

PEKING REVIEW

26

June 29, 1973

北
京
周
報

**Chairman Mao Meets Malian
Head of State Colonel Traore**

**China Supports President Kim Il Sung's
New Line and Five Propositions**

The Workers Are the Masters

— The first in a series of reports on a state-owned
factory

"Peking Review" Subject Index Nos. 1—26, 1973

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

Vol. 16, No. 26 June 29, 1973

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Chairman Mao Meets Malian Head of State Colonel Traore	
Malian Head of State Colonel Traore Welcomed	
Chinese Leaders See Korean Revolutionary Opera	
Premier Chou Declares China's Support for President Kim Il Sung's New Line and Five Propositions	
Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Back in China	
Romanian Military Delegation	
Ethiopian Economic and Trade Delegation	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Victory Belongs to the Heroic Korean People — Commemorating the 23rd anniversary of the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	6
At Banquet Welcoming Malian Head of State Traore: Premier Chou En-lai's Speech (Excerpts)	7
Malian Head of State Traore's Speech (Excerpts)	8
Report From Mali: Sketches of Bamako — Hsinhua Correspondents	9
Socialist Industry: The Workers Are the Masters — Our Correspondents	11
The New Generation: Young Leading Cadres — Our Correspondent	14
ROUND THE WORLD	18
Samdech Sihanouk in Europe: From Belgrade to Bucharest	
France-F.R.G.: Summit Talks	
Bonn Defence Minister: Doubts on European Security	
U.S.A.: Sixty-Day Freeze on Prices	
Canada: Controls on Gasoline Exports	
Australia: Workers in U.S.-Owned Factories Strike	
Japan: Conditions for Japan-Soviet Peace Treaty	
Washington: Senate Opposes Military Appropriation	
Phnom Penh: Rice Seized	
"PEKING REVIEW" SUBJECT INDEX (Nos. 1-26, 1973)	21

Chairman Mao Meets Malian Head of State Colonel Traore

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, on the evening of June 22 met with Colonel Moussa Traore, Head of State and President of the Government of the Republic of Mali.

When they met, Chairman Mao clasped hands with the Malian Head of State and expressed warm welcome to him and the other distinguished Malian guests who had come from afar.

The meeting took place in Chairman Mao's study at Chungnanhai in Peking. The host and guest had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore said that he felt very happy to have an opportunity to meet Chairman Mao. On behalf of the Malian people and Government, he extended the best, warm, fraternal and friendly wishes to Chairman Mao and the Chinese people, and wished Chairman Mao good health and a long life.

Chairman Mao said: We all belong to the third world, we are developing countries. May your country develop, your people enjoy happiness, and the whole Africa unite and overthrow imperialism. He thanked Colonel Moussa Traore for his good wishes, and sent his regards to the people of the whole of Africa.

Present at the meeting were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and staff members Chi Tsung-hua, Lo Hsu and Tang Wen-sheng.



Malian Head of State Colonel Traore Welcomed

Rows of multi-coloured flags fluttered and huge streamers trailing from tall buildings read: "A warm welcome to the distinguished Malian guests!" and "Firmly support the Malian people in their just struggle to maintain national independence and state sovereignty!" Tens of thousands of people in Peking on June 20 gathered at Peking Airport or lined the streets to welcome their guest from western Africa — Colonel Moussa Traore, Head of State and President of the Government of the Republic of Mali. The Malian Head of State was greeted warmly at the airport by Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Teng Hsiao-ping and other Chinese government leaders.

Among those accompanying the Malian Head of State on his visit were: Captain Filifing Sissoko, Permanent Secretary of the Military Committee of National Liberation; Major Charles Samba Cissoko, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation; Captain Tiecoro Bakayoko, Director-General of Security Services; Sori Coulibaly, Minister Delegate to the Military Committee of National Liberation in Charge of Labour and Public Functions; and Sidi Coulibaly, Minister of Production.

On the day of their arrival, a front-page *Renmin Ribao* editorial was headed: "Warm Welcome to Distinguished Guests From Mali." The editorial said: China and Mali are thousands of miles apart, but our two countries have the common experience of suffering from imperialist aggression and oppression in the past and today we face the common task of fighting imperialism and building up our respective countries. The people of our two countries have sympathized with and supported each other and, in the course of protracted common struggle, have established a profound friendship. Both countries have in recent years constantly consolidated and developed friendly co-operation in political, economic, cultural and other fields in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

The editorial pointed out that the visit to China by the Malian Head of State will promote the further development of the friendly co-operation between the two countries and the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

On the evening of June 21, Premier Chou En-lai gave a grand banquet to welcome the distinguished Malian guests. Prior to the banquet, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders met and had photographs taken with Colonel Moussa Traore and the other guests.

Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, attended the banquet.

Premier Chou and Malian Head of State Moussa Traore made warm speeches at the banquet (for excerpts of the speeches see pages 7 and 8).

Following their speeches, the band played the national anthems of the two countries. During the banquet, it played *Sabuman Dogo*, a Malian song which praises the Malian people for their united struggles against their enemies, and other Malian songs as well as Chinese songs. In an atmosphere filled with warm friendship, hosts and guests made a number of toasts to the constant development of friendship between the two peoples of China and Mali and the further strengthening of the Afro-Asian people's great unity in the anti-imperialist cause.

On June 21 and 22, Premier Chou En-lai and Malian Head of State Moussa Traore held talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the governments of the two countries was signed on June 24 by Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Major Charles Samba Cissoko, Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, on behalf of their respective governments.

While in Peking, the Malian Head of State and his party visited the Art Handicrafts Exhibition, the Palace Museum and the Miyun Reservoir on the outskirts of the capital. They

also visited a Peking unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Great Wall and other places of historical interest. Accompanied by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Ying, they left Peking on the evening of June 24 to visit Tachai. Before departing, Colonel Moussa Traore gave a grand reciprocal banquet. In his speech at the banquet, he pointed out that the particularly enthusiastic welcome he and his party received during their visit to Peking further testified to the sincere friendship between the peoples of China and Mali. He said: Mali has always pursued a dynamic and intransigent policy of non-alignment. We are deeply convinced of the correctness of this policy and are firmly determined to pursue it while developing our relations of co-operation and solidarity with countries which practise an anti-imperialist policy based on mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Speaking at the banquet, Premier Chou En-lai praised Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore's visit as having greatly promoted friendship between the Chinese and Malian peoples and friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries. He said: The Chinese and Malian peoples will remain friendly to each other from generation to generation. We are convinced that, under the guidance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the unity and friendly co-operation of China and Mali will grow stronger and develop daily.

Chinese Leaders See Korean Revolutionary Opera

The Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang from Korea presented the revolutionary opera *The Flower Girl* at the Great Hall of the People in Peking on the evening of June 18. Among the leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government in the audience were Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing. Also at the performance were Sam-

dech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth; Choe Jae U, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who was visiting China; and D.P.R.K. Ambassador to China Hyun Jun Keuk and his wife.

During the intermission, the leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government met and had a very cordial conversation with the troupe's leading members, the conductor of the orchestra and leading actors and actresses.

At the end of the performance, the leading Chinese comrades went on stage to congratulate the Korean artists on their successful performance and were photographed with them.

On the evening of June 23, Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien and other leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government again saw a song and dance performance by the Mansudae Art Troupe which was full of life and imbued with revolutionary spirit at the Shoutu Theatre.

The 211-member Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang began a tour of Peking, Nanking, Shanghai and Shenyang on May 16. Its performances were warmly welcomed by the Chinese people.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Back in China

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei returned to Peking by special plane on June 19 after an official visit to Pakistan following his visits to Britain, France and Iran.

The Foreign Minister and his party arrived in Karachi on June 17. Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs Aziz Ahmed and other officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs came from Rawalpindi specially to greet the Chinese guests.

On June 18, Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese Foreign Minister at the Presidential Residence in Karachi and in the evening gave a grand reception in the garden of Sind Governor House in honour of him and his wife Hsu Han-ping.

Premier Chou Declares China's Support For President Kim Il Sung's New Line And Five Propositions

Premier Chou En-lai declared on June 24 that the Chinese Government and people warmly welcome and firmly support the new line and five propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Premier Chou En-lai said: "Yesterday, President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made an important speech, putting forward the new line and five propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, which reflect the strong desire of

the entire Korean people for the reunification of their fatherland. This new initiative taken by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will truly help towards the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the further relaxation of the tension in the Korean Peninsula. The Chinese Government and people warmly welcome this initiative and express their firm support for it."

Premier Chou En-lai made this statement at the reciprocal banquet on the evening of June 24 in Peking given by Colonel Moussa Traore, Head of State and President of the Government of Mali.

Speaking at the reception, President Bhutto said that Pakistan and China have stood together in every crisis, whether these crises were international or regional. "We have a firm understanding based on the principles and the concepts of peace in Asia and peace in the world," he said.

The friendship between the two countries has endured, President Bhutto said, because the relations between them are not directed against any third country, because both China and Pakistan abhor foreign interference and foreign activities in each other's countries or in any other country in the world, and because both countries have resisted aggression and domination.

President Bhutto expressed satisfaction over the talks he had with the Chinese Foreign Minister. He said that China's friendship has always been a source of strength to Pakistan. He declared that China can count on Pakistan's support.

He told Foreign Minister Chi: "When you are back home, please assure your leadership that across the Karakoram's you have a sincere and devoted friend who will stand by you in future."

President Bhutto also asked the Foreign Minister, on returning home, to inform the Chinese leadership of the great strides Pakistan is making. He said that Pakistan is moving from one step of consolidation to another. The progress and consolidation of Pakistan is not meant for its own people only, but is meant for peace in the subcontinent and peace in Asia, he said.

In reply, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei expressed heartfelt thanks to President Bhutto and the Pakistan Government for their warm welcome and hospitality.

Referring to the situation in the South Asian subcontinent, he said: "The relevant resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council in December 1971 has not yet been fully implemented to this day, and more than 90,000 Pakistan prisoners of war and civilians are still being unreasonably detained. Pakistan's demand for the unconditional release of all the detained personnel is entirely just and has won the sympathy and support of more and more countries and people."

(Continued on p. 17.)

Victory Belongs to the Heroic Korean People

— Commemorating the 23rd Anniversary of the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea

JUNE 25 is the 23rd anniversary of the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea. Twenty-three years ago, U.S. imperialism unleashed a war of aggression against Korea, then invaded and occupied China's territory Taiwan Province. The Korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, rose to resist the aggressor. The Chinese people, following the teachings of their great leader Chairman Mao, dispatched the Chinese People's Volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people. With the support of the people throughout the world, the Korean people defeated the aggressor and won brilliant victory in the Fatherland Liberation War after three years of arduous fighting.

The victory of the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea has not only safeguarded the revolutionary gains of the Korean people, but also set a shining example of daring to struggle and win. It is a tremendous inspiration to the oppressed nations and people throughout the world in their struggle for liberation and a great contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of our time.

After the Korean armistice, the heroic Korean people have implemented the revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence, and advanced bravely with the *Chollima* (winged steed) spirit. They have won victory after victory in socialist revolution and socialist construction, building their fatherland into a more thriving and prospering country. Rallying firmly round the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people, high in morale, are today marching forward confidently with giant strides to fulfil the Six-Year Plan for the National Economy ahead of schedule. A strong and prospering socialist state towering in the east of Asia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is full of vitality and flourishing. Her prestige is rising in the world.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Government have been making unremitting efforts for a long time to put an end to the painful division of the country and the nation and to bring about independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Way back on July 28, 1953, the day after the armistice in Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung issued a call: "All patriotic political parties and social organizations and all patriotic

people both in north and south Korea, irrespective of their past activities and their political beliefs, should be united for the reunification and independence of the fatherland." In May last year Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. This led to the publication of the north-south joint statement in July last year. The door was thus opened for north-south contacts, and this constituted an important step in promoting a settlement of the question of reunification through consultations between the north and the south. In the past year, the D.P.R.K. Government has once again made a series of positive proposals to expedite independent and peaceful reunification. But all these proposals were rejected and opposed by the south Korean authorities under various pretexts. Such a stand is entirely in contravention of the national aspiration of all the Korean people.

In an important speech on June 23, President Kim Il Sung put forward a new line and five propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country: to remove the state of military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south; to realize collaboration and interchange in all the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields; to convene a great national assembly composed of representatives of people of all strata, political parties and social organizations both in the north and the south to resolve through consultation the question of reunification of the country; to institute a north-south confederation under the single name of the state—the "Confederal Republic of Koryo"; and the north and the south should advance jointly in the field of foreign relations and should not enter the United Nations separately. President Kim Il Sung also stressed that the U.S. troops should be withdrawn from south Korea at the earliest possible date and the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" should be dissolved. These propositions of President Kim Il Sung point out clearly the correct way and steps for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea; they reflect the common aspiration and interests of the whole Korean people and are of great significance to the promotion of the Korean people's great cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support these propositions.

Numerous facts show that realization of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea has become a strong historical trend which no force can stop. We are convinced that the Korean people are bound to get rid of the obstacles on their way of advance and realize their sacred national aspiration without foreign interference.

Taiwan Province has always been an inalienable part of China's sacred territory since ancient times. The compatriots in Taiwan are our flesh and blood. Liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair which brooks no interference from any foreign country. The entire Chinese people including the compatriots in Taiwan are united as one and are making concerted efforts; they will surely eliminate foreign interference and accom-

lish the historical task of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

China and Korea are of one family. The people of our two countries have cemented with blood an unbreakable revolutionary friendship in protracted struggles against their common enemies. Our friendship is nurtured personally by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung; it is built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and can stand stern trials. In the days to come, the Chinese people will, as always, remain united with the Korean people; they will support each other and march forward side by side.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, June 25)

At Banquet Welcoming Malian Head of State Traore

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(Excerpts)

MALI is a country in West Africa with a long history. The industrious and talented Malian people contributed significantly to the creation of the ancient civilization of West Africa. In modern times, the courageous Malian people waged long and dauntless struggles and ultimately shattered the yoke of colonialism and won national independence in 1960. In recent years, the Malian Government and people, under the leadership of Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore, have been advancing steadily along the road of defending national independence and state sovereignty and building their country.

We are glad to see that in your just cause of developing the national economy and culture, you have attached importance to the development of agriculture, paid attention to the building of small and medium-sized enterprises, taken vigorous steps to train national cadres and advocated the promotion of national culture. Through these measures you have scored gratifying achievements.

In international affairs, the Government of Mali pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and barbarous racial discrimination and supports the national-liberation movements in Africa. It adheres to the O.A.U. Charter and upholds the solidarity and co-operation of African states. It is opposed to power politics and stands for equality among all countries, big and small, and right of all countries to protect their own economic interests. It supports the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against Zionism as well as the just struggles of the Indochinese peoples. The Government of Mali has made positive contributions to the Afro-Asian cause of unity against imperialism.

Profound changes have taken place in the African situation. The independent African states and their peoples are uniting ever more closely with those African regions and peoples that have not yet won independence, converging to form a great and irresistible torrential tide and waging a resolute and unremitting struggle for the independence and liberation of the whole of Africa against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and hegemonism.

The 10th Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity held recently in Addis Ababa achieved inspiring success. It summed up the fighting course traversed by Africa in the past decade and formulated the programme of action for the next decade. It adopted the Solemn Declaration on General Policy, the African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence, the O.A.U. Declaration on the Issues of the Law of the Sea as well as a series of important anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist resolutions. These declarations and resolutions give full expression to the African countries' new spirit of strengthening their solidarity and co-operation, eliminating their differences and waging a common struggle against the enemy. They reflect the strong will of the great African people to fight for the strengthening and consolidation of their political independence and at the same time for winning a larger measure of economic independence and defending their territorial sea rights and marine resources. The documents adopted by the session also give expression to the determination of the African people in regions not yet independent to win national liberation by further developing the armed struggle with the energetic support and assistance of the independent African states. The spirit of this session is

sure to generate a mighty force carrying the African cause of unity against imperialism and of struggle to win and safeguard national independence to a new upsurge.

However, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and ambitious expansionism are not reconciled to their setbacks and defeats in Africa. They are resorting to sabotage and trouble-making by all means in an attempt to stage a come-back, or to worm their way in by taking advantage of certain circumstances. Therefore, Africa's road of independent development will not be smooth. But we are firmly convinced that, whatever difficulties and twists and turns the great African people may encounter on their road of advance, their forward march is not to be stopped by any reactionary force on earth. As long as they strengthen their solidarity, heighten their vigilance and persevere in struggle, the great African people are sure to win eventually the independence and liberation of the whole of Africa.

The great African people are close comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people. China and the African countries are all developing countries, and we all belong to the third world. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the African people in their

just struggle to safeguard or win national independence, defend state sovereignty and oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, hegemonism and Zionism.

In the long common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the people of China and Mali have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound fraternal friendship. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, our two countries have carried on fruitful co-operation with satisfactory results in the political, economic, cultural and other fields under the guidance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. This development of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries not only is in the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Malian peoples, but also accords with the Afro-Asian people's common desire for unity against imperialism.

The fact that His Excellency Colonel Moussa Traore, Head of State of Mali, has come to visit our country from afar is a great encouragement and support to the Chinese people. We are convinced that His Excellency's visit will surely make a new contribution to the consolidation and further enhancement of friendship between China and Mali.

Malian Head of State Traore's Speech (Excerpts)

THE people of the Republic of Mali, who take pride in their past and are firmly determined to work tirelessly for the rehabilitation and affirmation of the African personality, have a great admiration for the Chinese people.

Indeed, more than a big country, more than a great people, the People's Republic of China represents for us a symbol, the symbol of a nation cherishing her past in a revolutionary sense and working with determination to forge a bright future in peace and dignity and by relying on her own efforts.

The victory won heroically by the Chinese people over the forces of the imperialist coalition constitutes one of the most important events in the history of the liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Likewise, the impressive successes achieved daily by the working people and research personnel of the People's Republic of China in the fields of science and technology has effected a fundamental change in the international balance of forces in favour of peace and justice. Therefore, these successes constitute a source of encouragement, assurance and hope for the peoples of the third world.

Who can understand better than China the aspirations of the developing countries? In fact, the past of the People's Republic of China and the motives of her

struggles have naturally created between her and the developing countries a current of understanding conducive to the development of co-operation and solidarity.

The effective aid given by China to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for independence, the respect for their sovereignty or their territorial integrity stems from this clear understanding of the aspirations of the developing countries.

It stems likewise, and very happily, from the Chinese Communist Party's dynamic sense of responsibility towards international solidarity.

It is with pleasure that I take this occasion to express the satisfaction of the Republic of Mali with the relations of friendship, solidarity and co-operation which she has established with China after winning her independence.

The experience of a decade of co-operation, during which our two peoples have got to know, understand and appreciate each other, warrants us to envisage the future of our relations in a larger perspective of development in all fields.

In fact, since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in October 1960 — one month after our country achieved independence — and the signing of the Sino-Malian Treaty of Friendship in November 1964, Mali and China have been bound with

solid ties, which have been reinforced with the passage of time to the mutual advantage of our two peoples.

Thus the happy multiform co-operation between our two countries is a reflection of the great friendship and the ever-growing solidarity between our two peoples.

In the name of the Malian people, I wish to convey through you our thanks to the Chinese people for this co-operation which is suited to our convenience and is assuredly always effective.

I am glad to point out in particular China's participation in the execution of the Three-Year Development Plan which we worked out within the framework of our policy of economic and financial rehabilitation.

Like China, Mali relies on her own efforts and means because she is convinced, like China, that nobody can help us better than we ourselves.

However, Mali does not reject external aid, which she considers as an auxiliary means. This co-operation without exclusion is based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit because Mali, being proud of her past and confident of the future, will not compromise her independence, liberty and dignity.

Your great country understands this policy; and the aid and assistance made available by your country to developing countries are also generous and disinterested.

Report From Mali

Sketches of Bamako

Hsinhua Correspondents

CAPITAL of the Republic of Mali, Bamako has a long history distinguished by a fighting tradition. It is a picturesque riverside city lying between the Niger and the steep flank of the Mandingo Plateau.

We came away from a trip there not long ago with our minds full of impressions of this famous West African city.

"Bamako" — "River of Crocodiles"

We drove out of town in late May to a place half-way up a hill where a number of stone steps formed a kind of balcony overlooking the city. A rainstorm had left the air clear and fresh. From this sightseers' platform, all Bamako was spread out before us.

The city proper is around 12 kilometres from east to west and 8 kilometres north to south. The waters

of the Niger, which cleaves the city from west to east, shimmered in the sun. A continuous stream of vehicles passed over the bridge spanning the river. The dazzling white of roof-tops showed through a green sea of mango trees, dotted profusely with the crimson flowers of giant African flame trees. In the distance, large cranes hoisted beams on to new buildings while below us, at the foot of the hill, rumbling road rollers were flattening out the new "Avenue of Independence." Life and activity was everywhere as the industrious Malian people built their capital with their own hands.

Moreover, the situation cannot be otherwise because our friendship and co-operation are based on our common, sincere adherence to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

On the international plane, the views of our two countries coincide on most of major international problems.

Indeed, our two countries have always stood side by side in the anti-imperialist camp, on the side of the oppressed peoples, whether on the problems of decolonization, the struggle against apartheid, the situation in the Middle East, the support of the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos or international economic relations.

In this regard, Mali considers the restoration to the People's Republic of China of her rights as a founding member of the United Nations as a victory for the forces of peace and justice.

I am convinced that because of the identity of our objectives on the national and international planes, my visit will contribute to further strengthening the ties of friendship, solidarity and co-operation between our two peoples and our two governments. This is our most ardent wish.

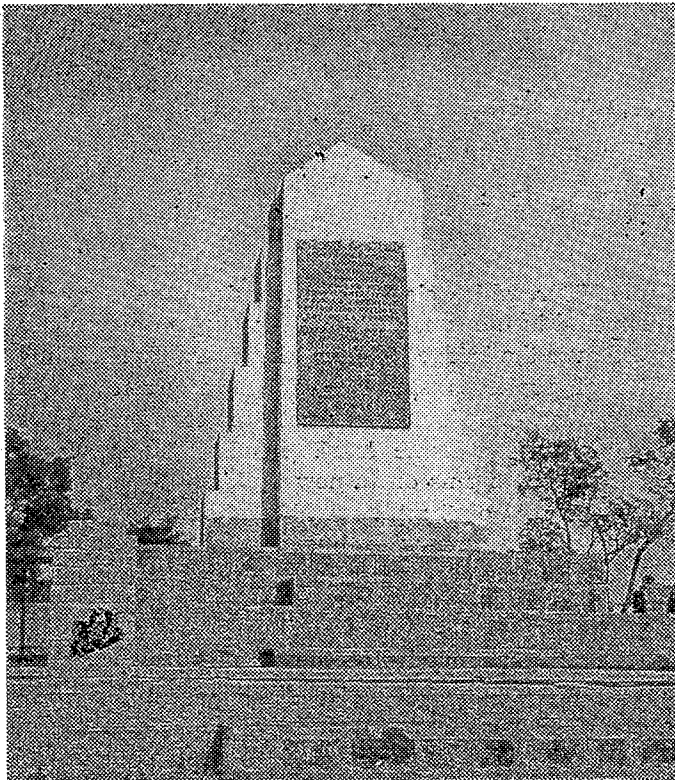
Bamako was founded on the site of a former mountain ravine. Over 500 years ago, we were told, the place was overrun with man-eating crocodiles from the river and lakes, and very few people ventured there. A brave hunter named Diara Moussa came and killed the most ferocious of these reptiles and then settled down.

More and more people moved there, and the settlement was called Bamako Village. "Bamako," in the Bambara dialect of Mali, means "the river of crocodiles." In the years that followed, it became an important river and land junction in Mali and developed rapidly.

Resistance Against Colonialism

Malian friends told us about the rule and oppression imposed upon their people by foreign colonialism for over 60 years. The Malian people, unsubjugated, never ceased their resistance to foreign aggression. When colonialist troops attacked Bamako in 1883, the city rose to a man and fought many weeks against the invaders. In 1947, 5,000 Malian railway workers took part in a big five-month strike affecting all of West Africa and Bamako was one of the central strike areas. The valiant struggles of the Malian people dealt heavy blows to the colonialists and seriously shook the foundation of their rule. In 1960, the Malian people finally won independence.

Driving down the hill, we went to Kati, on the northwestern outskirts of Bamako, where colonialist troops had been garrisoned for half a century. After Mali's independence, the Malian Government drove out the colonialist troops and the Malian armed forces took over the place which was renamed "Sondiara Military Camp" in honour of a national hero. In the square opposite there is a monument to the martyrs who fell in heroic struggle against the foreign aggressors.



The monument to the martyrs (built in 1962) on the square opposite the Sondiara Military Camp.

With the deepest respect, we stood on the spot where many martyrs had shed their blood and looked up at the imposing monument.

Developing National Industry and Culture

Back in the city, our car skirted the downtown district and sped eastward on a tree-shaded boulevard which soon led us to the factory district. From our car we saw row after row of factory buildings on both sides of the street, including a cigarette factory, a match factory, a tannery, a cotton mill, a meat packing plant, a bakery and confectionery, the gas works and power plant. All built since independence, they testify to the swift development of Mali's national industry which could not produce even a box of matches before independence.

We visited the Djoliba Cigarette Factory, which went into operation in the latter half of 1965. Production has constantly risen in the eight years since then. All 400 workers and staff members, including the director, are Malians. The workers were skilled and enterprising, their workshops were in good shape and production ran smoothly. Malian friends told us that the three brands of cigarettes it turned out were very popular with consumers, and the factory met, by and large, the demand of the domestic market.

According to historical records, Mali was the first Black kingdom in Africa, and as far back as the 13th or 14th century it had already reached a high stage of civilization. Prolonged colonialist domination, however, seriously ravaged the national culture and when Mali gained independence in 1960, the country did not have a single university, middle school students numbered less than 2,000, and 92 per cent of school-age children were not in school. In sharp contrast, there are now in Bamako alone four institutions of higher learning and a dozen or more middle schools and secondary technical schools. Every year, they train a large number of specialists for industry, agriculture, education and the health services.

The chief editor of the Malian newspaper *Kibaru* told us something about the country's efforts to create a written language and wipe out the scourge of illiteracy. He informed us that before independence Mali had no written language of its own. Under the leadership of the Malian Government, a national written language — Bambara — was created in 1968. Textbooks to aid literacy were compiled and large numbers of teachers sent to 26 adult anti-illiteracy centres throughout the country. Now, five years later, there are 1,731 such centres, and some 700,000 adults, most of whom can now write and count, have attended literacy classes. More people are applying to join these classes. The Bambara-language *Kibaru* was founded in March 1972. Circulation has doubled the 5,000 copies it started with, but this is still short of demand.

Having seen with our own eyes the big strides Bamako is taking, we heartily wish her even greater progress in the days ahead.

The Workers Are the Masters

by Our Correspondents

The first in a series of three reports on a state-owned factory: its birth, growth and system of ownership.

ONE hundred and two years ago in 1871, the proletarian poet Pottier wrote in *The Internationale*: "We have been naught, we shall be all!"

We found this lofty aim of the proletariat being realized in Shanghai, China's biggest industrial centre.

We were there just before May 1, International Labour Day. Interviewing workers and members of the leading body in a number of factories, we heard similar accounts of past want and privation, now gone for ever; of the dreaded shadow of unemployment, also a thing of the past; and of today's new life, spoken of in glowing terms.

Just what is the position of the workers today in the factories? "We are the masters in our own factory," was how it was often put to us. Facts substantiate it in terms of the system of ownership, leadership and management.

The Shanghai Watch Factory is one illustration.

Two Figures: 18 and 2,500,000

The very existence of this big modern factory is a tribute to the labour, ingenuity and struggle of the working class. In the spotlessly clean watch assembling workshop, worker-technician Wang Chia-teh related the story of the "Shanghai" wrist-watches' birth.

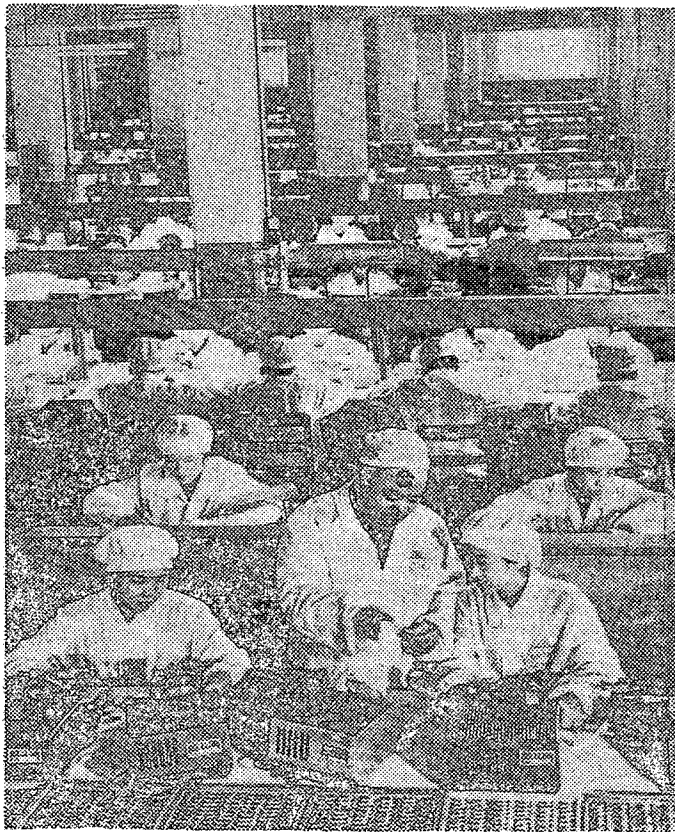
Shanghai before liberation was an international watch exposition with watches galore—every make and description from many countries. Not one, ironically enough, was made in China.

After liberation the demand soared as the working people began buying them. Fifty-eight craftsmen from 26 clock-making or watch repair shops were formed into a team by the government to make China's first watches in 1955. With no blueprints to go by and only the most old-fashioned gear for making clocks and minor watch parts, they were sustained by an overriding desire to manufacture, for the first time, watches for their own country.

Wang Chia-teh was one of the 58. Recalling those days, he took us back to the narrow-walled repair shop where, stripped to the waist in the sultry heat of a Shanghai summer, he bent over to put the delicate mechanisms together. It was 72 hours later when he held up the first finished product with loving care. By

October 1, New China's sixth birthday, Wang and his colleagues had a present ready—a first lot of 18 watches. One of these, incidentally, we saw on display in the factory reception room. Compared to the automatic calendar watches and other men's and women's watches the factory now makes, this first-born was not much to look at. Yet recalling the sweat and hopes that went into its labour pangs, we looked at it with great affection.

Of the 18 watches resulting from those initial endeavours, some developed the strange quirk of running smoothly on the table but stopping as soon as they were put on. The workers were undismayed. The first step had been taken, and they were sure to go on from there.



From small beginnings: The assembling workshop today. Wang Chia-teh (standing), one of the makers of the first wrist-watches produced in Shanghai.

Preparatory to setting up the Shanghai Watch Factory, a working group went into operation the following year under the auspices of the municipal industrial department. The workshop was first housed in a run-down store, 50 metres square. Later they moved into an old apartment building (they did not get to the present site until 1960). The government allocated some equipment and personnel. After two years of trial-production, they got their final blueprints and technological process. Small-scale production then began.

The first "Shanghai" wrist-watches reached the market on July 1, 1958, the anniversary of the Party's founding. Wang and his mates, too excited to stay in bed, were up at the crack of dawn and strolled out into the streets. They were surprised to see groups of people waiting outside the shops to buy the new products, about which the papers had published news. Overwhelmed by this proof of the people's enthusiasm for Chinese-made watches, they promised themselves that they would, under the leadership of the Party and the state, help build a large watch factory.

They kept that promise. Output that first year, 1958, was 13,000; by 1972, the figure was 2.5 million. Quality was up to standard and customers flocked to buy them. The factory's staff had swelled to 3,650.

No Easy Road

The road was not an easy one. Behind those figures is a story of sharp struggle between the socialist and the capitalist lines. Vice-secretary Kung Chien-ping of the Party committee, the factory's leading organ, told us something about it.

There was a sharp clash of opinion on how the factory should develop when it was first set up in 1958.



Learning on the job: Studying an enlarged watch model.

There were those who argued that big imports of machinery and equipment from abroad and setting up costly workshops and installations were imperative for operations requiring such precision. They submitted a plan — a sluggard's plan as it turned out — which set three years for designing, five for trial-production and ten for full production.

The whole thing smacked strongly of the influence of the revisionist line in running industry advocated by Liu Shao-chi and his followers. Most of the workers, on the other hand, had but one idea and one plan: There must be a "big leap." Throughout the country the year of the Big Leap had started, inspired by the general line formulated by Chairman Mao of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." The erroneous line was thwarted. The factory went into production that very year. The next year, 1959, saw 74,000 "Shanghai" watches being sold over shop counters.

The third year of the plant's infancy, 1960, was another year of trial. China's national economy was in temporary difficulties due to serious natural disasters and betrayal by the Soviet revisionist leading clique which withdrew all Soviet specialists and experts. Liu Shao-chi and his clique were clamouring for a drastic cut-down in industry, for retrogression, as it were, and "It'd better be a big one," they demanded. Could the watch factory survive? It not only did just that but made another leap: Production went up to 450,000 that year. This was the way the workers gave their answer.

Interference by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line; however, had its effects in the next five years, 1961-65, and hampered the workers' initiative. Production still rose, but the rate was slow and the one-million mark remained beyond reach.

One of the effects of the erroneous line was that the factory leadership established an overly large administrative set-up and made many irrational rules and regulations. If a worker wanted to introduce an innovation, he had to go through a lot of red tape: five okays were needed before he could start — from the technicians in charge of the technological process in his own workshop and at the factory level, from his workshop head, from the head of the technical section and, finally, from the chief engineer. The machinery was graded: the few imported lathes, Class A, could only be repaired by technicians at the factory level; Chinese-made lathes, Class B, could only be repaired by

workshop technicians; and only workers' self-made equipment, Class C, could be repaired by the workers. Once when a worker changed a screw on a new modern lathe, he was called upon by an irate technical department to make a self-criticism.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution beginning in 1966 was a fierce blow to the revisionist line. The factory, too, thoroughly criticized its influences. The productive forces emancipated by the revolution greatly boosted output and improved quality.

Vice-secretary Kung said: "The energy and resourcefulness of the workers are inexhaustible. Do you know that our workers not only run the machines, they design and make some themselves? They've made about a third of our equipment. Actually, 88 per cent of our equipment is made in China. Our machines are pretty complicated. The smallest lathe is 30 cm. long and 10 cm. high, whereas the biggest is as tall as a two-storey building. Watch accessories are generally measured by 'the width of a silk thread' — one-hundredth of a millimetre. What does all this boil down to? It boils down to the fact that great things can be done so long as we follow Chairman Mao's instruction to 'whole-heartedly rely on the working class.'"

Ownership by the Whole People

That the workers are "masters in their own factories" is borne out, first of all, by the fact that all the means of production in the watch factory, as in all large factories and plants in China, are owned by the socialist state. This form of ownership is ownership by the whole people, a form of public ownership in which the state under the proletarian dictatorship represents the proletariat and all other labouring people in owning the means of production and the products.

Lu Yung-chang, another vice-secretary of the Party committee, reeled off some basic facts. The factory buildings, equipment and installations as well as funds all belong to the state. The buildings, for instance, used to belong to one of Shanghai's many cigarette packing plants. As labour productivity went up, a greater quantity of cigarettes was being produced by each packing plant. In 1960, the government decided to stop one of the bigger plants and turn the buildings over to the watch factory. The cigarette packers did not lose their jobs — they were transferred to the watch factory, where they were helped to learn the ropes.

The watch factory is directly under the Shanghai Municipal Clock and Watch Company, which is in charge of all city factories making clocks and watches and their accessories, such as the jewels. Like similar companies in other lines, the Clock and Watch Company is under the industrial department of the municipal people's government (now the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee).

As a state enterprise, all watch factory activities are included in the state plan. Its annual production plan is drawn up after full discussion by the workers in the light of the needs of the state plan for developing



Quality first: Checking finished products.

the national economy. The state allocates all major raw and other materials. All products are sold by state commercial departments. Even the leading comrades of the factory itself, vice-secretary Lu informed us, have to buy their "Shanghai" watches in a shop, as the factory cannot sell any.

What about profits? Lu said with quiet humour: "Oh, yes, we make quite a lot — but the profit is essentially different from that of a capitalist enterprise. Every cent belongs to the state. The state treasury gets it all."

By increasing production, practising economy and reducing production costs, he said, the factory gets a sizable profit each year. This money, of course, is used by the state to expand socialist construction and raise the people's living standards.

Profits are certainly not the lever of production, Comrade Lu assured us. Though the automatic calendar watches, for example, are relatively high-priced and bring in greater profit, the factory does not produce many of them but largely makes ordinary watches considering the present purchasing power of the majority of the labouring people.

With wages gradually rising, 36 per cent of the watch factory workers took home bulkier pay envelopes last year. Welfare services are increasing. The money does not come from the profits, as the watch factory has no right to dispose of them on its own. These material betterments are by and large the same in all lines and come as a result of the state's unified plan for gradually raising the people's living standards on the basis of expanding production.

Naturally, no extra income or other benefits go to the leading personnel however much the profits. Pointing to an old sedan on the grounds, vice-secretary Lu told us: "That's a factory car, and it's mainly for the workers, in case of sudden illness or other emergencies. Sometimes we use it when meetings are called outside."

The New Generation

Young Leading Cadres

by Our Correspondent

WHEN the Fifth Congress of the Communist Youth League of northeast China's Liaoning Province was in session last March, I interviewed many young people who had distinguished themselves at their posts. Many are from the rank and file in the rural people's communes, in factories and various trades and professions (see *Peking Review*, No. 19, 1973, p. 7). Quite a number hold positions as heads of factories, mines and workshops, or as leading cadres in production brigades, people's communes or counties. A few are leading cadres at the provincial or municipal level. Young and energetic, they are making rapid progress in their work.

These youth leaders came forward amidst the storms of revolutionary struggles, particularly during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Of the recently-elected two secretaries and three deputy secretaries on the Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League of Liaoning Province, two are new cadres.



Wei Li-ling (first left) having a chat with representatives to the Fifth Congress of the Communist Youth League of Liaoning Province.

We'll be criticized by the worker comrades for not being thrifty if we tend to use it more than necessary. We thank them heartily for such reminders, as 'building up our country through diligence and frugality' is a policy laid down by Chairman Mao, and following it to the letter is a matter of great importance."

Twenty-eight-year-old Wei Li-ling is a secretary and 24-year-old Cheng Hsiu-ying (a young woman) is one of the deputy secretaries.

When the Cultural Revolution first set in, Wei Li-ling was a student at the Shenyang Institute of Agronomy. In answer to Chairman Mao's call, he severely criticized Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line together with workers of the city. In 1969, he attended the Ninth Party Congress as one of the delegates of the province.

When Wei Li-ling finished his studies in 1969, he considered carefully what he should do. He made up his mind to go where difficulties were great, and volunteered to settle in a remote village in Huanjen County 250 kilometres from Shenyang. Here, production was backward, and the class struggle particularly complicated. For more than three years he struggled side by side with the commune members against class enemies and the rigours of nature, establishing a close friendship with the poor and lower-middle peasants. This experience in working at the grass-roots was of great benefit to him. He was elected deputy secretary of the Party organization first in a production brigade, then in the commune. The production brigade to which he belonged saw great changes. Formerly grain-poor, it doubled its per-mu yield of grain in three years and now has surplus grain to sell to the state.

As a middle school student in Shenyang, Cheng Hsiu-ying was very active during the Cultural Revolution. In 1968 when she was 19, she was elected head of the city's 160,000-strong middle school Red Guards organization, and was chairman of

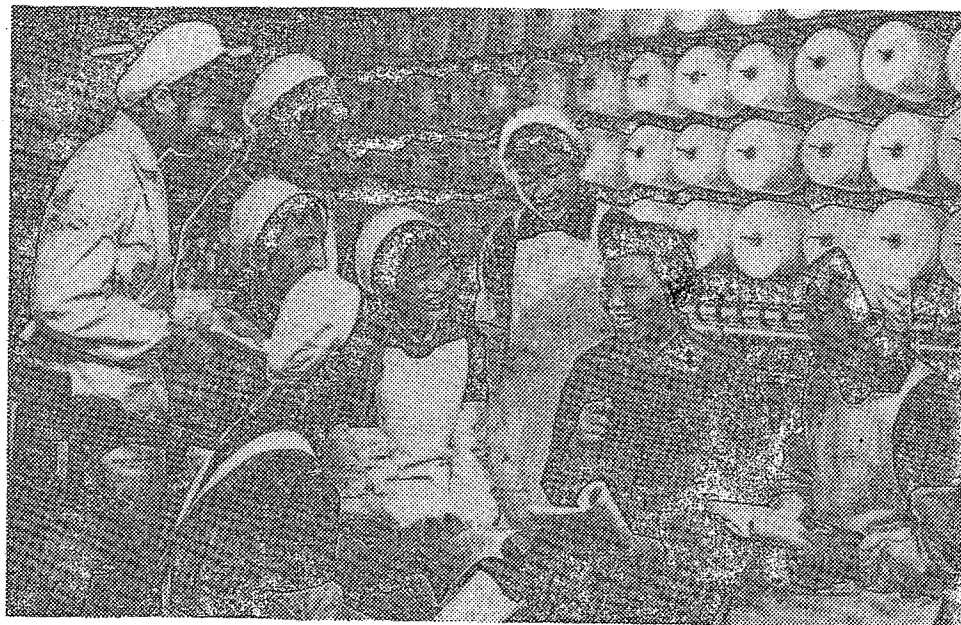
the city's first Red Guards Congress of Middle Schools. That same year, she graduated from senior middle school. The leadership at the provincial and city levels sent her to the countryside for more tempering. She worked well in a production brigade for some time and was elected a cadre responsible for political and ideological work. In this post she faithfully carried out the Party's directives and learned modestly from the masses. She was often praised for her excellent work. Later she joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army. She worked modestly and energetically, sometimes as a cook and sometimes as a clerk or at other posts, seeking neither fame nor personal gain, to say nothing of trying to occupy the limelight. Her comrades in the P.L.A. praised her for these qualities.

Chairman Mao has said that "successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution." Having gone through the test of the Cultural Revolution as well as tempered themselves in the countryside and in the army, Wei Li-ling and Cheng Hsiu-ying are continuing to make progress in the spirit of this teaching of Chairman Mao's.

To Be a Marxist

In their speeches and conversations, young delegates at the Fifth Congress of the Communist Youth League often referred to Chairman Mao's directive that successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat must be genuine Marxist-Leninists. They say that to be good successors to the revolution it is imperative to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and learn to adopt and apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method. At present the broad masses of revolutionary youth in China are doing just this. And the young people who have recently been promoted to leading positions are duty-bound to study even harder.

Tsung Ming-lan is vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Fushun, an important coal centre. With only four years of schooling, she started out as a worker at the Fushun Aluminium Factory, later becoming an editor of the factory-run paper. During the Cultural Revolution, she was promoted to work as a member of the city's leading body. Now no matter how busy, she studies books on revolutionary theory every day, sometimes late into the night. Since the beginning of 1968, she has studied almost half-way through the *Selected Works of Marx and Engels* and the



Tsung Ming-lan (second from right) exchanges experience with workers in the study of Marxism-Leninism.

Selected Works of Lenin and read all four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, restudying many times the more important articles. The notes she made run up into several hundred thousand words.

In 1968, when she first became a city cadre, she was put in charge of the work of arranging for cadres to go down to do manual labour. This work can be done well only by one who fully understands its significance. She studied passages from Marx's *The Civil War in France* and Lenin's *The State and Revolution* in regard to the obligation of public officials to function as servants of the people under the proletarian dictatorship. This deepened her understanding of Chairman Mao's important instructions that cadres must go down to the grass-roots level to do manual labour and keep in close touch with the labouring people. Thus she regarded her task not simply as carrying out a daily routine, but as a major measure of fundamental importance to the socialist system.

Tsung Ming-lan also cited many examples showing how essential it was to study the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. It has enabled her to think over problems and analyse them in a more deep-going way, and to carry out Chairman Mao's directives and the Party's policies more effectively. "I have gained more confidence in my work," she concluded.

Chang Hui-chang, who had only a primary school education, became a worker at the Shenyang Air Compressor Plant in 1958. Since 1966 he has been head of the No. 1 processing workshop which turns out medium-sized air compressors. In charge of administration, production, technique and personnel (250 workers and staff), he is busy from morning till night.

This workshop has been cited an advanced unit by the plant for several years running. What is young

Chang's leadership like? He said the most fundamental point was to study time and again the Marxist view that "the people are the makers of history," and to really grasp this idea. One must have faith in the masses and rely on them.

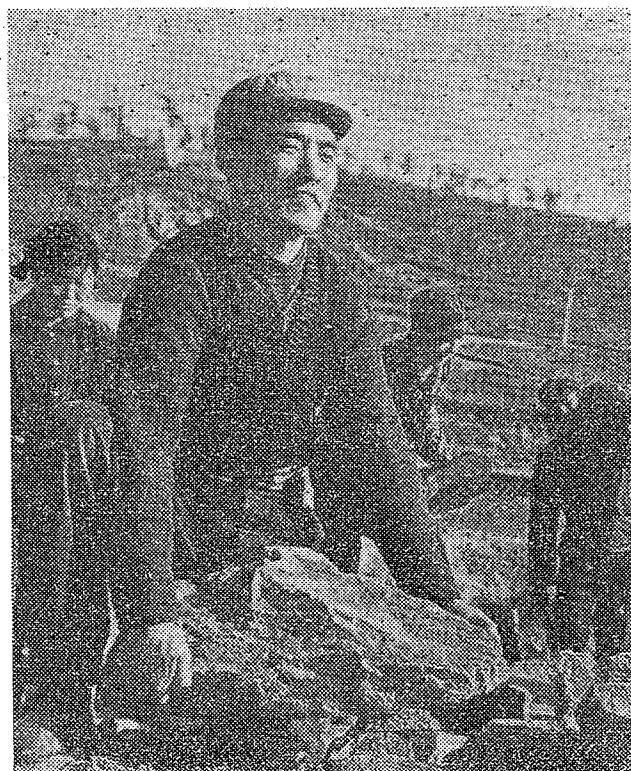
Suppose an urgent task was given his workshop. How did he go about getting it done? He took the mass line, rather than calling in a few leading comrades to issue orders. He made sure all the workers fully understood the task and difficulties involved. He asked them to discuss the ins and outs, make suggestions, think of ways and means. That is how he followed Chairman Mao's instruction to "take the ideas of the masses (scattered and unsystematic ideas) and concentrate them (through study turn them into concentrated and systematic ideas), then go to the masses and propagate and explain these ideas until the masses embrace them as their own, hold fast to them and translate them into action, and test the correctness of these ideas in such action." This way of giving leadership is the method of "from the masses, to the masses."

Ordinary Worker

To be "revolutionaries who wholeheartedly serve the overwhelming majority of the people of China and the whole world" — this is the watchword of the young leading cadres. They often say: "We're now leading cadres. Our duties are different from those of the other comrades, but that's merely a division of labour. It by no means implies we should enjoy special privileges." Obviously these young people are highly vigilant against divorcing themselves from the masses.

Twenty-nine-year-old Kao Chen-lu is a member of the Party committee of Tantung, a city in southern Liaoning Province. He came from a poor peasant family living in a coastal county near Tantung. He was only five when his home town was liberated in 1948. The local government helped him through school because his family, lacking manpower, had insufficient income to support him. Upon graduating from junior middle school in 1962, he became a peasant in his native village. By 1966, young Kao was elected one of the leaders of the Hsiaotientzu People's Commune, which had a population of 30,000. Later, he became a member of the county Party committee. Now he is among those leading the work in Tantung city.

How does Kao Chen-lu win the support of the masses? One important reason is he serves the people wholeheartedly. In August 1969, one brigade of his commune was hit by a fierce whirlwind. Crops were uprooted, houses blown down. He rushed to the afflicted area to help the people repair their houses and replant their crops. He encouraged them to overcome difficulties by organizing them to study Chairman Mao's works. He worked with them for more than 20 days, sometimes sleeping on straw, at other times in a barn. He lost weight and his eyes got inflamed. But he stayed with the people even when news came that his wife had given birth to their first child.



Kao Chen-lu working together with commune members.

Young Kao has also made mistakes in his work. When he was first appointed chairman of the revolutionary committee of the people's commune in the spring of 1969, he decided to have a tract of dry field turned into paddyfield to get a higher yield. This was subjective, since he did not really understand conditions. Some peasants voiced their objections at the time, but he turned a deaf ear. By autumn it was clear that production had failed to go up because the land was poor and the water supply inadequate. All the efforts were thus wasted. While summing up work after the autumn harvest, he went from village to village earnestly listening to the masses' criticisms, for he had failed to act according to Chairman Mao's instruction to "be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity." His spirit of self-criticism and of daring to correct his mistakes soon won the masses' understanding.

* * *

These are some of the young leading cadres I interviewed. They are vigorous and enthusiastic. Their lack of experience is more than compensated for by their modesty and eagerness to learn. These young people, maturing with the help of the older revolutionaries, are marching along the path pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Some anti-communist prophets once placed their hopes on the third and fourth generations of the Chinese Communist Party, dreaming that the young people would once again accept bourgeois ideology. Their illusions are bound to be shattered. Socialist China is training millions upon millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution.

(Continued from p. 5.)

The Chinese Foreign Minister pointed out: "The unsettled situation in the South Asian subcontinent is inseparable from the activities of certain expansionist forces. In order to realize their expansion, those expansionist forces are trying hard to exacerbate discord among countries in the subcontinent while stepping up their activities of infiltration and subversion in every way, thus gravely endangering the peace and security of this region. This calls for sharp vigilance."

In conclusion, Chi Peng-fei said that a profound traditional friendship exists between the peoples of China and Pakistan. "China and Pakistan have sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle against imperialism and expansionism. Our friendship has stood tests," he noted. He expressed the belief that through their joint efforts, friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries will be further consolidated and developed.

Romanian Military Delegation

The Chinese Ministry of National Defence gave a banquet on June 20 warmly welcoming the Romanian Military Delegation led by Colonel General Ion Gheorghe, First Vice-Minister of National Defence and Chief of the General Staff. Attending the banquet were Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Li Teh-sheng, Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Hsiao Ching-kuang, Vice-Minister of National Defence. Before the banquet, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation.

Comrade Li Teh-sheng and Comrade Gheorghe spoke at the banquet which took place in an atmosphere permeated with unity and friendship between the people and armies of China and Romania.

Comrade Li Teh-sheng said: Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Romania and by inheriting and carrying forward the tradition

of revolutionary struggle, the Romanian army, together with the people, has carried out a sustained struggle against imperialist interference, control and threats of aggression and made great contributions to safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. The Romanian people's army has conscientiously implemented the Party's concept of all people taking part in national defence, adopted a series of new measures for safeguarding national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity, and has been standing ready to counter imperialist armed invasion with a people's war. The Romanian army is advancing with big strides along the road of building the country independently. It has made and is still making many notable achievements.

In recent years, Comrade Li Teh-sheng noted, relations of co-operation in various fields between the two countries have been constantly expanded and friendly exchanges are increasing daily. The friendship between the two armies, too, has made gladdening progress. He wished the delegation success in its visit to China.

Speaking at the banquet, Comrade Ion Gheorghe pointed out that the Socialist Republic of Romania firmly regards the following principles as the basis of her international relations: respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefit, renunciation of the use or threat of force and renunciation of the use of intimidation in any form or armed pressure against other countries. These principles are gaining ever wider recognition in the world, he added.

The close unity between the people and armies of the two countries, he said, is based on a common social system and the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

He expressed the conviction that the friendship between the armies of Romania and China would continue to grow.

Invited by the Chinese Ministry of National Defence, the Romanian

Military Delegation arrived in Peking on June 20 for a friendly visit.

Ethiopian Economic and Trade Delegation

An eight-member Ethiopian economic and trade delegation led by Ketema Yifru, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, made a friendly visit to China from June 14 to 21.

Premier Chou En-lai and responsible members of departments concerned on June 18 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Minister Yifru and all members of the delegation.

Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet to welcome the distinguished guests on the evening of their arrival in Peking. In his speech at the banquet, he said: The peoples of China and Ethiopia had sympathized with and supported each other in the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Our relations have made new progress following the establishment of Sino-Ethiopian diplomatic relations. In particular, the visit to China by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I has promoted relations of friendship and co-operation and economic and trade ties between China and Ethiopia and enhanced mutual understanding between the two peoples.

In his speech, Minister Yifru said: Close links of friendship have been established following the establishment of diplomatic relations between Ethiopia and China. Especially, the visit by Premier Chou to Ethiopia in 1964 has laid firm foundations for Ethiopian-Chinese relations.

Minister Yifru pointed out that friendly relationships and co-operation between both countries have shown positive and favourable results. He stressed that to further promote and consolidate friendly relations between the peoples of Ethiopia and China and consolidate friendly relations between the peoples of Africa and China is the set policy of His Imperial Majesty and his government.

On June 15, Minister Fang Yi and Minister Yifru held talks in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

SAMDECH SIHANOUK IN EUROPE

From Belgrade to Bucharest

Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk visited Yugoslavia from June 9 to 18 and began their visit to Romania on June 22. Following their Yugoslavia visit, Samdech Sihanouk and his party had again flown to Albania for a few days' rest.

As in Africa, the leaders of Yugoslavia and Romania expressed firm support for the just cause led by the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Sihanouk as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as its Prime Minister.

At the June 9 banquet welcoming his Cambodian guests, President Tito expressed the wish that the inhabitants of Cambodia who are being subjected to daily bombing will be victorious. He said: "Every bomb which falls from U.S. aircraft leaves a shameful imprint on the traitors to your people, the traitors who are today serving foreign interests. Every bomb serves as a warning in the hearts of the Khmer people and at the same time kindles great hatred for those who kill people and destroy everything created by your working people, and who bring destruction to that beautiful country of flowers."

"We believe that you will be victorious and we believed in this from the very beginning because people who are ready to sacrifice for freedom and independence are invincible," President Tito declared.

In Bucharest, President of the State Council Nicolae Ceausescu said at a June 22 banquet welcoming Samdech and Madame Sihanouk that no matter what attempts the Lon Nol clique made or how much aid it might receive from abroad it cannot hold back the all-round re-establishment of the legal political

power and the democratic and independent development of Cambodia. He also expressed "the solidarity of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Romanian Government with the Royal Government of National Union and the National United Front of Cambodia and our full support for your struggle."

President Ceausescu said: "We hope the United States will draw the proper conclusion to stop bombing also in Cambodia, put an end to its interference and let the Khmer people solve their own problems without outside interference."

On the question of "outside interference," Samdech Sihanouk issued a statement to the press in Belgrade on June 14 refuting the distortion of the Cambodian situation by a U.S. State Department spokesman on June 11. The spokesman had babbled that "the United States thinks that the Cambodians should negotiate between themselves to resolve their divergences without foreign interference." The Cambodian Head of State declared: "The war in Cambodia is essentially a struggle between the Cambodian people cherishing independence and U.S. imperialism. Without the latter, the Phnom Penh Lon Nol regime cannot last 24 hours in the face of the attacks of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia."

FRANCE-F.R.G.

Summit Talks

French President Pompidou visited the Federal Republic of Germany and held talks with Chancellor Brandt from June 21 to 22, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the F.R.G.-France Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation. According to reports by Western news agencies, both Brandt and

Pompidou considered the talks "fruitful."

Spokesmen of the French and F.R.G. Governments told a joint press conference on June 22 in Bonn that the talks included European developments, West European-American relations, relations between the Soviet Union and East European countries on the one hand and the Western countries on the other, and bilateral matters. AFP pointed out that the summit talks "appeared to have brought the two sides closer together on issues concerning the future of the European Economic Community and the nine-nation grouping's relations with the United States."

Both the F.R.G. and France emphasized that Western Europe needs to continue moving ahead on the road to union. Brandt stressed that it will be "not only an economic and monetary community but also a union with a generally common foreign policy — and therefore it will inevitably become a union of security under the jurisdiction of European sovereignty." Pompidou said: "Our co-operation, and the co-operation with our Western partners, have played an important role in the gained progress. It charts us a road along which our continent should move forward, and a road to affirm the European identity."

BONN DEFENCE MINISTER

Doubts on European Security

With the opening date of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (C.S.C.E.) approaching, Defence Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Leber said that "it could not yet be anticipated what will be the result of the conference."

While briefing the Bundestag's S.P.D. parliamentary group on defence policy in Kiel on June 17, Leber expressed his doubts about the C.S.C.E. scheduled to take place in the Finnish capital Helsinki on July 3. In his speech, he regarded the Soviet Union as "an expansionist world power" and noted that Soviet foreign policy has "a fundamental

inclination to expansion," which "assumes more and more the features of conservative power politics with worldwide claims."

The F.R.G. Defence Minister pointed out that because of its geographical location, Western Europe was "directly involved in the tense relations between the two world powers, the United States and her strategic competitor — the Soviet Union." He said: "In view of the powerful military potentiality of the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact, the West European countries' capability is not sufficient to defend themselves alone in preserving their political independence." "Western Europe, being the neighbour of a world power which is by nature expansionist, needs the close support of the United States."

Leber pointed out that the Warsaw Pact has stationed more than 860,000 soldiers and some 20,000 tanks in the Democratic Republic of Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia alone. Besides, "there are 30 more Soviet divisions and 8,000 more tanks stationed in the three military districts in the western part of the Soviet Union." He said that "nobody will consider the present concentration of forces in Central Europe to be normal." "In principle," he added, "this also will not be changed in any foreseeable time by the security conference and its results."

Leber expressed concern that "progress in the fields of economic, technological and cultural co-operation as well as improvement of atmosphere might give rise to a false feeling of security among the citizens of the Western countries." He stressed that "we must not allow ourselves to be misled by those people who took the first signs of improvement of relations between East and West as the final result."

U.S.A.

Sixty-Day Freeze on Prices

The U.S. Government has decided to freeze prices for 60 days. This was announced by U.S. President Nixon

in a television address on the evening of June 13.

Prices in the United States have been going up in recent months, particularly those of foodstuffs "are going up at unacceptably high rates" as Nixon put it. He declared: "Effective immediately, therefore, I am ordering a freeze on prices. This freeze will hold prices at levels no higher than those charged during the first eight days of June. It will cover all prices paid by consumers. The only prices not covered will be those of unprocessed agricultural products at the farm level, and rents."

Nixon said that "the freeze will last for a maximum of 60 days" and then "a new and more effective system of controls" will be put into effect to "contain the forces that have sent prices so rapidly upward in the past few months."

The U.S. President also asked Congress to give him the authority to impose "a new system of export controls on food products."

He declared: "Wages, interest and dividends will remain under their present control systems during the freeze."

During his first term of office, President Nixon had taken similar measures trying to check the rise in prices. The U.S. Government announced a 90-day freeze on wages and prices on August 15, 1971, and a wage and price control after the freeze. This was followed by his announcement in mid-January, 1973, that his government would continue the wage-price control by "relying upon the voluntary co-operation of the private sector."

However, prices in the United States have continued to rise. Reports from Washington show that wholesale prices were up more than 8 per cent during the first five months of this year, and the increase in prices of consumer goods was over 2 per cent in the first four months, with retail prices of food being 5.8 per cent higher. In these circumstances, the U.S. Government could not but announce another price freeze.

In the United States which is facing a crisis in energy resources, the price of gasoline is rising sharply along with skyrocketing food prices.

CANADA

Controls on Gasoline Exports

The Canadian Government has decided to impose controls on exports of gasoline and home heating fuel beginning from midnight June 15.

The Canadian press noted that the Canadian Government's decision came at a time when the United States is facing an energy crisis and its demand for Canadian oil supplies is drastically increasing.

Announcing this decision in the House of Commons, Canadian Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Donald MacDonald said the controls would last one and a half to two years and that exports would be cut "basically right down to zero." He gave figures showing the sharp increase in gasoline exports during the first four months of 1973. The amount was over 51 times that of the same period of 1972—872,000 against 17,000 barrels. Heating oil exports rose from 1 million to 1.8 million barrels in the same period.

MacDonald said the decision to impose controls was taken by the Canadian Government because the oil and gas industries in Canada refused to limit exports voluntarily. The controls would help guarantee continuing supplies of gasoline for Canadian cars and fuel for Canadian homes, he added.

Speaking outside of the House of Commons, the Minister said the move should also have the effect of stabilizing energy prices in Canada which until now have been rising because of increased U.S. demand.

AUSTRALIA

Workers in U.S.-Owned Factories Strike

Workers in Melbourne's U.S. Ford auto company have been persisting

in a strike for a wage increase for more than a month. Resulting in one million Australian dollars losses for the management every day, the strike is still on.

At a mass meeting, some trade union leaders tried to talk the workers into resuming work, but the strikers rejected their instructions and wanted to attack them. These trade union leaders had to leave by the back door.

More than 1,000 striking workers stormed Ford's plant on June 13 because the company refused to meet their demand for higher wages. They hurled rocks through windows and wrecked a guard post. The local authorities called in more than 100 policemen in an attempt to crack down on the workers, but their efforts fell through.

After the incident, a shop steward warned the capitalists: "We are sick of being pushed around by Yankee bosses. Unless our demands are met there could be another attack on the plant."

Workers in General Motors Holden, the biggest car producer in Australia and a subsidiary company of General Motors America, are also persisting in their struggle. In mid-June, the workers in the company's Melbourne plant held sit-ins to press for restoration of the wages unjustifiably cut by the company on the pretext that they had left the factory to attend a stopwork meeting. The company management, after trying in vain to sabotage the strike, was forced to promise to restore the wages.

In Tasmania which is on the other side of Bass Strait, the workers employed by a U.S.-owned aluminium smelter at Bell Bay, Launceston, are striking for higher pay. Not long ago, they set up picket lines to stop raw materials from reaching the plant by road. On June 19, they sailed a flotilla of small boats to cut off supplies coming from the sea. The strike started in the smelter's foundry on June 8 and has now spread throughout the plant, bringing production to a complete standstill.

JAPAN

Conditions for Japan-Soviet Peace Treaty

Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira in a recent interview with U.S. *Newsweek* magazine said that one of the essential conditions for the conclusion of a peace treaty with the Soviet Union is the return of the northern territories to Japan. He said: "We would like to sign a peace treaty, but only when our essential conditions are met. The return of the northern territories is a condition the Japanese people would find very hard to relinquish."

Later at a June 22 meeting of the Lower House Special Committee on Okinawa and Northern Territories, the Japanese Foreign Minister again spoke on Japan-Soviet negotiations. Ohira said: "The question of negotiating for a [Japan-Soviet] peace treaty will not be considered unless the return of the Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands is completely realized."

Speaking at a press conference the same day in Sapporo, Hokkaido, Shinzo Tsubokawa, Japanese State Minister and Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, reiterated that "the conclusion of a Japan-Soviet peace treaty is inconceivable unless the northern territorial problem is solved."

Tsubokawa pointed out that the campaign for the reversion of the islands is mounting across the nation more fiercely than ever. The Japanese official said: "It is Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's basic attitude to push this nationwide campaign." Without solution to the problem, there would be no peace treaty between the two countries, he added.

WASHINGTON

Senate Opposes Military Appropriation

Following approval on May 31 of an amendment to an appropriation bill cutting off all funds for bombing

in Cambodia, the U.S. Senate passed a bill on June 14 to the effect that no funds would be appropriated for further U.S. bombing in Cambodia and further military involvement in Indochina as a whole.

Co-sponsored by Senators Frank Church, Democrat, and Clifford P. Case, Republican, the bill was carried by an overwhelming majority of 67 to 15 votes.

It stipulates that "no funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated may be obligated or expended to finance the involvement of United States military forces in hostilities in or over or from off the shores of north Viet Nam, south Viet Nam, Laos or Cambodia, unless specifically authorized hereafter by the Congress."

PHNOM PENH

Rice Seized

An acute shortage of the Cambodian people's staple food, rice, and soaring prices in areas controlled by the Lon Nol clique have resulted in people storming the puppet district government office and smashing doors and windows in Chba Ampeou District, south of Phnom Penh. The local people who also broke into a granary and seized rice were joined by a number of hungry policemen and soldiers.

Early this month, many pedicab drivers and hawkers in Phnom Penh's Phsa Tauch District also took violent action and seized rice stored in a granary.

Several thousand puppet soldiers in Phnom Penh, holding aloft placards inscribed with "Traitors! Where is our pay?" and other slogans, marched to the residence of puppet prime minister In Tam demanding their pay and rice. Some of the demonstrating soldiers also fired at the residences of Lon Nol and others.

The puppet prime minister admitted at a meeting not long ago that rice in Phnom Penh and other areas was running out and he declared that the official rice price would be raised from 2,500 riels to 7,000 for 100 kilogrammes.

PEKING REVIEW

Subject Index

Nos. 1-26, 1973

Issue Page
No. No.

Issue Page
No. No.

I. DOMESTIC

1. Political Affairs

1) General

New Year Message — 1973 New Year's Day editorial by <i>Renmin Ribao</i> , <i>Hongqi</i> and <i>Jiefangjun Bao</i>	1 : 9
"New Year Message" Inspires Nation	2 : 4
February 7 Strike Marked	7 : 4
Earthquake in Szechuan	7 : 21
Learn From Comrade Lei Feng	10 : 3
Sung Wei-pin Crosses Over	10 : 4
"February 28" Uprising in Taiwan Province Marked — At meeting sponsored by the Na- tional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	10 : 9
The "February 28" Uprising	10 : 11
48th Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Death	11 : 4
The Working Class Must Further Play Its Role as the Main Force — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> edi- torial	17 : 11
Peking Trade Union Congress	17 : 13
Peking Celebrates May Day	18 : 5
New Worker-Cadres	18 : 21
Taiwan Fishermen Compatriots Rescued	19 : 4
Rescued Fishermen Compatriots Return to Taiwan	21 : 4
Mr. Chang Shih-chao Arrives in Hongkong to Visit Relatives	22 : 4
Table Tennis Players of Taiwan Province In- vited to Asian-African-Latin American Tournament	22 : 4
A Major Measure of Fundamental Importance — Report of an investigation on participa- tion in collective productive labour by the cadres of Hsiyang County	25 : 13

2) Studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought

Peking: Cadres Study Marxist Works	1 : 25
Act According to Objective Laws — How the Party committee of Chiaonan County per- sists in investigation and study	1 : 26
Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Studying Phi- losophy: How "Tian Ma" Was Domesticated	5 : 25
Cadres Studying Marxism-Leninism: What a Shoulder-Pole Can Teach	6 : 13
Socialist Planned Economy — Notes on study- ing political economy — Wu Ching-wen	11 : 7
Party Building Must Be Closely Linked With Its Political Line — Study notes on <i>Intro- ducing "The Communist"</i> — Yu Tung	12 : 5
Having Faith in and Relying on the Majority of the Masses — An Chun	14 : 4
Seeing the Essence of Problems — Chi Ping	19 : 5
The Nannao Brigade Rejects Apriorism — Li Suo-shou	20 : 17

3) People's Liberation Army

Army-Civilian Unity	5 : 5
Army Cherishes People, People Support Army	5 : 30
A General Turned Peasant	8 : 14

4) National Minorities

Menpa Nationality's "Firsts"	2 : 21
A Multi-National Autonomous <i>Chou</i> : Hsi- shuang Panna Today	3 : 12
The Teng People, Past and Present	14 : 21
Education in a Minority Area	15 : 23
Tibet's Veterinary Network	16 : 31
National Minority Workers	18 : 21

5) Women, Youth and Children

Policewomen	1 : 31
Peking's Young People Become New Peasants and Herdsmen	4 : 4
Women Wrest Farmland From Sea	5 : 31

	Issue No.	Page No.
Shanghai Communist Youth League Committee Elected	9	3
Vigorously Develop the Work of the Communist Youth League — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	9	14
International Working Women's Day: Talking of Women's Liberation — Our Correspondent	10	12
Women Students' Study Group	10	22
Women's Day in Peking	11	3
Working Women Are a Great Revolutionary Force — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial — Commemorating "March 8," International Working Women's Day	11	5
More Picture Story Books for Children	11	22
Housewives Run Workshops	12	23
Training Women Cadres — How the Tachai Party branch does it	13	17
Ordinary But Outstanding Women:		
A Fishing Team	13	22
A Drilling Group	13	22
Hoche Girl Joins Army	13	22
Lung-mei Goes to College	13	23
Saving a Train	13	23
Peking Communist Youth League Congress	15	3
Torch Race in Peking Marks Youth Day	19	4
Path of Youth: Integrating With Workers and Peasants — Our Correspondent	19	7
Youth Should Stand in the Forefront of the Revolutionary Ranks — Some understanding gained from studying "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" — Tan Wen	20	7
A Factory in Shenyang: Young Workers' Life — Our Correspondent	20	10
A Model Woman Doctor	21	22
June 1, International Children's Day	23	22
The Shanghai Children's Palace	23	23
The New Generation: Young Leading Cadres — Our Correspondent	26	14

6) Social and People's Life

Home of Respect for the Aged	1	31
Two Different Worlds — Summary of a workers' forum in Shanghai's Hutung Shipyard	4	10
For Spring Festival Consumption	6	4
Sanitation Workers in Peking	10	23
Deaf-Mute Workers	11	23
An Old Man Over a Hundred	19	22
Sanatorium for Seamen	22	22

2. Economic

1) General

Kunming, City of Eternal Spring	3	20
Ancient City of Kashgar	6	22
Chengtu's New Look	9	22

	Issue No.	Page No.
Making Use of Waste	9	23
Changsha	12	22
City Backs Up Farming County — Kan Fen	14	13
Old City Kaifeng Transformed — Our Correspondents	16	22
Practising Economy: A Principle of Socialist Economics — Chi Ching	18	9

2) Industry and Communications

New Contributions From an Old Model Worker	1	30
Progress Report: Steel Output Continues to Climb	2	9
A Revolutionary School	2	21
Industrial and Transport Achievements	3	5
Training Worker-Technicians	3	20
Two Different Worlds — Summary of a workers' forum in Shanghai's Hutung Shipyard	4	10
Kiangsu's Iron and Steel Industry	4	22
From Sailor to Captain	4	23
Yumen Style of Work — Kan Fen	5	23
Race Against Time — Shanghai Expands a Large Power Plant	7	13
A Party Committee Having Close Ties With the Masses	7	15
Postal Service Improved	8	22
Postman in the Mountains	8	22
More Sports Equipment	9	23
County Network of Farm Machinery Plants	11	22
For More Electricity	12	4
Highways in Kwangsi	12	22
Quarterly Steel Plans Topped	16	5
Local Industry in Yen-an	16	30
Narrow-Gauge Railways	16	30
Reinforcements for Agricultural Front	21	22
Socialist Industry: The Workers Are the Masters — Our Correspondents	26	11

3) Agriculture and Water Conservancy

Countryside Astir	1	8
Overcoming Serious Natural Disasters: China Reaps Good Harvest in 1972	1	12
Shashihyu Production Brigade: How the Party Branch Leads the Peasants Forward — Our Correspondents	2	10
Marsh Gas Used in Rural China	2	22
Inner Mongolia Processes More Animal Products	3	21
Afforestation by Plane	3	21
Wuchiang River Open to Through-Traffic	7	22
Cotton Production Conference	8	5
Spring Farming	10	3
A Visit to the Tungting People's Commune (I) — Its formation and growth — Our Correspondents	13	14
A Visit to the Tungting People's Commune (II) — A social structure combining govern-		

	<i>Issue No.</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
ment administration with commune management — Our Correspondents	14	: 11
Building More Counties Like Tachai	15	: 3
Learning From Tachai: Powerful Force for Developing Agriculture	15	: 7
A Visit to the Tungting People's Commune (III) — Its three-level ownership — Our Correspondents	15	: 11
Grape County	15	: 23
A Visit to the Tungting People's Commune (IV) — How a production team carries on its work — Our Correspondents	16	: 26
A Visit to the Tungting People's Commune (V) — Commune members' lives, past and present — Our Correspondents	17	: 18
A Visit to the Tungting People's Commune (VI) — Women members — Our Correspondents	18	: 12
Boundless Creative Power — How a densely populated county with limited land achieves growing prosperity — Sung Chin	19	: 11
Taming the "Yellow Dragon"	20	: 22
"Learn From Tachai": Sinkiang's Achievements	22	: 4
Tremendous Changes in a Poor Village — Our Correspondent	22	: 12
Laying a Firmer Foundation for the National Economy — Notes on the rural areas in Hsishui County — Chu Shih	24	: 16
A Major Measure of Fundamental Importance — Report of an investigation on participation in collective productive labour by the cadres of Hsiyang County	25	: 13

4) Finance and Trade

Brisk Urban and Rural Market	1	: 30
Peking's Winter Vegetable Supply	4	: 22
Shanghai's Huaihai Road	6	: 22
Serving the People: Shanghai's Hsinghuo Shop	12	: 14
Kwangchow Trade Fair — Another Great Success	21	: 13
A County Bank — Our Correspondents	22	: 16
Shanghai's Yuyuan Market — Ting Tsai	25	: 15

3. Culture

1) General

Language Reform in China	25	: 22
--------------------------	----	------

2) Science and Technology

Progress Report: Science and Technology	1	: 21
Progress in Agricultural Science: Breeding Good Strains	7	: 16

	<i>Issue No.</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
New Wheat and Rice Strains by Pollen Culture	10	: 23
Electric Welder Writes Book	14	: 22
Books and Periodicals on Science and Technology	19	: 21
Institute of Microbiology Aids Production	25	: 22

3) Education

Taking All Society as Their Factory — Peking University's achievements in educational revolution in the liberal arts	5	: 20
Night Schools in a People's Commune	7	: 23
Education Reform: Enlivening Studies and Accentuating Student Initiative — the Tsinghua University Revolutionary Committee	8	: 10
Winter Vacation Activities	8	: 22
New Type of University Students — Our Correspondents	9	: 15
Teachers in Hilly Areas	19	: 21
College Worker-Students Back in Production	20	: 22
Revolution in Education Supported	22	: 22
Hopei Province's Wuyi County: Night Schools for Peasants — Our Correspondents	23	: 18

4) Literature, Art, Film and Opera

On the Stage: Selected Scenes From Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works	1	: 23
Arts and Crafts: Weed Through the Old to Bring Forth the New	2	: 14
New Paintings of the Yellow River	4	: 22
On the Peking Stage	6	: 14
Film Shows in Every Village	7	: 22
Embroidery Artist	16	: 30
Lu Hsun's Works Republished	19	: 4
A Szechuan Opera Actress	22	: 22
Peasant Singing Competition	25	: 23

5) Archaeology

Studying Historical Materialism: Home of "Peking Man"	4	: 13
Well-Preserved Skeletons of Extinct Elephants Found	21	: 22

6) Medicine and Health

Medicinal Herbs	2	: 22
Medical Workers Settle in the Countryside	14	: 21
Medical Workers in the Mines	19	: 22
"Barefoot Doctors" — Giving medical treatment while taking part in farm work	21	: 15
A Model Woman Doctor	21	: 22

7) Physical Culture and Sports

Rural Sports	3	: 23
--------------	---	------

	Issue No.	Page No.		Issue No.	Page No.
Junior Sports Flourish	11	: 17	Teheran: CENTO Meeting	25	: 18
Spring Swimming Tournament	18	: 22	O.P.E.C. Oil: Prices Up 11.9 Per Cent	25	: 19

II. INTERNATIONAL

1. General

1972 in Retrospect: Third World Role in International Affairs — Kuo Chi-tsu	1	: 18
The Arab People Hold the Key to Victory	2	: 5
Non-Aligned Countries: U.S. Bombing Condemned	2	: 18
Facts on File: China's Foreign Relations in 1972	3	: 16
NATO: Sea and Land Manoeuvres	5	: 27
Warm Congratulations on Signing of Paris Agreement	6	: 10
Congratulations on Signing of Paris Agreement	7	: 8
New Monetary Crisis in Capitalist World	7	: 10
Congratulations on Signing of Paris Agreement	8	: 16
China Attends Paris International Conference on Viet Nam	9	: 4
Delegation of the People's Republic of China	9	: 4
Chi Peng-fei's Speech	9	: 5
Home From Paris	10	: 4
Congratulations to the Paris International Conference on Its Successful Conclusion — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	10	: 5
Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam	10	: 6
Head of Chinese Delegation Chi Peng-fei's Speech — After the signing of the Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam	10	: 8
Asian-African-Latin American Countries: Developing National Economies	10	: 16
The Dollar Crisis: Compromise at 14-Nation Finance Ministers' Conference	12	: 20
Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Off for Sarajevo	13	: 5
The Two Superpowers — Fishing Overlords of the Seas	13	: 11
Sarajevo: 32nd World Table Tennis Championships	16	: 20
I.T.T.F. Congress	16	: 21
Imperialists Shift Burden of Economic Crises on to Developing Countries — Fu Ching-yen	18	: 15
Afro-Asian Journalists' Day Celebrated	18	: 17
Capitalist Countries: Strikes and Demonstrations	19	: 17
Non-Aligned Countries: Preparations for September Summit	21	: 20
Work Persistently for Full Implementation of Paris Agreement — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	25	: 6
NATO: Spring Meeting Closes	25	: 18

2. China and United Nations

At the U.N.: China Not to Take Part in World Disarmament Conference Special Committee	3	: 8
U.N. Security Council: To Meet in Panama	5	: 29
U.N. Security Council: Smith Regime's Provocations Condemned	6	: 20
At the U.N.: China's Stand on Narcotic Drugs	9	: 18
At the U.N.:		
Security Council Adopts Resolutions Condemning Rhodesian Illegal Regime	11	: 10
China Supports Developing Countries' Demand for Improvement of Trade in Primary Products	11	: 11
Support for Just Struggle of Latin American Countries and Peoples — Chinese representative's speech at Panama meeting of U.N. Security Council	12	: 8
U.N. Sea-Bed Committee: The Struggle in Defence of Maritime Rights	13	: 9
U.N. Security Council: Panama Meeting	13	: 13
U.N. Sea-Bed Committee: Superpowers' Maritime Hegemony Opposed	15	: 13
China at United Nations E.C.A.F.E.: Oppose Big Powers Seeking Hegemony	16	: 13
At United Nations E.C.A.F.E.: China Explains Her Views on the Population Question	17	: 16
Security Council: Debate on Israel's Aggression Against Lebanon	17	: 20
U.N.: Reaffirming Zimbabwe People's Rights	18	: 19
U.N.: Resolution on Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources	19	: 19
Reliable Way to Realize Industrialization	20	: 4
Development of National Public Health Services	21	: 5
A Just Decision — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	21	: 7
At U.N. Industrial Development Board: Developing Countries Stress: Building National Economy Independently	21	: 10
U.N. Security Council: Debate on Middle East Situation	25	: 11
U.N. Council for Namibia in Session: Lusaka Declaration	25	: 12

3. China's Foreign Relations; Countries and Regions

Statement by Foreign Ministry Spokesman	12	: 4
Guests From Abroad	20	: 6

	Issue No.	Page No.
Visitors From Abroad	21	4
Visitors From Abroad	25	5
1) ASIA		
Israeli Aggressors' Barbarous Crime — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	16	19
Indochinese Summit Conference Anniversary	18	7
Three Years of Solidarity, Fighting and Victory — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	18	8
Southeast Asia: Soviet Revisionist Trap Seen Through	19	19
Israel: Beset With Crises	24	22
Afghanistan		
Afghanistan and Iran: Treaty on Helmand River Water	12	19
Burma		
Red Cross Donations	3	19
Cambodia		
China-Cambodia Agreements	3	5
Continual Offensives	4	9
Statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Vice-Prime Minister Khieu Samphan	6	8
In Hanoi for the Tet Festival	6	8
Support the Just Stand of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	6	9
Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit Kwangtung	7	3
Congratulations to Samdech Sihanouk on His Successful Viet Nam Visit — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	7	5
Strikes in Phnom Penh	7	19
Samdech Sihanouk Issues Statement	9	12
Great Victories	9	20
Support Samdech Sihanouk's Just Statement — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	10	9
Lon Nol Clique's Sharpening Crisis	12	19
Cambodian People's Anniversary	13	4
The Cambodian People Will Win — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	13	8
U.S. Bombing Escalation Condemned	14	19
Intensified Internal Strife in Lon Nol Clique	14	19
Warm Congratulations on the Great Success of Samdech Sihanouk's Inspection Tour of the Liberated Zone of Cambodia — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	15	4
Samdech Sihanouk's Birthday Greetings to Queen Kossamak	15	5
Peking Warmly Welcomes Samdech and Madame Sihanouk	16	3
Traditional Khmer New Year Reception	16	4

	Issue No.	Page No.
At the Banquet Welcoming Samdech Sihanouk:		
Premier Chou En-lai's Speech	16	6
Samdech Sihanouk's Speech	16	7
Samdech Sihanouk's Press Conference	16	10
Samdech Sihanouk Inspecting Cambodian Liberated Zone (pictorial)	16	16
Cambodian Patriotic Officer Arrives in Peking	17	10
Military Intervention in Cambodia and Laos Must Be Stopped — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	17	15
Samdech Sihanouk Spends May Day in Tientsin	18	6
Repeated Attacks on Puppet Troops	18	18
Lon Nol Clique's Desperate Struggle	18	18
Samdech Sihanouk on Visit to Nine African-European Countries	19	3
Third Anniversary of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Greeted	19	3
Prosperous Cambodian Liberated Zone	20	13
Samdech Sihanouk in Africa: Senegal — First Stop	20	19
Samdech Sihanouk in Africa: From Conakry to Bamako	21	18
Cambodian War Situation:		
U.S. Bombs Cannot Save Lon Nol	21	18
Battle Achievements in April	21	18
National Rights of Cambodian People Must Be Respected — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	22	10
Samdech Sihanouk in Africa: Brazzaville — Lusaka	22	19
Samdech Sihanouk in Africa: From Rabat to Nouakchott	23	20
U.S. Bombing of Cambodia: Funds Cut Off	23	20
Samdech Sihanouk in Tirana: Visiting the Ninth Country	24	20
Samdech Sihanouk in Europe: From Belgrade to Bucharest	26	18
Phnom Penh: Rice Seized	26	20
India		
Pakistan and India: Forces Withdraw	1	29
U.S.A.: Ban on Military Sales to Pakistan, India Eased	12	20
Sikkim: India Forcibly Takes Over Administration	16	29
Pakistan: Indian Hegemony in Subcontinent Opposed	17	20
Military-Occupied Sikkim: India Tightens Control	20	20
Police Mutiny	24	22
Indonesia		
Soviet "Aid" Not Worth While	14	20
Iran		
Agreement With Western Oil Consortium to		

	Issue No.	Page No.		Issue No.	Page No.
Terminate	7	: 20	Victory Belongs to the Heroic Korean People		
Afghanistan and Iran: Treaty on Helmand River Water	12	: 19	— Commemorating the 23rd Anniversary of the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea —		
Iranian Economic Delegation Visits China	16	: 5	<i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	26	: 6
Closer Ties Between Chinese and Iranian Sports Circles	20	: 6			
Pakistan-Iran: Mutual Support	21	: 20	Kuwait		
Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei in France and Iran	25	: 3	Al-Raj Al-Amm on Soviet "Friendship"	11	: 19
Japan			Laos		
Yasuhiro Nakasone Mission to China	4	: 3	Achievements in Fighting and Production	2	: 7
Premier Chou Meets Japanese Dietmen	4	: 3	Dry-Season Victories	4	: 18
Soviet Military Aircraft Rouse Vigilance	5	: 27	Private Meetings Begin	6	: 20
Strong Demand for Return of Northern Ter- ritories	8	: 19	Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos Formally Signed in Vientiane	8	: 7
Newsletter From Japan: Fishermen's Nos- talgia for the Northern Territories	11	: 16	Greetings on Signing of Vientiane Agreement	9	: 3
Chinese Delegation Leaves for Japan	16	: 5	Welcome the Signing of the Lao Agreement — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	9	: 6
China's Friendship Envoys in Tokyo	17	: 5	Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos	9	: 7
Sino-Japanese Agreement on Sea-Bed Cable Signed	19	: 23	Appeal of Lao Patriotic Front Central Com- mittee	9	: 10
Prime Minister Tanaka Meets Liao Cheng- chih	20	: 3	Vientiane Government Violates Agreement	10	: 19
Back From Tokyo	21	: 4	Vice-Premier Li Fetes Lao Comrades-in-Arms	17	: 5
U.S.S.R.: Flights Near Japan Continue	21	: 21	Military Intervention in Cambodia and Laos Must Be Stopped — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Com- mentator	17	: 15
Chinese Relics Exhibition in Japan	25	: 5			
"Sankei Shimbun" (Japan): Soviet Naval Ships in Chittagong	25	: 19	Nepal		
Conditions for Japan-Soviet Peace Treaty	26	: 20	Demanding Equal Attitude From India	4	: 19
			Visiting Nepalese Delegation	6	: 4
Korea			Pakistan		
Comrade Kim Il Sung's Election as D.P.R.K. President Congratulated	1	: 6	Pakistan and India: Forces Withdraw	1	: 29
South Korea: Suppression Intensified	4	: 18	General Tikka Khan in Peking	3	: 5
Foreign Minister Ho Dam Visits China	7	: 3	Romania and Pakistan: Joint Declaration	3	: 22
Korean Army Day Celebrated	7	: 4	New Pakistan-China Air Line	4	: 4
Press Communique on Foreign Minister Ho Dam's Visit to China	8	: 9	Exposing Spying Activities	5	: 27
Pak Clique Violates North-South Joint State- ment	8	: 19	Peking Welcomes Begum Bhutto	8	: 4
Goodwill Delegation From Pyongyang	10	: 4	At the Banquet Welcoming Begum Bhutto: Premier Chou En-lai's Speech (Excerpts)	8	: 6
South Korea: "National Assembly Election" Farce	10	: 19	Begum Bhutto's Speech (Excerpts)	8	: 6
The Entire Korean People's Common Aspira- tion — Chang Hai	14	: 9	Plunder by Soviet Trawlers Condemned	9	: 20
China Responds to Letter From D.P.R.K.	16	: 4	Soviet "Asian Collective Security System" Rejected	11	: 19
The Korean People's Desire to Reunify Their Fatherland Will Be Realized — <i>Renmin Ri- bao</i> editorial	16	: 12	U.S.A.: Ban on Military Sales to Pakistan, India Eased	12	: 20
The Korean "Rodong Sinmun" Delegation	18	: 17	Exclusive Fishery Zone Extended	13	: 20
Korean Revolutionary Opera "The Flower Girl"	22	: 21	Indian Hegemony in Subcontinent Opposed	17	: 20
Korean Government Economic Delegation	25	: 3	Pakistan Dance Ensemble	20	: 21
Chinese Leaders See Korean Revolutionary Opera	26	: 4	Pakistan-Iran: Mutual Support	21	: 20
Premier Chou Declares China's Support for President Kim Il Sung's New Line and Five Propositions	26	: 5	Pakistan Press Exposé: Essence of the Soviet Brand "Security"	23	: 20
			Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Back in China	26	: 5

	Issue No.	Page No.
Palestine		
Persisting in Armed Struggle	2	: 19
Visual Record of Palestinian People's Struggle	24	: 23
The Philippines		
Philippine Trade Mission in China	19	: 23
Sikkim		
India Forcibly Takes Over Administration	16	: 29
Military-Occupied Sikkim: India Tightens Control	20	: 20
Sri Lanka		
Premiere in Colombo	7	: 4
Symbol of Sri Lanka-China Friendship: Bandaranaiké Memorial International Conference Hall	21	: 8
Syria		
Syria & Egypt: Israeli Intrusions Repulsed	8	: 19
Thailand		
"Mopping-Up" Operations Smashed	11	: 19
Viet Nam		
Chairman Mao Meets Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh	1	: 5
Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh Visits China	1	: 6
Comrade Chou En-lai Meets Comrade Truong Chinh	1	: 7
Joint Communique	1	: 14
A Year of Fighting, a Year of Victories	1	: 16
Viet Nam War: Paris Talks to Resume	1	: 28
U.S.-Thieu Clique: Intensifying Suppression of South Vietnamese Patriots	2	: 18
Sino-Vietnamese Agreement	3	: 5
South Viet Nam: U.S.-Thieu Crimes	3	: 22
South Viet Nam: Council of P.R.G. Meets	4	: 18
D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry's Communique	4	: sup. 1
Statement of the Republic of South Viet Nam P.R.G. Delegation	4	: sup. 1
Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh Leaves Hanoi for Paris	4	: sup. 1
Chinese Party and State Leaders Warmly Greet the Signing of the Paris Agreement	5	: 3
Welcome the Signing of the Agreement on Viet Nam — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	5	: 6
Document: Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam	5	: 7
Agreement on Viet Nam Formally Signed in Paris	5	: 8
Appeal of Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and D.R.V.N. Government	5	: 14

	Issue No.	Page No.
Appeal of C.C. of South Viet Nam N.F.L. and P.R.G. of Republic of South Viet Nam	5	: 16
Chairman Mao Meets Comrades Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duy Trinh	6	: 3
Peking: Celebrations by Comrades and Brothers	6	: 5
In Hanoi for the Tet Festival	6	: 8
Warm Congratulations on Signing of Paris Agreement	6	: 10
Healing Wounds of War	6	: 20
Congratulations on Signing of Paris Agreement	7	: 8
Saigon Authorities Denounced for Violating Agreement	7	: 19
Twelfth Anniversary	8	: 5
Saigon Authorities Must Seriously Implement Paris Agreement — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	8	: 8
Congratulations on Signing of Paris Agreement	8	: 16
China Attends Paris International Conference on Viet Nam	9	: 4
Delegation of the People's Republic of China	9	: 4
Chi Peng-fei's Speech	9	: 5
Home From Paris	10	: 4
Congratulations to the Paris International Conference on Its Successful Conclusion — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	10	: 5
Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam	10	: 6
Head of Chinese Delegation Chi Peng-fei's Speech — After the signing of the Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam	10	: 8
Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh Gives Reception in Peking	11	: 3
Production Restored and Developed	12	: 18
Strive Further for Complete Implementation of the Paris Agreement — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	14	: 8
Vietnamese Youth Delegation in China	14	: 10
Premier Chou En-lai Meets Ambassador Ngo Thuyen and Charge d'Affaires a.i. Tran Binh	15	: 3
Comrades Chou En-lai and Chang Chun-chiao Meet Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms	20	: 3
D.R.V.N. White Book Exposé: Violations of Paris Agreement	21	: 19
Chairman Mao Meets Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and Le Thanh Nghi	23	: 3
Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation in Peking	23	: 4
At Banquet Welcoming Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation:		
Speech by Comrade Chou En-lai	23	: 7
Speech by Comrade Le Duan	23	: 8
Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation Concludes Visit to China	24	: 3

	Issue Page No. No.		Issue Page No. No.
4th Anniversary of Founding of Provisional Revolutionary Government of R.S.V.N.	24 : 4	Patriotic Armed Forces' New Victories	16 : 29
Joint Communiqué	24 : 6	Azania (South Africa)	
At Rally Welcoming Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation:		South Africa: African Workers' Struggle	7 : 19
Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech	24 : 9	Africa: Azanian People's Struggle Against Racist Domination	14 : 15
Comrade Le Duan's Speech	24 : 12	South Africa: African Workers Strike	15 : 21
Work Persistently for Full Implementation of Paris Agreement — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	25 : 6	Cameroon	
Joint Communiqué of D.R.V.N. and U.S.A.	25 : 7	Chairman Mao Meets President Ahidjo	13 : 3
Joint Communiqué of Parties Signatory to Paris Agreement on Viet Nam	25 : 10	Cameroonian President Visits China	13 : 4
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen		At Banquet Welcoming President Ahidjo:	
Foreign Minister Aulagi Mourned	19 : 23	Premier Chou En-lai's Speech (Excerpts)	13 : 6
2) AFRICA		President Ahidjo's Speech (Excerpts)	13 : 6
All-Africa Games Open	2 : 19	Press Communiqué on the Visit of the President of the United Republic of Cameroon El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo to the People's Republic of China (April 2, 1973)	14 : 7
African Nations: Diplomatic Relations With Israel Severed	3 : 22	Report From Cameroon: A Visit to the "Economic Capital" Douala — Hsinhua Correspondents	20 : 15
Africa Moves Ahead	4 : 5	Congo	
2nd All-Africa Games	4 : 20	Congolese Foreign Minister Ganao Visits China	25 : 3
Organization of African Trade Union Unity Formed	18 : 19	Dahomey	
Samdech Sihanouk on Visit to Nine African-European Countries	19 : 3	China and Dahomey Resume Diplomatic Relations	1 : 8
Four-Nation Joint Statement	19 : 17	Egypt	
Samdech Sihanouk in Africa: Senegal — First Stop	20 : 19	Egypt and EEC: Preferential Trade Agreement	1 : 29
Samdech Sihanouk in Africa: From Conakry to Bamako	21 : 18	Premier Chou Meets Heikal	3 : 19
10th Anniversary of O.A.U.: African People's Festival of Militant Unity	22 : 5	Syria & Egypt: Israeli Intrusions Repulsed	8 : 19
Facts on File:		Egyptian Foreign Minister Visits China	12 : 3
Organization of African Unity — O.A.U. Africa Awakened	22 : 7	Resolve to Recover Land by Force	19 : 18
Samdech Sihanouk in Africa: Brazzaville-Lusaka	22 : 19	Ethiopia	
Warm Congratulations on Great Success of O.A.U. Summit Conference — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	23 : 11	Peking Acrobatic Troupe in Ethiopia	3 : 19
10th African Summit Conference:		Report From Ethiopia: The Home of Coffee — Hsinhua Correspondent	7 : 11
Solemn Declaration on General Policy	23 : 12	China-Africa: First Air Link	9 : 3
Other Declarations and Resolutions	23 : 14	Ethiopian Economic and Trade Delegation	26 : 17
Report From Addis Ababa: Beginning Another Decade of Victory	23 : 15	Guinea	
Samdech Sihanouk in Africa: From Rabat to Nouakchott	23 : 20	Visit to Upper Guinea: Prospering Guinean National Economy — Hsinhua Correspondent	9 : 19
Algeria		Guinea (Bissau)	
Trans-Saharan Highway	19 : 20	Strongly Condemn Portuguese Colonialism's New Crime — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	5 : 18
Algerian Delegation Ends Visit	20 : 3		
Angola			
Two Liberation Organizations Unite	3 : 23		

	Issue No.	Page No.
For Your Reference: Struggle of People of Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde	5	: 19
Patriotic Armed Forces Down Four Enemy Planes	14	: 20
Libya		
Seldom-Seen Atrocity — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	9	: 13
U.S. Oil Company Nationalized	25	: 19
Malagasy		
Report From Malagasy: A Visit to Tananarive — <i>Hsinhua</i> Correspondents	12	: 13
Mali		
Chairman Mao Meets Malian Head of State Colonel Traore	26	: 3
Malian Head of State Colonel Traore Welcomed	26	: 4
At Banquet Welcoming Malian Head of State Traore:		
Premier Chou En-lai's Speech (Excerpts)	26	: 7
Malian Head of State Traore's Speech (Excerpts)	26	: 8
Report From Mali: Sketches of Bamako — <i>Hsinhua</i> Correspondents	26	: 9
Mauritius		
Mauritius Mission in China	5	: 5
Minister Duval in Peking	22	: 3
Mozambique		
Victories of Patriotic Armed Forces	11	: 20
Namibia (South West Africa)		
Violent Action by the Ovambos	13	: 20
Nigeria		
Nigerian External Affairs Commissioner Ends Visit	18	: 7
Somalia		
Somali Trade Delegation in China	18	: 17
The Sudan		
Romania-Sudan: Opposing Imperialist Dictation	15	: 21
Tanzania		
African Newsletter: Tanzania Develops Its Own Industry	2	: 17
Tanzanian Visitors	5	: 5

	Issue No.	Page No.
Bridge of Friendship and Co-operation	17	: 23
Tanzania and Uganda: Normalization of Relations	24	: 21
Uganda		
Tanzania and Uganda: Normalization of Relations	24	: 21
Upper Volta		
China Donates Vaccine to Upper Volta	16	: 5
Zaire		
Chairman Mao Meets President Mobutu	3	: 3
President Mobutu Visits China	3	: 4
African Newsletter: Kinshasa Sketches — <i>Hsinhua</i> Correspondent	3	: 10
Zaire's President Bids Farewell	4	: 3
Press Communique on President Mobutu's Visit to China	4	: 8
Zambia		
Countering Smith Regime's Provocations	3	: 8
Lusaka-Kaoma Highway and Radio Transmitting Station	24	: 23
Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia)		
At the U.N.: Security Council Adopts Resolutions Condemning Rhodesian Illegal Regime	11	: 10
Death Sentences for Freedom Fighters Condemned	12	: 20
Two Nationalist Organizations Unified	13	: 20
U.N.: Reaffirming Zimbabwe People's Right	18	: 19
Zimbabwe Guerrillas: The Struggle Is On — <i>Hsinhua</i> Correspondent	19	: 14
3) LATIN AMERICA		
Struggle to Safeguard Marine Resources	3	: 6
Latin American Countries Opposing Hegemony: Struggle for National Economic Development	7	: 6
Inter-American Economic and Social Council: Opposing Trans-National Companies	8	: 20
Support for Just Struggle of Latin American Countries and Peoples — Chinese representative's speech at Panama meeting of U.N. Security Council	12	: 8
O.A.S. Resolution to Reform the Inter-American System	17	: 20
The Caribbean Region: Summit Conference	18	: 19

	Issue No.	Page No.		Issue No.	Page No.
Argentina			Panama		
Mexico & Argentina: Defending 200-Mile Territorial Seas	2	: 20	U.N. Security Council: Panama Meeting	13	: 13
President Campora Sworn In	22	: 19	Glimpses of Panama's Interior	19	: 15
Peron Stresses Latin American Integration	24	: 22	Panamanian Minister of Trade and Industry Leaves for Home	21	: 4
Barbados			Peru		
U.S. Interference Criticized	1	: 29	Consolations Cabled to President Velasco	12	: 3
Brazil			Peruvian Naval Vessel Visits Shanghai	12	: 3
Communist Party Leaders Murdered	6	: 23	Venezuela		
Peasants' Armed Struggle in Para State	19	: 18	Latin America: Venezuela Joins Andean Pact Group	8	: 20
Brazilian Economy: Heavy External Debt	25	: 20	4) NORTH AMERICA		
Chile			Canada		
Foreign Minister Chi Fetes Chilean Foreign Minister	5	: 4	My Visit to Canada — Shao Yu	3	: 17
Sino-Chilean Maritime Transport Agreement	5	: 13	Two Canadians Rescue Chinese Boy	4	: 21
Chilean Congress Election: Popular Unity Gains More Seats	11	: 20	Premier Chou Meets Canadian Petroleum Mission	19	: 4
Riots in Chile: Part of Anti-Government Scheme	20	: 20	Controls on Gasoline Exports	26	: 19
Cuba			U.S.A.		
Cuban-U.S. Relations: Hijacking Agreement	8	: 21	People Demand Immediate End to Viet Nam War	2	: 18
Ecuador			Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe in U.S.A.	3	: 19
Restricting Foreign Oil Monopoly	2	: 20	Unemployment Rate: 5.6 Per Cent	3	: 23
Grenada			U.S. President Nixon Delivers Television Speech	4	: sup. 2
Independence in Sight	25	: 20	Document: Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam	5	: 7
Guyana			Agreement on Viet Nam Formally Signed in Paris	5	: 8
Guyana Develops Its Resources — Hsinhua Correspondents	14	: 16	Chinese Scientists in the United States Announcement	5	: 28
Mexico			U.S. Economy:	6	: 4
Mexico & Argentina: Defending 200-Mile Territorial Seas	2	: 20	U.S. President's Budget Message	6	: 17
President Echeverria Denounces Expansionism	14	: 20	Foreign Trade Deficit Hits Record High	6	: 17
Mexican Hospitality	15	: 20	U.S. and Britain: Summit Meeting	6	: 21
Chairman Mao Meets President Echeverria	17	: 3	Chairman Mao Meets Dr. Kissinger	8	: 3
Peking Welcomes President Echeverria	17	: 4	Communique	8	: 4
Joint Communique	17	: 6	Cuban-U.S. Relations: Hijacking Agreement After the Dollar Devaluation	8	: 21
At the Banquet Welcoming President and Mme. Echeverria:			C.I.A. Spy Released	11	: 8
Premier Chou En-lai's Speech	17	: 8	Eurodollar and the Dollar Crisis	11	: 12
President Echeverria's Speech	17	: 9	U.S. International Payments Deficit	11	: 13
Nicaragua			U.S. Investments in Western Europe	11	: 14
Red Cross Donations	3	: 19	Facts on File: The Ten Crises	11	: 15
			David Bruce Appointed Chief of U.S. Liaison Office in Peking	12	: 4
			Two U.S. Pilots Released	12	: 4
			The Dollar Crisis: Compromise at 14-Nation Finance Ministers' Conference	12	: 20
			Ban on Military Sales to Pakistan, India Eased	12	: 20

China Appoints Chief of Liaison Office in U.S.	14 : 3
Growing Energy Crisis	14 : 18
Protest Against Soaring Food Prices	15 : 21
What Wounded Knee Means	17 : 21
Soviet Revisionism-U.S. Imperialism:	
A New Dirty Deal	18 : 20
Scramble for Hegemony in Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean	18 : 20
U.S. President Meets Chinese Journalists Delegation	23 : 17
U.S. Bombing of Cambodia: Funds Cut Off	23 : 20
France-U.S.A.: Summit Talks	24 : 20
Joint Communiqué of D.R.V.N. and U.S.A.	25 : 7
Joint Communiqué of Parties Signatory to Paris Agreement on Viet Nam	25 : 10
Sixty-Day Freeze in Prices	26 : 19
Washington: Senate Opposes Military Appropriation	26 : 20

5) EUROPE

Egypt and EEC: Preferential Trade Agreement	1 : 29
Common Market: From Six to Nine	2 : 19
Enlarged EEC: First Council of Ministers	4 : 19
Western Europe:	
Another Dollar Selling Wave	10 : 20
Workers Strike	10 : 20
Eurodollar and the Dollar Crisis	11 : 12
U.S. Investments in Western Europe	11 : 14
Samdech Sihanouk on Visit to Nine African-European Countries	19 : 3
European Security Conference: Preparatory Talks Concluded	24 : 20
Samdech Sihanouk in Europe: From Belgrade to Bucharest	26 : 18

Albania

Albanian Fine Art Exhibition Opens in Peking	17 : 5
Albania Launches Struggle Against Alien Bourgeois and Revisionist Influences	22 : 9
Samdech Sihanouk in Tirana: Visiting the Ninth Country	24 : 20

Austria

The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra	18 : 23
-----------------------------------	---------

Belgium

Sino-Belgian Joint Committee	18 : 17
"Clarte" (Belgium): Soviet-U.S. "Disarmament" Hoax	25 : 19

Britain

Visit to Britain and the Netherlands	4 : 4
Wage-Price Freeze Extended	4 : 20
U.S. and Britain: Summit Meeting	6 : 21
Defence White Paper Published	9 : 20
British Industrial Technology Exhibition Opens	13 : 5
London Philharmonic	13 : 19
Comrade Reg Birch Leaves Peking for Home	23 : 6
Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Visits Britain	24 : 5

Denmark

Travel Notes: A Glimpse of Greenland—Hsinhua Correspondent	4 : 16
Danish Foreign Minister in China	21 : 3

Federal Republic of Germany

West Germany: Discount Rate Up	4 : 20
F.R.G.: Defence Minister on European Security	10 : 21
F.R.G.: Inflation and Strikes	20 : 20
Travelling in Karl Marx's Homeland	21 : 11
U.S.S.R.-F.R.G.: Brezhnev in Bonn	22 : 20
France-F.R.G.: Summit Talks	26 : 18
Bonn Defence Minister: Doubts on European Security	26 : 18

Finland

Finnish Government Delegation	3 : 19
-------------------------------	--------

France

President Pompidou to Visit China	6 : 4
Ambassador Huang Chen Honoured	14 : 3
Theft by Soviet Officer: Caught Red-Handed in Paris	23 : 21
France-U.S.A.: Summit Talks	24 : 20
Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei in France and Iran	25 : 3
France-F.R.G.: Summit Talks	26 : 18

Greece

Greek Deputy Prime Minister Visits China	22 : 3
--	--------

Iceland

Chinese Red Cross Message for Icelandic People	6 : 4
Protest Against British Frigates in Fishing Zone	22 : 20

Italy

Italian Foreign Minister Medici Visits China	2 : 3
Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Congress	4 : 20

	Issue No.	Page No.
Luxembourg		
Luxembourg Foreign Minister Visits China	19	3
The Netherlands		
Visit to Britain and the Netherlands	4	4
Norway		
Workers' Communist Party (M-L) Founded	10	19
Norwegian Foreign Minister in China	20	3
Portugal		
Strongly Condemn Portuguese Colonialism's New Crime — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	5	18
Romania		
Romania and Pakistan: Joint Declaration	3	22
Cultural Delegation From Bucharest	11	4
"Era Socialista" on Principle of National Defence	13	20
Romania-Sudan: Opposing Imperialist Dic- tation	15	21
"Scinteia" (Romania): Every Country En- titled to Its Say	21	19
Romanian Military Delegation	26	17
Soviet Union		
Preposterous Slander — Hsinhua Refutes TASS "China Opium Trade" Lie	2	16
Outcome of Revisionist Policies: Soviet Agriculture Worsens	6	19
Military Expansion Stepped Up	7	20
Two Tactics With One Purpose — Soviet re- visionists' ugly design in renaming towns in the Far East	11	9
Soviet Revisionists' "Welfare Plan" Fraud Exposed	12	11
Soviet Revisionists: Expansion in Third World	14	20
What Kind of "Fraternal Co-operation" Is This? — A commentary by Hsinhua Cor- respondent	15	17
Mediterranean Hegemony Bid: A Soviet Revisionist Obsession — A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	15	18
Stepped-Up Emigration to Israel	15	22
Soviet Revisionism-U.S. Imperialism: A New Dirty Deal	18	20
Scramble for Hegemony in Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean	18	20
True Face of Social-Imperialism: Diplomats or Spies?	20	19

	Issue No.	Page No.
Flight Near Japan Continue	21	21
Another Instance of Soviet Revisionists' Sham Support, Real Betrayal — Hsinhua Corres- pondent Commentary	22	21
U.S.S.R.-F.R.G.: Brezhnev in Bonn	22	20
Pakistan Press Exposé: Essence of the Soviet Brand "Security"	23	20
Theft by Soviet Officer: Caught Red-Handed in Paris	23	21
"Sankei Shimbun" (Japan): Soviet Naval Ships in Chittagong	25	19
Conditions for Japan-Soviet Peace Treaty	26	20
Spain		
China Establishes Diplomatic Relations With Spain	11	3
Sweden		
Communist Party Founded	3	22
Prime Minister Palme Condemns Super- powers	7	20
Foreign Minister Wickman Visits China	23	6
Switzerland		
Dollar Support Suspended	6	23
Yugoslavia		
Alliance Based on Limited Sovereignty Unacceptable	15	21
6) OCEANIA		
Australia		
No More Military Aid to Thieu Clique	1	28
Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Fetes Comrade Hill	4	3
Australia and New Zealand: Prime Minis- ters Hold Talks	6	21
Talks With Comrade E.F. Hill	7	4
Ninth Anniversary of Australian Communist Party (M-L)	12	19
First Australian Government Mission	21	3
Workers in U.S.-Owned Factories Strike	26	19
New Zealand		
Australia and New Zealand: Prime Min- isters Hold Talks	6	21
New Zealand C.P. Leaders in Peking	13	5
Comrades Wilcox and Wolf Feted	14	3
New Zealand Government Ministerial Mis- sion Visits China	14	3