalization	38 : 21		
Visit of Vice-President of Venezuelan Congress	39 : 9		
4) NORTH AMERICA		5) EUROPE	
United States		Who Stands to Gain After All?—A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	30 : 10
Premier Chou En-lai Meets Professor Chen Pien Li	27 : 7	Winds Blowing Strong in Europe—A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	32 : 7
The Two Superpowers Rival for Nuclear Supremacy	29 : 13	European Press on "European Security Conference"	33 : 22
Competition in Space, Hardship on Earth—Fan Hsiu-chu	30 : 7	U.S.-Soviet Rivalry: New Turmoil Is Brewing in Southern Europe	34 : 16
U.S.S.R.-U.S.A.: Disarmament Is a Myth Behind the "Handshake in Space"	31 : 9	Neutral European Countries Vigilant Against Soviet Menace	37 : 27
U.S. Tracking Station Closed	31 : 20	Eastern Europe: Grain Production	39 : 28
Turk-U.S. Defence Agreement Invalidated	32 : 21	Western Europe: Economic Recession Continues	48 : 23
U.S. Congressional Delegation	33 : 3	E.E.C.: Summit Conference	50 : 28
Detroit Blacks Fight Violence	33 : 29	Struggle Between Control and Anti-Control in C.M.E.A.—Kuo Chun	51 : 13
Panama: U.S. Denounced for Delaying Canal Negotiations	34 : 20	Visiting Northern Europe	51 : 22
Workers Go Into Action	34 : 21	Chinese Peasant Paintings Exhibited	51 : 23
Vice-Premier Teng Meets U.S. Congressional Delegation	35 : 3	Albania	
United States in Throes of Economic Crisis	35 : 13	China-Albania Agreements and Protocols Signed	28 : 7
Chinese Trade Delegation in United States	38 : 6	Albanian Paper "Bashkimi" Refutes Brezhnev's Statement	33 : 23
Observations on Cancellation by U.S. Side of Mayors' Visit to China	39 : 27	Call for Study of Theory on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat	40 : 28

	Issue Page No. No.		Issue Page No. No.
Albanian Liberation Day Celebrated	49 : 6	Italy	
Advancing in Giant Strides Along the Road to Victory — "Renmin Ribao" editorial	49 : 10	Yugoslavia-Italy: Frontier Agreement	44 : 30
New Successes in Revolution and Production	49 : 27	Vice-Premier Teng Meets Mr. Fanfani	51 : 3
Brothers and Comrades-in-Arms	49 : 29	Netherlands	
Austria		Belgium and Netherlands: Marxist-Leninist Parties' Joint Statement	39 : 28
"Klassenkampf": War Danger Increases in Europe	29 : 27	Delegation of Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands	47 : 27
Belgium		Norway	
Comrade Keng Piao Meets Comrade Lefebvre	35 : 3	Iceland and Norway: Conference of Marxist- Leninist Parties	29 : 27
"Clarte et L'Exploite": Against the Common Enemy	37 : 30	Soviet Choppers Over Spitsbergen	33 : 29
Belgium and Netherlands: Marxist-Leninist Parties' Joint Statement	39 : 28	Poland	
Belgian Communist Party (M-L): National Congress	51 : 20	Pipeline Construction Increases Poland's Bur- den	30 : 12
Britain		Portugal	
Deepening Economic Crisis	36 : 22	Soviet-U.S. Rivalry in Portugal	38 : 21
Chairman Mao Meets Former British Prime Minister Heath	39 : 4	Goncalves Government Toppled	38 : 22
Edward Heath in Peking	39 : 9	New Government Formed	39 : 28
British Communist Party (M-L) Chairman in Peking	45 : 6	"Unidade Popular": Denouncing Soviet Sab- otage of Angolan Independence	48 : 23
Czechoslovakia		Military Rebellion Crushed	49 : 27
The People Never Forget	35 : 19	Romania	
Federal Republic of Germany		Message of Solicitude for Flood-Hit Romanian People	28 : 5
F.R.G. Technical Exhibition in Peking	38 : 6	Romanian Party and Government Delegation	37 : 5
Franz-Josef Strauss Concludes Visit	39 : 9	Five-Year Plan Fulfilled Ahead of Time	46 : 19
Chairman Mao Meets Chancellor Schmidt	45 : 3	Soviet Union	
Chancellor Schmidt Visits China	45 : 4	The Brezhnev Clique Is Following Hitler's Beaten Track — A commentary by Hsin- hua Correspondent	29 : 4
At Banquet in Honour of Chancellor Schmidt: Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech (Excerpts)	45 : 7	The Two Superpowers Rival for Nuclear Su- premacy	29 : 13
Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Speech (Excerpts)	45 : 8	Fictitious Ownership by Whole People in Soviet Union	29 : 15
Finland		Robbing Mongolia's Minerals	29 : 28
"October": Behind the European Security Conference	28 : 21	Competition in Space, Hardship on Earth — Fan Hsiu-chu	30 : 7
France		Who Stands to Gain After All? — A commen- tary by Hsinhua Correspondent	30 : 10
French Marxist-Leninist Communists Delega- tion	27 : 7	Pipeline Construction Increases Poland's Bur- den	30 : 12
Against Superpowers' Rivalry in Mediter- ranean	28 : 21	Grain Buying Spree	30 : 19
French Foreign Minister Visits China	48 : 3	U.S.S.R.-U.S.A.: Disarmament Is a Myth	30 : 20
German Democratic Republic		Africa Will Not Submit to the Soviet Baton — A commentary by Hsinhua Correspon- dent	31 : 6
G.D.R. Increases Lignite Production	30 : 12	Soviet Revisionists Stir Up Civil War in An- gola — A commentary by Hsinhua Cor- respondent	31 : 8
U.S.S.R.-G.D.R.: New Treaty Signed	43 : 22	Behind the "Handshake in Space"	31 : 9
New Move for Contention in Europe — On new U.S.S.R.-G.D.R. treaty — A commen- tary by Hsinhua Correspondent	46 : 15	Honey on Lips. Murder in Heart — Soviet "military aid" to Egypt bares the nature of social-imperialism — Fan Hsiu-chu and Chung Tung	31 : 14
Iceland			
Iceland and Norway: Conference of Marxist- Leninist Parties	29 : 27		

	Issue Page No. No.		Issue Page No. No.
Refuting What the Soviet Revisionists Call "Small-Power" Chauvinism — Mei Ou	32 : 9	Under Cover of "Detente" and "Disarma- ment": New Tsars' Feverish Arms Expan- sion and War Preparations	48 : 9
In the Soviet Union: Use of Latest Technol- ogy Impeded	32 : 12	Look at Its Past, and You Can Tell Its Pres- ent — A commentary by Hsinhua Cor- respondent	51 : 12
Why Buy Grain From Abroad?	32 : 20	Soviet Social-Imperialism: The Ninth Five-Year Plan Bankrupt	52 : 16
Soviet Social-Imperialists Covet Southeast Asia — "Asian collective security system" is a pretext for expansion — A commen- tary by Hsinhua Correspondent	33 : 20	Vice Rife in Soviet Society	52 : 18
Soviet Union — Superpower and Super-Ex- ploiter — A commentary by Hsinhua Cor- respondent	33 : 25	Egypt-Soviet Union: Debt Settlement Talks Deadlocked	52 : 20
The Japanese People Fight Soviet Hegemonism	35 : 10	Spain	
Moscow's Stick-and-Carrot Tactics Towards Japan	35 : 12	Strike Wave	35 : 20
Soviet Collective Farms Degenerate	36 : 17	Arbitrary Executions Arouse Strong Protests	41 : 29
Facts and Figures:		Switzerland	
Soviet Agriculture in a Mess	36 : 19	"Octobre": The Two Superpowers Are War- mongers	30 : 20
Victims of Soviet Grain Buying Spree	36 : 19	"Octobre": Main Danger to Portugal	35 : 20
Moscow Steps Up Interference in Angola	36 : 20	Visit by Swiss Communist Party (M-L) Dele- gation	43 : 9
"Materialization of Relaxation" Means In- tensifying War Preparations — Mei Ou	37 : 26	Yugoslavia	
Despicable Anti-China Performance — Hsin- hua News Agency	37 : 28	Chairman Mao Meets President Bijedic	41 : 3
Merchandised Soviet Society	38 : 23	President Bijedic Visits China	41 : 4
Armenia: "Advance" or Retreat?	38 : 25	At Banquet Welcoming President Bijedic: Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech (Excerpts)	41 : 6
Sinister Purpose Behind Soviet Revisionists' Angolan Intervention — "Renmin Ribao" Commentator	39 : 26	President Bijedic's Speech (Excerpts)	41 : 7
Rapacious Social-Imperialism: "Paragon" of Neo-Colonialism	41 : 16	Press Communique	42 : 7
Inside That "Community"	41 : 17	Story of a Yugoslav Seaman	43 : 20
At Their Wit's End — A commentary on Soviet "new proposals" on disarmament — "Ren- min Ribao" Commentator	42 : 16	Yugoslavia-Italy: Frontier Agreement	44 : 30
Report From Egypt: Two Years After the Oc- tober War: Soviet Performances Recalled — Hsinhua Correspondent	42 : 18	Keeping Its Vigilance	45 : 29
Japan: Arrogant Soviet Position Protested	42 : 22	6) OCEANIA	
Moscow: Collusion With Israel	42 : 22	Australia	
U.S.S.R.-G.D.R.: New Treaty Signed	43 : 22	"Vanguard": Moscow Backs India's Fascist Measures	32 : 20
Soviet-U.S. Contention for Hegemony Will In- evitably Lead to World War — Shen Chin	44 : 21	"Overproduction" in Agriculture	41 : 29
Moscow-Made Detente Panacea — A commen- tary by Hsinhua Correspondent	44 : 23	"Vanguard": Don't Let in the Social-Imperi- alist Tiger	42 : 22
What Is Behind Increasing Soviet-Israeli Col- lusion? — "Renmin Ribao" Commentator	44 : 25	"Vanguard": People Must Be Prepared Against War	47 : 29
Economic Cause of Soviet Revisionism's World Hegemony Bid — Liang Hsiao	45 : 18	Fiji	
Hypocrisy of Soviet Representative	45 : 23	Chinese Football Team in Fiji	43 : 21
Zaire: Protest Against Soviet Threats	45 : 28	China and Fiji Establish Diplomatic Relations	46 : 3
Soviet Intimidating Messages Rebuffed — A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	46 : 14	Papua New Guinea	
New Move for Contention in Europe — On new U.S.S.R.-G.D.R. treaty — A commen- tary by Hsinhua Correspondent	46 : 15	Papua New Guinea Independence Greeted	39 : 8
Behind the Soviet-U.S. Grain Agreement — Jen Ku-ping	48 : 16	A Visit to Island Country in the Pacific	43 : 21
		New Zealand	
		New Zealand Orchestra	41 : 31
		Western Samoa	
		China and Western Samoa Establish Diplo- matic Relations	47 : 5