

THE AGREEMENTS ON CIVIL AVIATION

The agreements on civil aviation deal with the technical side of the relations between aviation companies in the partner countries. That this was more or less a case of one-way traffic with the PRChina is on the one hand due to the fact that it had to start from zero after its foundation and on the other to the somewhat half-hearted support China got from the Soviet Union - the only country that could have helped the People's Republic during the first decade of its existence. After the break between Peking and Moscow, China found herself in a state of complete isolation in the field of air transport before she was able to buy three Trident jet planes from Great Britain in 1971 which then formed the first, though very modest, basis for her aviation system.

An event that really opened the world to China's planes was the rapprochement between China and the USA. While the only foreign airports served by Chinese planes had been Hanoi, Rangoon, Pyongyang and Irkutsk, i.e. cities in the immediate vicinity of the PR, China then began to make preparations for international air communications - a fact clearly reflected by the table. Between 1955 and 1971 China had had aviation agreements with only 13 countries while she entered into agreements with 21 new countries after 1972. It is true that so far the only additional foreign routes actually served by CAAC (Civil Air Administration of China) are those to France, Iran, Japan, and Pakistan but the agreements have provided the basis for China to enter the international field.

As the PR will probably continue for years to be unable to make civil planes and as it can hardly be expected to buy a substantial number of civil planes abroad, both because of her shortage of foreign currency for ideological reasons, we must assume that most of the aviation agreements have been entered into with a view to the not too near future.

DIE ABKOMMEN ÜBER DEN ZIVILEN LUFTVERKEHR

Die Abkommen über den zivilen Luftverkehr regeln die technischen Belange von Fluggesellschaften im Verkehr mit dem Partnerland. Daß sie sich im Falle der VR China lange Zeit auf einer Einbahnstraße bewegten, ergab sich zum einen daraus, daß dieser Staat bei seiner Gründung hinsichtlich der Zivilluftfahrt effektiv vom Nullpunkt ausgehen mußte, zum andern daraus, daß die Sowjetunion - im ersten Jahrzehnt des Bestehens der VR China die einzige Macht, die hätte Hilfe leisten können, diese nur halbherzig zu gewähren gewillt war. Hinzu kam ferner, daß nach dem Bruch Peking-Moskau China, was den Aufbau einer modernen Zivilluftfahrt anging, in eine totale Isolation geraten war. Zwar konnten die 1971 in Großbritannien erworbenen drei Trident-Düsenflugzeuge einen Grundstock hierfür bilden, mehr aber auch nicht.

Erst mit der Annäherung zwischen China und den USA erfolgte die weltweite Öffnung des Luftverkehrs. Hatte China zuvor an ausländischen Flughäfen nur Hanoi, Rangoon, Pyongyang und Irkutsk angefliegen, war also über den unmittelbaren Nachbarschaftsbereich nicht hinausgekommen, so konnten jetzt erstmals Vorbereitungen für internationale Verbindungen geschaffen werden. Diese spiegeln sich in der Tabelle deutlich wider. Hatte es von 1955 bis 1971 Luftverkehrsabkommen nur zu dreizehn Staaten gegeben, so wurden ab 1972 einundzwanzig weitere zu neuen Staaten abgeschlossen. Zwar fliegt die CAAC (Civil Air Administration of China) seither zusätzlich nur die Routen nach Frankreich, Iran, Japan und Pakistan, aber mit den Verträgen wurden doch die Voraussetzungen geschaffen, China das internationale Feld zu öffnen.

Da China noch auf Jahre hinaus nicht in der Lage sein wird, Verkehrsflugzeuge herzustellen, und der Ankauf einer Luftflotte aus dem Ausland wegen Devisenmangels und wohl auch aus ideologischen Erwägungen nicht zu erwarten ist, muß man annehmen, daß die Mehrzahl der Luftverkehrsabkommen auf eine ferner Zukunft hin abgeschlossen worden sind.

THE AGREEMENTS ON ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

The agreements on economic and technical cooperation denote Chinese economic aid. The first recipient from the socialist countries was Cambodia (in 1956). During the two decades between then and 1975 the number of countries profiting from China's economic aid totalled 58.

The African continent where 35 countries have entered into economic and technical agreements with China is the centre of gravity - an indication of China's endeavours to win the Third World countries politically over to her side. In Africa China's achievements are superior to those of the Soviet Union: she aided more countries and spent more money on economic aid than the latter. Before her rapprochement to the USA China had been stained with the odium of being the prototype of communist subversive powers, but then she began to make real headway. While between 1960 and 1970 fifteen African countries had entered into agreements on economic and technical cooperation with China, their number rose by twenty during the 1971 - 1975 period.

In Asian countries Chinese economic aid concentrated more or less on China's neighbours - a gesture of goodwill with which the People's Republic hoped to establish a cordon sanitaire around its territory.

In contrast to the good results achieved in Africa and Asia China has been unable to gain more than a sort of foothold in four Latin American countries. In the Middle East China plays a somewhat secondary role, with a genuine involvement only in South Yemen. China's economic aid to Malta as the only West European country must be seen as a reproach to the capitalist countries of Western Europe which have failed to extend a helping hand to one of its poorest member states.

On the whole the world-wide development aid granted by the People's Republic should be considered as an indication of China's claim to become the leading power of the Third World.

The agreements on scientific cooperation were concluded according to the Soviet model. They are arranged between the Academies of Science and deal with the exchange of scientific delegations and experience.

The only countries outside the socialist camp with which China entered into such agreements are Cambodia and Ghana but the agreements with those countries never really came into force. Diplomatic relations with Ghana were severed one year after the agreements had been concluded and in Cambodia the Vietnam war which caught the country up in its whirlpool prevented the agreement from becoming effective.

One glance at the table shows that the only countries with which agreements on scientific cooperation were maintained after the Cultural Revolution were Albania, Korea, Romania and Vietnam, i.e. socialist states in whose foreign political concept China is playing an important role for a number of reasons.

DIE ABKOMMEN ÜBER WIRTSCHAFTLICH- TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT UND ÜBER WISSENSCHAFTLICH- TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

Die Abkommen über wirtschaftlich-technische Zusammenarbeit bezeichnen die chinesische Entwicklungshilfe. Abgesehen von den sozialistischen Staaten begann diese 1956 mit Kambodscha. In den zwei Jahrzehnten bis 1975 profitierten schließlich 58 Staaten von ihr.

Der eindeutige Schwerpunkt - mit 35 Staaten - liegt auf dem afrikanischen Kontinent, der das politische Bestreben Chinas deutlich werden läßt, die Länder der Dritten Welt für sich zu gewinnen. Hier hat China nicht nur, was die Anzahl der Empfängerländer angeht, sondern auch quantitativ mehr geleistet als die Sowjetunion. Der wirkliche Durchbruch in Afrika gelang China erst nach dem Arrangement mit den USA, das es schließlich von dem Odium befreite, die kommunistische Subversionsmacht par excellence zu sein. Hatten von 1960 bis 1970 fünfzehn Staaten Afrikas Abkommen über wirtschaftliche und technische Zusammenarbeit mit China abgeschlossen, so waren es von 1971 bis 1975 nicht weniger als zwanzig.

Die chinesische Wirtschaftshilfe an Staaten Asiens konzentriert sich im wesentlichen auf die Anrainer und ist zu verstehen als Goodwill-Geste in Richtung auf einen Cordon Sanitaire. Demgegenüber hat China in Sachen Entwicklungshilfe auf dem südamerikanischen Kontinent bislang erst in vier Staaten Fuß zu fassen vermocht. Im Mittleren Osten spielt China eher eine untergeordnete Rolle mit einem betonten Engagement lediglich in Südyemen. Die Entwicklungshilfe Chinas an Malta als einzigen Staat Westeuropas muß als Ausdruck des Bestrebens gesehen werden, den kapitalistischen Staaten dieses Kontinents die mangelnde Bereitschaft vorzuhalten, einem der ärmsten Mitglieder gebührende Hilfe zukommen zu lassen. Insgesamt ist die weltweit gefächerte Entwicklungshilfe Chinas unter dem Anspruch der Volksrepublik zu sehen, Führungsmacht der Dritten Welt werden zu wollen.

Die Verträge über wissenschaftliche Zusammenarbeit entstanden nach sowjetischem Vorbild. Sie werden abgeschlossen zwischen den Akademien der Wissenschaften und regeln den Austausch von wissenschaftlichen Delegationen und Erfahrungen.

Außerhalb des sozialistischen Lagers hat China Verträge dieser Art lediglich mit Ghana und Kambodscha abgeschlossen, die jedoch beide nicht zum Tragen gekommen sind. Mit Ghana wurden die diplomatischen Beziehungen ein Jahr nach Vertragsabschluß abgebrochen, im Falle Kambodschas verhinderte der Vietnamkrieg, der dieses Land in seinen Strudel zog, ein effektives Wirksamwerden.

Ein Blick auf die Tabelle zeigt, daß nach der Kulturrevolution Verträge über wissenschaftliche Zusammenarbeit lediglich mit Albanien, Korea, Rumänien und Vietnam aufrechterhalten wurden, also jenen Staaten des sozialistischen Lagers, die aus verschiedenen Gründen China in ihre außenpolitischen Konzeptionen einbeziehen.

Hsiao Kuang	Oct 1970			1
Hsiao Mu	Sep 1975			1
Hsiung Hsiang-hui	Oct 1973	former Ambassador to Mexico (until 8/1973)		4
Hsü Chien-sheng	Oct 1973			1
Hsüeh Ying-chao	Jan 1976			1
Hu Chi-wei	Jan 1976	former Deputy Editor-in-Chief, JMJP		1
Hu Ch'iao-mu	Sep 1975	former Deputy Director, Propaganda Department, CC		1
Hu Jui-kuo	Sep 1974		9	
Huang Ch'ing-hsi	May 1975	Vice-Minister of Public Security		1
Jen Yung-chiang	Sep 1974		9	
K'ang Ying-chung	Oct 1970			9
Ku Ta-ch'un	Oct 1973			9
Ku Wen-hua	Jan 1976	Vice-Director, Broadcasting Administration		7
Kuo Ch'üan-yu	May 1973			1
Kuo Wei	Jan 1976	former Manager of JMJP		1
Lai K'uei	Oct 1970			1
Li Che-fu	Jan 1976	Vice-Director, Broadcasting Administration		6
Li Chien	Sep 1974			1
Li Chien-chiu	Sep 1975			1
Li Ch'in	Sep 1974			1
Li Ch'un-ming	Oct 1970			1
Li Hsin	Oct 1974			1
Li Li-yin	Oct 1973	former Vice-Director, Foreign Ministry's General Office		1
Li Pao-kuang f.	Sep 1974	former Secret., Women's Federation		3
Li Pu-hsin	Oct 1973			1
Li Shu-huai	Sep 1974	former Vice-Director, Ministry of Public Security		1
Lin Chao-mu	Sep 1974			1
Liu An-yüan	May 1975		9	
Liu Chao	Jan 1976			1
Liu Chien	Oct 1970		12	
Liu Chih-han	Sep 1975			1
Lu Chin-tung	Oct 1973			2
Lung Hsü	Oct 1970			1
Ma Pei-wen	Sep 1974			1
Mao Te-hou	Sep 1975	Vice-Director, Broadcasting Administration		6
Meng Ping-shan	May 1973			1
Miao Hai-leng	Sep 1975	Vice-Director, New China News Agency		7
Mo Ai	Sep 1974	Cadre of Kuang-ming jih-pao		1
Mu Ch'ing	Jan 1976	Vice-Director, New China News Agency		1
P'an Fei	Sep 1974	Cadre of JMJP		1
Pi Ching-jung	Sep 1974		12	
Shen Ping-chen	Sep 1975			1
Shih Hai-yün	Sep 1974			1
Su Chien	Oct 1970			1
Su Yu-han	Sep 1974			1
Sun Chung-fan	Jan 1976			1
Sun Hung-chih	Jan 1976			1
Teng Kang	May 1973	Director, Broadcasting Administration		6
Ts'ao Ch'uan-fu	Sep 1974			1
Tseng Wei	Oct 1974	Vice-Minister of Public Security	9	
Ts'ui Chung-min	May 1973		5	
Tung Lin	Sep 1974	Vice-Director, Broadcasting Administration		4
Wang Ch'ang-po	Sep 1975			7
Wang Chia-chou	Jan 1976			1
Wang Chen-hsi	Jan 1976			1
Wang Chun-ching	Oct 1970		5	
Wang Hui-te	May 1974	former Member of JMJP		1
Wang Shao-ping	Sep 1975		9	
Wang Shou-ien	May 1974	Vice-Director, Broadcasting Administration		7
Wang Tao-chiang	Sep 1975			1
Wang Tao-yi	Sep 1974	Member, NPC Standing Committee		1
Wu Pao-hua	Oct 1970	Cadre, CC Party School		4
Yang Lieh-shen	Jan 1976			1
Yang Shih-jung	Oct 1970			1
Yang Yao-nan	Sep 1974			1
Yeh Chih-hsin	May 1973			1
Yin Chung-wei	Oct 1970			7
Yu Chang	Jan 1976			1
Yu Hung-pao	Sep 1976			1
Yü Kuang	May 1974			1

THE DEPARTMENTS OF
THE CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Ever since the existence of the Communist Party of China the Central Committee has had an unspecified number of departments. The task of these departments has been to put the political lines defined by the Politburo and the Central Committee into practice and to supervise the implementation of these policies. Before the 8th Party Congress a secretary-general had acted as a mediator between the Central Committee and its departments.

Each department is responsible for work in one field, as indicated by its name, the most important departments being those for propaganda, foreign relations, organization (responsible for questions in connection with Party cadres), youth, women, rural work, industrial work, United Front work (responsible for relations with political parties outside the CCP). The Party paper Jen-min jih-pao used to come under the Propaganda Department.

Prior to the Cultural Revolution the structure and responsibilities had been very well defined but then the CC departments shared the fate of the whole Party hierarchy - they were smashed. Hardly any of the old cadres have risen from the ashes of damnation.

If we may believe the announcements of the official Chinese press, the reconstruction of the CC - departments after the Cultural Revolution did not begin until after the 10th Party Congress in 1973 when some of the cadres of the departments were again mentioned. In contrast to the time before the Cultural Revolution, the apparatus is now being reconstructed in almost complete secrecy. As may be seen from the table, the only department whose organization seems to be quite clear is the Department for Foreign Relations: we know that it has a director, five deputy directors, one head of a section and three deputy heads, as well as eleven leading cadres. Of the departments for organization and United Front work only rudiments have been identified while in the other departments we do not know anything of the structure. It may, however, safely be assumed that the departments are divided up into branches and sections. That this is in fact so may be concluded from the fact that after the 10th Party Congress the official Chinese press mentioned as many as 99 "cadres of CC departments" which we can only assume to be cadres in departments as yet unidentified.

We do not know what the reasons for this mystery-mongering are. There may be two: either disunity in the Party leadership has prevented the appointment of proper directors and deputy directors for the various departments so that somebody was temporarily commissioned (as in the former "Groups under the State Council") - or the departments have meanwhile been secretly staffed with members of the "New Leftist Faction" which is interested in keeping their appointment in the dark for the time being. That the latter assumption may be correct is suggested by the fact that the present appointment of no less than one third of the total of 99 cadres of "CC departments" as yet unidentified was disclosed after Chou En-lai had retired to hospital - when his influence began to wane.

DIE ABTEILUNGEN DES
ZENTRALKOMITEES DER KPCh

Seit Bestehen der KPCh hat es stets eine nicht genau fixierte Anzahl von ZK-Abteilungen gegeben. Ihre Aufgabe war und ist es, die im Politbüro und ZK bestimmten politischen Richtlinien in Politik umzusetzen und deren Durchführung zu überwachen. Bis zum 8. ZK war zwischen ZK und Abteilungen die Position des Generalsekretärs geschaltet, gleichsam als oberste Vermittlungsstelle.

Der Aufgabenbereich jeder Abteilung war mit ihrer Bezeichnung klar umrissen. Um die wichtigsten zu nennen: Abteilung für Propaganda, Auslandsbeziehungen, Organisation (zuständig für Kaderfragen in der Partei), Jugend, Frauen, Landarbeit, Industriearbeit, Einheitsfrontarbeit (zuständig für die Verbindung zu den politischen Parteien außerhalb der KPCh). Der Propaganda-Abteilung angeschlossen war das Parteiorgan Jen-min jih-pao.

Waren Gliederung und personelle Zuständigkeiten bis zur Kulturrevolution recht übersichtlich, so erfuhren doch auch die ZK-Abteilungen das gleiche Schicksal wie der übrige Parteiapparat: Sie wurden zerschlagen. Und aus der Asche der Verdammung ist kaum einer der alten Funktionäre wieder aufgestanden.

Soweit aus der offiziellen Presse geschlossen werden darf, begann der Wiederaufbau der ZK-Abteilungen nach der Kulturrevolution erst 1973, wurden doch erst ab dieser Zeit, also nach dem 10. Parteikongreß, Kader derselben wieder genannt. Im Gegensatz zur Zeit vor der Kulturrevolution vollzieht sich dieser Aufbau fast gänzlich im Dunkeln. Wie aus der tabellarischen Übersicht zu ersehen ist, ist lediglich die Abteilung für Auslandsbeziehungen mit dem Direktor, fünf stellvertretenden Direktoren, einem Sektionsleiter und drei stellvertretenden Sektionsleitern sowie elf Kadern in der personellen Gliederung ganz zu übersehen. Die Abteilungen für Organisation und für Einheitsfrontarbeit sind nur rudimentär erfaßbar, alle anderen überhaupt nicht. Es darf jedoch mit Sicherheit angenommen werden, daß die Gliederung der Abteilungen sehr viel tiefer geht, nur ist sie uns unbekannt.

Dies ergibt sich schon daraus, daß aus der offiziellen chinesischen Presse nach dem 10. Parteitag nicht weniger als 99 "Funktionäre von ZK-Abteilungen" genannt wurden, die wir nur einordnen können als Kader in bislang unerkannten Abteilungen.

Die Gründe für diese Geheimniskrämerei sind unbekannt. Es kann nur vermutet werden, daß entweder die Abteilungen wegen Uneinigkeit in der Parteiführung tatsächlich noch nicht wieder mit ordentlichen Direktoren und stellvertretenden Direktoren besetzt sind, daß also - ähnlich den einstigen "Gruppen im Staatsrat" - ad hoc-Organe mit der vorläufigen Wahrnehmung der Aufgaben betraut sind; oder aber die Abteilungen sind inzwischen im Verborgenen von der Neuen Linken besetzt worden, die vorläufig ein Interesse daran hat, die effektive Besetzung nicht laut werden zu lassen. Für die Version spricht immerhin die Tatsache, daß nicht weniger als ein Drittel der 99 Funktionäre in bislang unerkannten Abteilungen als solche erkannt worden sind, nachdem sich Chou En-lai aufs Krankenlager zurückgezogen hatte, womit sein politischer Einfluß zu schwinden begann.

Department. The fact that somebody is provincial secretary of the Communist Youth League may be an indication of his also occupying a position in the CC Youth Department. Taken as a whole background knowledge of this kind is insufficient to provide us with a correct and comprehensive idea of the present staff of the CC departments.

Therefore, an analysis of the CC departments at the present time (August 1976) leads us to the following conclusions: Except for the Department of Foreign Relations, the information which the official Chinese press gives us on the structure and staff of the CC Departments is scant. The great number of persons mentioned as unidentified departments suggests, however, that the CC departments which are so important for the process of political instruction and control have probably risen to the pre-Cultural Revolution status since.

Posten in der Propaganda-Abteilung hin, eine Funktion als Sekretär der Kommunistischen Jugendliga in einer Provinz auf den möglichen gleichzeitigen Posten in der Jugendabteilung. Gesamthaft aber reichen diese Hintergrundkenntnisse nicht aus, ein wesentliches Bild von der effektiven Postenbesetzung in den ZK-Abteilungen zu gewinnen.

Die Analyse der ZK-Abteilungen zum gegenwärtigen Zeitpunkt, die den Stand vom August wiedergibt, führt daher zu diesem Ergebnis:

Außer der Abteilung für Auslandsbeziehungen sind nur rudimentäre Erkenntnisse über Gliederung und personelle Besetzung aus der offiziellen chinesischen Presse zu entnehmen. Die Vielzahl der Funktionäre in unerkannten Abteilungen deutet jedoch darauf hin, daß die für den Prozeß der politischen Weisung und Kontrolle so wichtigen Abteilungen wahrscheinlich in dem Rahmen, der uns aus der Zeit vor der Kulturrevolution bekannt war, spätestens seit dem 10. Parteikongreß wieder wirksam sind.

Cadres of Unidentified Departments

	since	Other Posts / Remarks	Last Appearance in			
			1973	1974	1975	1976
Chang Chang-hai	Sep 1975	Cadre of Kuangming Jihpao (5/1975)				1
Chang Chang-keng	Jan 1976					1
Chang Chen-liang	Oct 1970				11	
Chang Chen-tung	Sep 1974	Vice-Director, Broadcasting Administration (since 11/1974)				1
Chang Chi-chih	Oct 1970	Vice-Director, New China News Agency		9		
Chang Chung-shih	Oct 1973	former Vice-Director, Bureau for Translation of Marx's Works				1
Chang Hsüeh-mao	Sep 1975			9		
Chang Shang-ming	Jan 1976					1
Chang Wen-tsai	Jan 1976					1
Chang Yao-tz'u	Oct 1970					7
Chang Yu-lan	Jan 1976					1
Chao Chen-tung	Jan 1976					1
Chao Ti-sheng	Jan 1976	Cadre of New China News Agency				5
Chao Wen-hsing	Oct 1970			9		
Ch'en Chien	Oct 1970					1
Ch'en Chün	May 1974	former Deputy Editor-in-Chief of JMJP		9		
Ch'en Hsiang-wen	Sep 1975	Secr., Tientsin Youth Communist League				1
Ch'en Huan-pin	Jan 1976					1
Ch'en Yung-t'ao	Sep 1974			9		
Cheng Ch'ang-an	Oct 1970					1
Cheng P'ing-nien	Oct 1970					1
Chi Shu-pei	Sep 1974					1
Chia Pu-pin	Sep 1974					1
Chin Chao	Sep 1975	Vice-Director, Broadcasting Administration				1
Chin Feng	Dec 1975					1
Chou Chi-tsai	Oct 1970					1
Ch'ü Ch'ing-hua	Jan 1976					1
Fan Hua-min	Oct 1970					1
Han Chih-k'ang	May 1975	Secr., Shensi Youth Communist League				5

Agreements with Foreign Countries

OCTOBER 1976

October 12	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations (1)
19	ZAIRE	Protocol on the agreement on economic and technical co-operation (relating to the construction of the Kinshasa stadium) (2)
23	HUNGARY	Protocol on scientific and technical cooperation (3)

(1) NCNA Oct 12, 1976 (2) NCNA Oct 20, 1976 (3) NCNA October 23, 1976

Personal Data

OCTOBER 1976

(Due to the temporary absence of our staff member in charge of this column, we have only included the changes in the diplomatic staff. Any important personal data from the months September - November 1976 will be published as a supplement to the column in December)

Chinese Diplomats

CHIA HUAL was appointed ambassador to Cape Verde
(NCNA Oct 10, 1976)

Foreign Diplomats

NEW AMBASSADORS

CANADA	Arthur Menzies	NCNA Oct 23, 1976
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	Michel Mahelengamo	NCNA Oct 7, 1976
CONGO(Brazz.)	Oscar Samba	Oct 9, 1976
FINLAND	Pentti Martin Suomela	NCNA Oct 22, 1976
GHANA	Kofi Baah Aidoo	NCNA Oct 9, 1976
HUNGARY	Robert Ribanszki	NCNA Oct 21, 1976
NETHERLANDS	John Dolleman	NCNA Oct 13, 1976
SUDAN	Mubarak Osman Rahma	NCNA Sep 30, 1976
TUNISIA	Mohammed el-Memmi	NCNA Oct 8, 1976

AMBASSADORS RECALLED

CANADA	John Small	NCNA Oct 8, 1976
IRAN	Ahmed-Ali Bahrami	NCNA Oct 28, 1976
ZAIRE	Nguvulu Lubunda	NCNA Oct 12, 1976

China's Economic Aid

OCTOBER 1976

ALBANIA

The Valias coal-dressing plant was put into operation on October 17. It is one of Albania's biggest modern plants of its kind (NCNA Oct 19, 1976).

AFGHANISTAN

The expansion of the Bagrami textile mill was completed and went into operation on October 10. The project was started in 1974 and includes the installation of 240 new automatic looms. The expanded mill has taken on 1,000 more workers and its output of cotton cloth will increase by one-third (NCNA Oct 12, 1976).

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

A new Chinese medical team arrived in Congo (NCNA Oct 2, 1976).

ETHIOPIA

Chinese experts are engaged in constructing the Maichew Water Supply Project in the Tigray region. They drilled 27 wells in a dozen of medium and small towns in Ethiopia during the past two years. Water supply systems have been set up in some of these towns to provide the people with drinking water (NCNA Oct 14, 1976).

GABON

A Chinese agro-technical team left for home after completing their mission (no details) (NCNA Oct 28, 1976)

GUYANA

16 members of Chinese clay-brick factory and paddy-rice technical teams have completed their work and will shortly leave for home (NCNA Oct 2, 1976).

SIERRA LEONE

With Chinese assistance the Kambia highway bridge across the Great Scarcies River in the Northern Province is under construction. Work started in May 1976, immediately after the completion of the Mange highway bridge of the same type (NCNA Oct 14, 1976).

TANZANIA

The first state-run pharmaceutical plant built with Chinese assistance in Keko district, southwest of Dar-es-Salaam turns out more than 30 kinds of medicine. The construction of the plant started in October 1972 and was substantially completed in June 1975. The inauguration took place on August 12, 1976. The workshop for liquid medicine for infusion produces 2,000 bottles a week (NCNA Oct 24, 1976).

VIETNAM, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The restoration and expansion of the chemical works in Viet Tri city was completed on October 22, 1976. Work on the project started in September 1973 and involved 41 items belonging to two systems of the project. The production is now 3.5 times higher than before the expansion (NCNA Oct 23, 1976).

YEMEN, ARAB REPUBLIC (North Yemen)

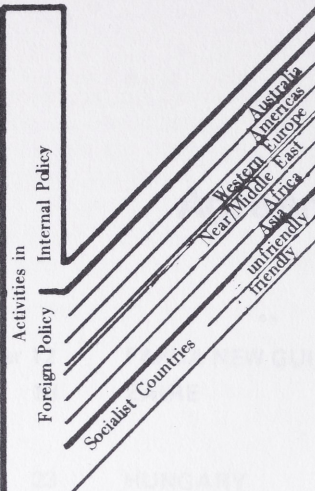
The Batena agricultural technique experimental and popularizing station has been constructed with Chinese assistance. It cultivates sorghum, maize, wheat, cotton, sweet potatoes, and vegetables and produces small farm implements (NCNA Oct 10, 1976).

ZAIRE

The minutes on the construction of a stadium in Kinshasa were signed on October 19, 1976 (NCNA Oct 19, 1976).

ACTIVITIES OF THE CCP POLITBURO CADRES DURING OCTOBER 1976

Last Appearance		Standing Committee			Members			Alternate Members			Activities in	
Date										Foreign Policy	Internal Policy	
										Socialist Countries	Western Europe	
										Near/Middle East	Australia	
										unfriendly	Americas	
										friendly	New Africa	
1.												
5.												
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24.												
25.												
26.												
27.												
28.												
29.												
ADDENDA	SEPTEMBER '76											
30.9.												



Kind of Activity

at PLA Forum on National Day
meets outgoing ambassador of Canada
at CCP Sinking meeting
meets US Senate Democratic leader Mansfield
greet prime minister of Papua New Guinea at arrival
talks with prime minister of Papua New Guinea
meets amity group of Romania
talks with prime minister of Papua New Guinea
gives banquet for prime minister of Papua New Guinea
meets with prime minister of Papua New Guinea
at banquet of prime minister of Papua New Guinea
gives send-off to prime minister of Papua New Guinea
meets health delegation of Somalia
addresses meeting in Canton
meets agricultural delegation from Benin
presentation of credentials of the ambassador of Central African Republic
presentation of credentials of the ambassador of Congo (Brazz.)
meets health delegation from Syria
at rally in Urumchi
meets ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany
at rally in Shenyang, Canton and Urumchi
at mass rally in Tienanmen Square
at banquet in embassy of Korea
meets departing ambassador of Iran
meets new ambassador of Sudan
meets new ambassador of Central African Republic
meets new ambassador of Ghana
meets ambassador of Congo (Brazz.)
meets ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea
at rally in Shanghai
meets ambassador of Albania
meets foreign minister of Chad
meets government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea
meets new ambassador of Tunisia

at meeting in celebration of PR China's 27th anniversary in Peking
at meetings in celebration of PR China's 27th anniversary outside Peking

Foreign Delegations to China

OCTOBER 1976

State/Region	Time of Visit	Kind of Delegation	Leader's Name	Leader's Position and Other Details
Afghanistan	Oct 25-	friendship del.	S.S.Mahmud Ghazi	pres. of Civil Aviation and Tourism
Albania	(Oct 20)	study group	Ilir Hoxha	threshing machine experts
Australia	Oct 13-	coal industry del.	M.J.Smith	member, Joint Coal Board of Australia
	Oct 25-	football team	A. George	chairman, Australian Football Assn.
Austria	Oct 8-	economic del.	Peter Fitz	director, Asian Div., Federal Economic Chamber
	Oct 13-	scientist	Prof.Karl Rinner	invited by Chin.Society of Surveying & Cartogr.
Benin (ex Dahomey)	Oct 12-19	agricultural del.	Philippe Akpo	minister of rural development
	Oct 14-	press del.	Comina Sani Mama	governor of Mono province
Burma	Oct 25-	civil aviation del.	U Nyunt Thein	director of Dept. of Civil Aviation
	Oct 11-	textile del.	U Ko Ko Gyi	manag.dir. of Textiles Corporation
Cambodia	Oct 3	stopover	Ieng Sary	dep. prime minister
	Oct 12-29	econ.& trade del.	Mey Prang	pres., Comm. of Communications
Canada	Sep 28-	friendship del.	R.Stanton	from the Vancouver CCFA
	Oct 3-	scientific study gr.	James Kiely	geophysics & geochemistry study group
Chad	Oct 25-Nov 2	government del.	Maj.W.A.Kamougue	minister of foreign affairs and cooperation
Denmark	Oct 25-	trade del.	Knud Olesen	pres., Copenhagen Chamber of Commerce
Finland	Oct 15-	Marxists	Kalevi Makela	Marxist-Leninist group
	Oct 26-	friendly personages	Kaarlo Pitsinski	governor of Uusimaa prov. and 15 members
France	Oct 6-	mathematician	Andre Weil	-
	Oct 27-	journalists	J.Jacquet Francillon	editor, "Le Figaro"
Germany, FR	Oct 18-	education del.	Dr.Peter Kreyenberg	higher education delegation
	Oct 18-24	chemical del.	Rolf Sammet	chairman, Hoechst AG Board of Directors
	Oct 25-	academic official	Miss Brandi Dohn	of DAAD (German Academ.Exchange Serv.)
	Oct 28-	banking del.	F.H.Ulrich	pres. of Board of Directors, Deutsche Bank AG
Ghana	Oct 14-28	news delegation	K.B. Brown	general manager of Ghana News Agency
Great Britain	Oct 3-	guest	Sir Bernard Braine	inv. by Institute of Foreign Affairs, Conserv.MP
	Oct 5-11	guests	Charles Curran	dir.-gen. of BBC, London
	Oct 12-22	weight-lifting team	Wally Holland	-
	Oct 17-	coal experts	N. Siddall	dep. chairman of Nat. Coal Board
Guinea Bissau	Oct 15-	youth & sports del.	Adelino Nunes Correia	sub-commissioner for Youth and Sports
Hong Kong	Oct 8-	basketball t.	Cheng Wan-chi	chairman, HK amateurs' basketball federation
	(Oct 28)	cinema del.	Shih Hui	"patriotic cinema workers"
Hungary	Oct 17-25	technical coop.del.	Geza Szili	dep. minister of heavy industry
	Oct 24-	exhibition group	Kovacs Aladar	head, Hungar. Instrument Exhibition group
Ireland	Oct 4-	medical del.	Dr.Geoffrey Dean	of Irish Medical Social Research Board
Italy	Oct 9-17	government del.	Luigi Michele Galli	under-secretary of Ministry of Foreign Trade
	Oct 23-	friendship del.	Giorgio Zucchetti	from the Italy-China Friendship Assn.
Japan	Oct 3-	exhibition gr.	Motomi Akitomo	head of Japanese technical exhibition
	Oct 4-11	trade del.	Aiichiro Fujiyama	pres., Jap.Assn. for the Promotion of Trade
	Oct 5-	party activists	Yuji Soga	of the Japanese Socialist Party
	Oct 8-	fishery del.	Kitaro Tokushima	pres., Jap.-China Fishery Assn.
	Oct 8-	editors' group	Isao Imaida	from editors' forum for Jap-Chin.Friendship
	Oct 10-15	cultural group	Norio Shirato	secr.-gen., Jap.Ch.Cult.Exchange Assn.
	Oct 11-	bankers' del.	Soichio Yokoyama	from the Bank of Tokyo
	Oct 12-	friendship group	Mutsuo Ishimura	from Aomori Prefecture
	Oct 15-	friendship group	Saburo Hirano	governor of Gifu Prefecture
	Oct 18-	scientists	Fuminori Fujimoto	professor at Tokyo Univ. (atomic research)
	Oct 19-29	friendship del.	Tomio Narazaki	for talks on business exchange in 1977
	Oct 19-	friendship del.	Yawara Hata	governor of Saitama Prefecture
	Oct 19-	workers activists	Mitsuyoshi Sasaki	from Hokkaido
	Oct 22-27	parliamentarian	Chuji Kuno	Jap. MP and former Min. of Post & Telecomm.
	Oct 25-	friendship group	Hikaru Tagami	120 young people

	Oct 26-	economic friends	Toshio Suzuki	from Chubu area
	Oct 26-	friendship group	Toshio Haga	Hokkaido town and village heads
	Oct 28-	friendship del.	Miichi Hasegawa	from Nagoya
	(Oct 30)	trade adviser	Kaheita Okasaki	perman.adv. to Jap.-China Assn.on
	(Oct 31)	scholars' del.	Yoshiro Hoshino	and three others
Laos	Oct 30-	art troupe	Paseut Sisanonh	dir., Art Dept., Min. of Propag., Inform., Cult.
Luxembourg	(Oct 13)	friendship del.	Adolphe Franck	pres., Lux.-China Friendship Assn.
Madagascar	Oct 25-	basketball team	Henri Randriavelo	men's team
Malaysia	Oct 31-Nov 7	economic mission	Datuk Musa Hitam	minister of primary industries
Mexico	Oct 4-22	seismologist	Prof. E. Rosenblueth	chairm., Intern. Assn. for Earthquake Engineering
	(Oct 12)	archaeol. & surgeon	O.L. Gonzalez Calderon	-
	Oct 18-Nov 3	meteorologist	Julian Adam	director of Met. Bureau, Comm. of Science & Techn.
Morocco	-Oct 21	banker	Mohamed Benkirane	manag.dir. - gen. of Commerc. & Ind. Bank
Netherlands	(Oct 4)	editor	van Rosmalen	chief editor, Elsevier's Weekblad
Nigeria	Oct 10-	techn. oil del.	F.R.A. Marinho	dir., Oil Resources Department
Pakistan	Oct 16-22	bankers	A. Jamil Nishtar	manag.dir. of Nat. Bank of Pakistan
	Oct 17-	basketball team	A.W. Qureshi	-
	Oct 21-	athletics team	Prof. A.M. Farid	-
Panama	Oct 10-	government del.	N. Ardito Barletto	minister of planning and economic policy
Papua-New Guinea	Oct 11-17	official visit	Michael Th. Somare	prime minister
Philippines	Oct 17-	oil delegation	A.V. del Rosario	of the Philippine Nat. Oil Company
	Oct 11-	academic tour	Mrs. Socorro Paterno	archaeologists and anthropologists
Rwanda	Oct 11-19	trade del.	Vincent Rhamaniya	secr.-gen., Ministry of Finance & Economy
Singapore	Oct 12-28	sports del.	E.W. Barker	pres., National Olympic Committee
Somalia	Oct 4-19	health del.	Musa Rabileh God	minister of health
Sweden	Oct 10-	trade del.	Folke Lindskog	member, B. of Directors, Swed. Export Council
	Oct 20-	friendship group	Per Nystrom	former governor of Göteborg
Switzerland	Oct 4-	friendship del.	Rolf Thoni	Switzerland-China Assn. of Geneva
Syria	Oct 14-	health del.	Dr. Madani al-Khiyami	Minister of health
Tunisia	Oct 21-Nov 4	journalists	Mohamed Fourati	dir., Ministry of Information
USA	Oct 6-	senators	M. Mansfield	inv. by Inst. of Foreign Affairs
	Oct 8-	trade del.	John W. Hanley	vice-chairm., Nat. Council of US-China Trade
	Oct 10-	scientists	Josef Fried	steroid chemistry & biochem. group
	(Oct 11)	physicist	Prof. W. Panofsky	dir., Stanford Lin. Accelerator Centre
	Oct 26-Nov 6	gymnastics team	Frank Bare	-
Venezuela	-Oct 18	friendship del.	Ildegar Perez-Segnini	advisor to Minister of State for Planning
Zaire	Oct 14-	scientific del.	Dr. Ntika Nkumu	gen. deleg. of Institute of Scient. Research
Zambia	Oct 12-	governm. trade del.	Mutumba Bull	minister of commerce

from INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Intern. Rice Research Inst.	Oct 7-		Dr. N.C. Brandy	dir.-gen. of the Institute
UNO & World Meteorol. Org.	Oct 25-28	meteorologists	-	study gr. on meteor. services to agriculture
WHO	(Oct 27)	study group	Dr. Kacic Di nitri	for studies on basic health care

Delegations to Foreign Countries

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State/Region	Time of Visit	Kind of Delegation	Leader's Name	Leader's Position and Other Details
France	Oct 12-15	short visit	Chiao Kuan-hua	Foreign Minister, back from UN, New York
Gabon	-Oct 26	agricultural team	Chin Pao-sheng	on completion of the team's mission
Germany	Oct 6-	dance drama tr.	Tiao Ke-yüan	-
Hong Kong	Oct 24-	basketball team	Chang Chang-lu	for 6th Asian Women's Championships
India	Oct 26-	badminton del.	Kuo Lei	Pres. of Badminton Assn., for 4th As.Champ.
Iran	Oct 8-	exhibition del.	Chai Hou-jen	dep.man.of Nat.Machinery Imp.&Exp.Corp.
	Oct 16	stopover	Chiao Kuan-hua	Foreign Minister, back from UN, New York
Italy	Oct 15	stopover	Chiao Kuan-hua	Foreign Minister, back from UN, New York
Japan	Oct 15-	exhibition del.	Chu Yung-chia	Stand.Comm. of Shanghai Rev.Comm. for Lu Hsün exhibition in Sendai
	Oct 23-	friendship del.	Yen Hsiang-pi	from Sian to Kyoto and Nara
	Oct 23-	women's volleyball t.	Lei Chih-min	-
	Oct 29-	weight-lifting team	Wang Hsiu-chuan	-
Kenya	Oct 18-	education del.	Yang Yun-yu	lead.member of Foreign Aff.Bureau, Min.of Educ.
Korea, DPR	Oct 15-Nov 5	friendship group	Janabil	alt.member of CC, CCP, from Sinkiang
Kuwait	Oct 4-11	song & dance tr.	Ayimu Aitseluwa	of the Sinkiang Uighur Auton.Reg.
Luxembourg	Oct 2-5	performing arts tr.	Chang Yao-wen	from Shanghai
Madagascar	Oct 6-24	song & dance ens.	Wang Tzu-cheng	-
Mexico	Oct 8-31	table tennis t.	Huang Chung	lead.member of All-China Sports Fed.
	Oct 12-30	science del.	Liu Hua-ching	lead.member of Academy of Sciences
Nepal	Oct 18-30	football team	Li Jui-hsi	-
Pakistan	Oct 6-	football team	Yang Kuo-feng	-
	Oct 25-	volleyball team	Chin Yung-chang	15 member men's team
Panama	Oct 20-	acrobats	Tang Chih	from Nanking
Poland	Oct 17-	mining del.	Wang Hsun	member of the National Mining Committee
Romania	Oct 1-13	education del.	Liu Ai-feng	-
	Oct 29-	archaeologists	Peng Yen	(7 members)
Surinam	Oct 5-19	acrobatic troupe	Tang Chih	from Nanking
Switzerland	Oct 10-	performing arts tr.	Chang Yao-wen	from Shanghai
Thailand	Oct 2-13	sports del.	Lu Chin-tung	lead.member of All-China Sports Fed.
	Oct 2-13	shooting del.	Feng Teh-pao	-
USA	Oct 2-17	volleyball del.	Chu Tse	men's and women's teams
Vietnam, SR	Oct 11-Nov 7	soil observ.team	Hsi Cheng-fan	in acc. with scient.coop. plan for 1975/7
Yugoslavia	Oct 13-22	education del.	Liu Ai-feng	-
	Oct 23-	wrestling team	Wang Yi-chou	repres. of Wrestling Assn. of China
Zambia	Oct 14-	basketball team	Yang Ching-chin	PLA men's team

to INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

UNESCO, 19th sess., Nairobi	Oct 18-	deputy leader	Tien Chin	lead.member of Ministry of Education
UNIDO, Vienna	Oct 29-	altern.repres.	Chang Hsien-wu	-
	Oct 21-	friendship group	Kobayashi Yukiyo	from the Bank of Tokyo
	Oct 12-	friendship group	Mitsuo Shimura	from Aomori Prefecture
	Oct 19-	friendship group	Shigeru Hirano	governor of Gifu Prefecture
	Oct 18-	scientists	Fuminori Fujimoto	professor at Tokyo Univ. (atomic research)
	Oct 18-24	friendship del.	Tomio Natsuki	for talks on business exchange in 1977
	Oct 19-	friendship del.	Yeveta Hara	governor of Saitama Prefecture
	Oct 19-	workers activists	Mitsuyoshi Seaki	from Hokkaido
	Oct 22-27	friendship group	Chuji Kuno	Jap. MP and former Min. of Post & Telecomm.
	Oct 25-	friendship group	Hiroo Tagami	120 young people