

PEKING REVIEW

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October 8, 1976

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Study Mao Tsetung Thought, Carry Out Chairman Mao's Behests

— "Renmin Ribao" October 1st editorial

Mao Tsetung Thought Will Always Guide Us Forward

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For Ever Hold Aloft the Great Red Banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and Advance Courageously

- Representatives of the people from all walks of life in Peking hold forum in the hall atop Tien An Men Gate on the eve of National Day
- Widespread celebration at grass-roots units throughout the country

THE People's Republic of China founded by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has advanced triumphantly for 27 years. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country boundlessly esteem and profoundly cherish the memory of Chairman Mao, the great liberator of the people of all our nationalities, on the occasion of this glorious anniversary.

Over 400 representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers and students and commercial workers in capital met at a forum in celebration of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on the evening of September 30 in the hall atop the magnificent Tien An Men Gate.

They warmly praised Chairman Mao's great contributions and talked about the vigorous and flourishing excellent situation in the great socialist motherland illuminated by Mao Tsetung Thought. They spoke of the great advances China's socialist revolution and socialist construction had made under the leadership of Chairman Mao and angrily criticized Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

They expressed the determination to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and **"practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."** They said they would turn grief into strength, rally closely round the Party Central Committee, assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, follow Chairman Mao's adjuration to **"act according to the principles laid down,"** persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and carry through to the end the cause of proletarian revolution in China which Chairman Mao pioneered.

A huge portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao hung in the hall, and under it were large red placards inscribed in gold with some of Chairman Mao's splendid poems. Attending the forum were Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-

yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Ulan-fu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien, and President of the Supreme People's Court Chiang Hua.

When the leading comrades came among the representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers and students and commercial workers, a standing ovation of several minutes burst out to greet them. The Party and state leaders repeatedly applauded and expressed cordial regards to the representatives. This moving scene showing the close links between the leadership and the masses fully demonstrated the firm determination of the Chinese people to rally closely round the Party Central Committee and always advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and

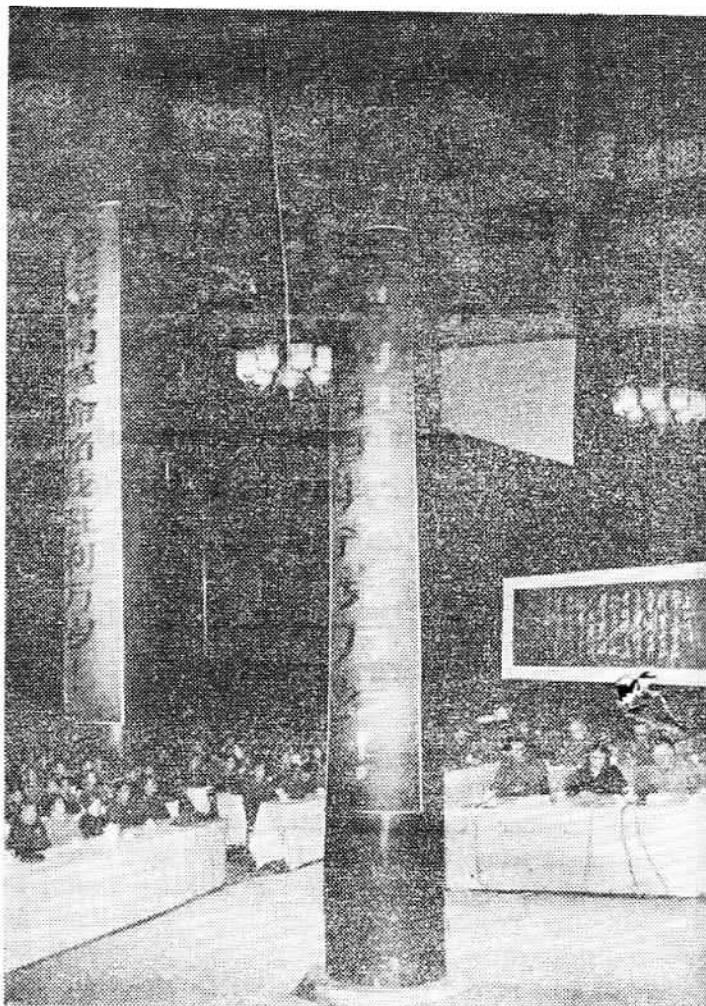
Premier of the State Council, spoke at the end of the forum.

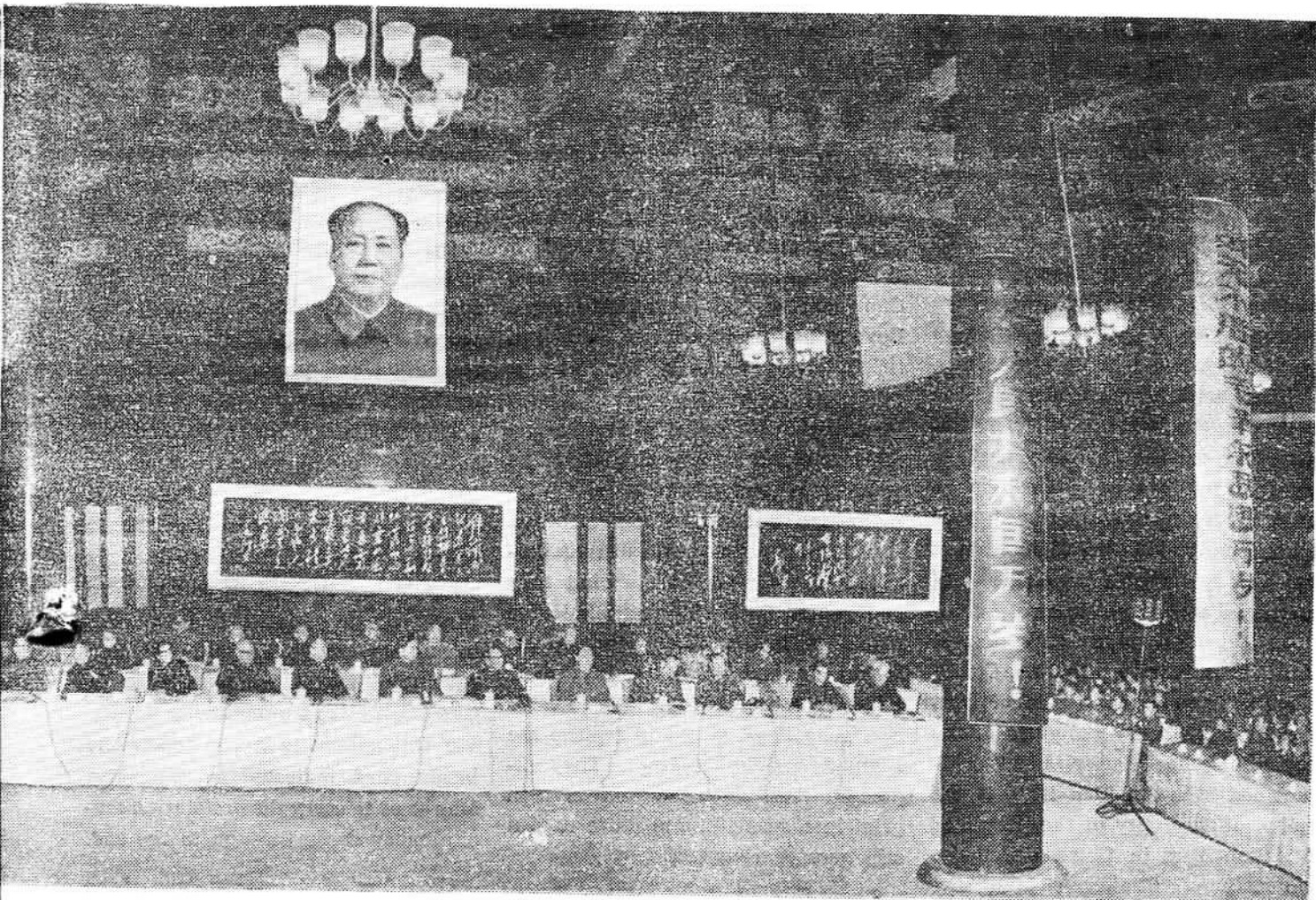
"Comrades," he said, "today, on the eve of the 27th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China founded by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, we join in this meeting being held by representatives of Peking workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers and students and commercial workers. We are learning from you comrades and pay our respects to you. In celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we cherish the memory of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao all the more. We must turn grief into strength, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China which Chairman Mao pioneered. Chairman Mao will always live in our hearts! Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought! Long live the Communist Party of China! Long live the People's Republic of China!" The hall rang with thunderous applause.

Comrades Hsu Shih-yu, Wei Kuoching, Li Teh-sheng and Saifudin participated in similar meetings in Kwangchow, Shenyang and Urumchi by people of various circles, cadres, and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army in celebrating the 27th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Tien An Men Square was brightly lit on the night of September 30. Tien An Men Gate was resplendent, and a huge portrait of Chairman Mao hung in the middle of its red ochre wall. Opposite were huge portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin standing to the east and west of Tien An Men Square. A portrait of Sun Yat-sen stood on the southern end of the square.

As the representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers and students and commercial workers in the capital mounted magnificent Tien





Above: Party and state leaders attending the National Day forum.

Below: Party and state leaders warmly greeting the representatives.



October 8, 1976

An Men Gate, they cherished the memory of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao all the more. Twenty-seven years ago, Chairman Mao Tsetung ascended the rostrum atop Tien An Men Gate with firm and steady steps and personally raised the first five-star red flag, solemnly proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China. Since then the Chinese people have stood up. It is here that Chairman Mao, together with the people of the capital, celebrated the glorious National Day on more than 20 occasions, reviewed millions upon millions of revolutionary masses, received over ten million young Red Guards, met with many leading members of fraternal Parties and Marxist-Leninist organizations and distinguished guests from various countries, and issued solemn statements in support of the revolutionary struggles of the people of other countries. World-renowned Tien An Men Gate is the symbol of the unity of the people of all nationalities in China under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the symbol of struggle and the symbol of victory. Although Chairman Mao has passed away, Mao Tsetung Thought will shine for ever and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

will always guide us from victory to victory.

Speeches by Representatives

At seven o'clock in the evening, Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, First Secretary of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, declared the forum open. In the two hours or so that followed, representatives from various walks of life spoke one after another. They cherished the memory of the great leader Chairman Mao with boundless affection and extolled his magnificent contributions. They reported on what they had gained from studying Chairman Mao's works and their study plans in the days ahead as well as their achievements in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt. They expressed their determination to turn grief into strength, and unite to win still greater victories.

Chen Fu-han, chief engine driver of the crew of the "Mao Tsetung Locomotive" under the Fengtai section of the Peking Railway Sub-Bureau, recalled the cordial solicitude the great leader Chairman Mao had shown towards the crew. He said: We will never forget that Chairman Mao autographed the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* our representatives had brought with them when he received them. The three

glittering characters of his name showed his warm concern for us and were a tremendous encouragement to us! Following Chairman Mao's teachings, we have persevered in fighting the class enemies, revisionism and the bourgeoisie, sharply refuted the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, and have scored one victory after another in revolution and production. By September 25 this year, our crew had achieved a safety run of three million kilometres in the 30 years since our locomotive was named after the great leader. This is a record in China's railway history. Our revolutionary struggle has enabled us to recognize that, just as driving a locomotive means staying on the rails, making revolution means we must stick to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We will adhere to it and follow the bright road indicated by Chairman Mao so as to carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

Chen Yung-hsiang, secretary of the Party branch of Hsuchiawu Production Brigade in Pingku County on the city's outskirts, said: In celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we poor and lower-middle peasants cherish the memory of Chairman Mao. Thanks to the revolutionizing of people's thinking and improvements in farming conditions, our grain yield has increased from 2,250



Speaking at the forum: Chen Fu-han, chief engine driver of the crew of the "Mao Tsetung Locomotive."



Chen Yung-hsiang, secretary of the Party branch of Hsuchiawu Production Brigade in Pingku County.

kilogrammes per hectare before the Cultural Revolution to 11,250 kilogrammes last year. In 1975, over 150 tons of grain were set aside as collective reserves and 390 tons were delivered as tax in kind or sold to the state. All these are victories for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and for Mao Tsetung Thought. We must further study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, make clear that the bourgeoisie is "right in the Communist Party," criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, criticize the bourgeoisie, remove the soil that engenders capitalism, nurture the young shoots of communism, hold still higher the red banner of Tachai that Chairman Mao set up, grasp revolution, promote production and strive to win still greater victories.

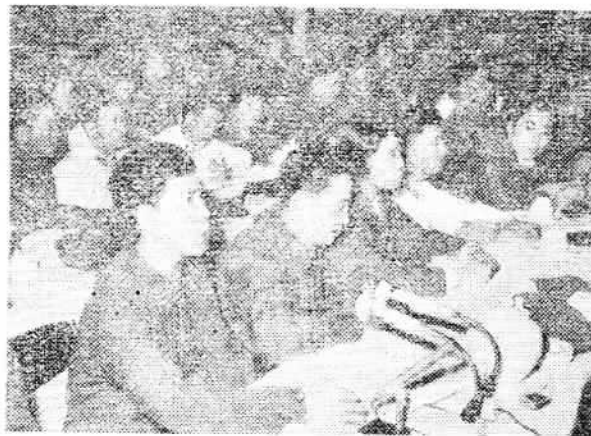
In their speeches, Peng Kuo-chin, deputy political instructor of the first company of a railway corps unit, Chi Peng-chen, office cadre of the navy, and Wang Yun, deputy group leader of an air force unit, recalled the brilliant fighting course of the Chinese People's Liberation Army under the personal leadership and command of Chairman Mao during which it grew in numbers and strength, defeated strong enemies at home and abroad in protracted revolutionary struggles, and won one victory after another. Recalling with profound feelings Chairman Mao's kind concern for the people's army, they pledged to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee, obey its orders in all their actions and consciously safeguard the unity and unification of the Party. They vowed to assiduously study Chairman Mao's works, continue to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and carry the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt through to the end. They pledged to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's line on army

building, always adhere to the principle that "the Party commands the gun," strengthen the revolutionization of the army, do all work well in preparedness against war, heighten their vigilance, be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude, and liberate Taiwan Province, the sacred territory of our motherland.

Huang Kuang-ting, deputy political instructor of the sixth company of a unit of the Peking Garrison, Chiang Kuang-ching, deputy political in-

Committee, the capital Peking and the great socialist motherland.

Representing worker-peasant-soldier students at Tsinghua University, Lin Chih-tien said that Chairman Mao, in his lifetime, was most concerned about combating and preventing revisionism so as to ensure that our Party and state would always advance along the Marxist-Leninist road. Since the passing of Chairman Mao, he said, the worker-peasant-soldier students have been pondering day and night the question of how to



Shih Ko, a soldier of Unit No. 8341.

structor of a unit under Unit No. 8341, and Shih Ko, a soldier of Unit No. 8341, said in their speeches that the guards would bear in mind the meticulous care the great leader Chairman Mao had shown for them and the expectations of them by the people of the motherland and pledged by concrete action to defy death in order to defend the Party Central

carry out Chairman Mao's behests, be worthy successors to the revolution and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China which Chairman Mao pioneered. He said that they would steadfastly follow Chairman Mao's adjuration "Act according to the principles laid down," continue to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin



Lin Chih-tien, a student at Tsinghua University.

and by Chairman Mao and fight the capitalist-roaders in the Party all their lives. "We will transform our profound feelings for Chairman Mao into infinite strength to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping. We will grasp the crucial point and concentrate the fire on criticizing the three poisonous weeds including 'On the General Programme' cooked up on Teng Hsiao-ping's instructions and carry through to the end the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts," he said.

A 15-year-old Red Guard of the middle school attached to Peking University, Huang Shuai, stated: In celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of New China,



Huang Shuai, a Red Guard of the middle school attached to Peking University.

we Red Guards honour the memory of Chairman Mao with boundless love. We will never forget that on August 1, 1966, a critical juncture in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao wrote a letter warmly supporting the revolutionary actions of young Red Guards in rebelling against reactionaries; we will never forget the great image of Chairman Mao in a green

army uniform and wearing a red armband waving his hand when reviewing the Red Guards. We will always advance courageously along the course charted by Chairman Mao and temper ourselves into a revolutionary younger generation dedicated to the cause of communism.

Kuo Feng-tien, a veteran worker at the "February 7" Rolling Stock Plant in Changhsintien on Peking's outskirts, said that the plant's workers and staff, in resolute response to the Party Central Committee's call, were turning grief into strength and ushering in a new high tide in the study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. They had made a plan to restudy the four volumes of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* within a year.

Chia Teh-chin, a representative of the Marxist-Leninist works study group at the Peking Friendship Store, said that their study group would act according to Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism,**" link theory with practice and conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. They pledged to keep to their study despite work pressure or various other difficulties. Wang Ling-hao, a veteran open-hearth furnace operator from the No. 1 Steel Plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company who happened to be in Peking, recalled with profound

feelings Chairman Mao's kind attention to the Anshan workers. He said: "**The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company that Chairman Mao endorsed in 1960 is the fundamental charter guiding the work in socialist enterprises.** The Anshan Iron and Steel Company owes all its achievements to Chairman Mao's wise leadership; these achievements are great victories for Mao Tsetung Thought. Chairman Mao taught us: '**Grain and steel — with these, everything is easier.**' We'll live up to his earnest expectations, hold aloft the great banner of **The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company,** deepen the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, build the Anshan Iron and Steel Company into a strong bastion to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and fight the bourgeoisie inside the Party to the finish."

At the end of the forum, the representatives watched from the Tien An Men Gate the bright lights sparkling throughout the capital on the eve of National Day. Their hearts were stirred and filled with pride. They pledged that the heroic 800 million Chinese people would always hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and advance courageously.

Celebration Activities at Grass-Roots Units

Gatherings, study sessions or criticism meetings were held in almost every factory, mine, people's com-



Chia Teh-chin, representing the Marxist-Leninist works study group of the Peking Friendship Store, making a speech.

man, shop, army unit, office, school and neighbourhood community in Peking on October 1 to celebrate National Day. Leading Party, government and army cadres at various levels, including those of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Peking Garrison, joined workers, peasants, soldiers and people of other walks of life in these activities. The cadres and masses recalled the 27 years in which they had the opportunity to work in the city where Chairman Mao lived, and recounted the immortal contributions Chairman Mao had made. They were full of love and esteem for Chairman Mao. At these meetings, they conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, his scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party and his teaching "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." With Mao Tsetung Thought as their sharp weapon, they condemned Teng Hsiao-ping's towering crimes in opposing Chairman Mao, Mao Tsetung Thought and his revolutionary line and attempting to restore capitalism, and criticized the three poisonous weeds "On the General Programme for All Work of the Party and the Country," "Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" and "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development," thus courageously defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line by actual deeds.

To cherish the memory of the great leader Chairman Mao by concrete actions in building socialism, the cadres and masses who remained at their posts on National Day ushered in a high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production. The

communist spirit of labour prevailed in both factories and villages. At the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company, molten iron flowed and steel sparks glittered. Output of steel, iron and rolled steel all rose by a big margin. The miners at the collieries under the Peking Coal Mining Administration turned out still more coal. Workers at the Peking General Petrochemical Works put six sets of big new installations into operation so as to mass produce petrochemicals that are in urgent demand. Peking citizens expressed their profound mourning for Chairman Mao with new achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production.

People of various nationalities throughout the vast territory of the

motherland held celebration activities at the grass-roots level and, with boundless feelings, extolled Chairman Mao's contributions from the bottom of their hearts.

As was the case with Peking, leading members of the Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels and those of P.L.A. units in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hopei and the other 25 provinces and autonomous regions, joined the masses in factories, rural people's communes, government offices, P.L.A. units, schools, shops and neighbourhood communities in study, in criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and in collective labour. All China is a revolutionary scene of militant unity with everyone pledging to carry out Chairman Mao's behests.

Premier Hua Meets Schlesinger

Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 28 met and had a friendly conversation with James R. Schlesinger, former U.S. Secretary of Defence.

Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Minister of Na-

tional Defence, met with Mr. Schlesinger and his party and exchanged views with him on questions of common concern the previous day.

Schlesinger and his party arrived in Peking on September 6 for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. The following day Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua held talks with Schlesinger and feted the visiting American guests.



Premier Hua Kuo-feng meeting with James R. Schlesinger.

Study Mao Tsetung Thought, Carry Out Chairman Mao's Behests

TWENTY-SEVEN years have elapsed since the founding of the great People's Republic of China. With boundless esteem, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country profoundly cherish the memory of their great leader and teacher and the founder of socialist New China, Chairman Mao Tsetung. Chairman Mao is the never-setting red sun in our hearts.

Twenty-seven years ago today, in Tien An Men, Chairman Mao personally raised the first five-star red flag and solemnly proclaimed to the whole world the birth of the People's Republic of China. Since then the Chinese people have stood up. Under Chairman Mao's leadership, after having completed the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in the main, we continued to carry out a series of revolutionary movements, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in particular, smashed the plots of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, defeated class enemies at home and abroad and inside and outside the Party, and won great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The dictatorship of the proletariat in China is stronger than ever. Our great socialist motherland is flourishing and full of vigour.

Reviewing the course of our struggle, we see that every wise decision was made by Chairman Mao, every strategic plan was drawn up by him, and at every juncture it was he who indicated the orientation for us. All our victories are victories for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for Mao Tsetung Thought. After enduring all kinds of hardship and traversing an arduous, zigzag path in protracted struggles, the Chinese people have come to understand profoundly the incontestable truth that making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought, which is our invincible banner.

While mourning the passing of Chairman Mao with the deepest sorrow, the Communist Party members and revolutionary masses repeatedly listened to and studied the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, and the memorial speech delivered by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, at the mass memorial meeting for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. In response to the call of the Party Central Committee, they have turned their proletarian feelings of boundless esteem and deep mourning for Chairman Mao into efforts to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought. They have time and again restudied Chairman Mao's teachings and reread his works. Some people planned to go over the four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* conscientiously before September 9 next year. Some people stressed studying the theses on classes and class struggle that Chairman Mao put forward since the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Party Central Committee, particularly his important instructions during the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. Others are studying Chairman Mao's writings relevant to the major two-line struggles in the period of socialist revolution and the struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core. Still others are studying Chairman Mao's works related to the three component parts of Marxism. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are determined to study Chairman Mao's works and advance along the course charted by Chairman Mao all their lives; an upsurge in studying Mao Tsetung Thought is taking shape throughout

the country. This is the best concrete action to carry out Chairman Mao's behests. To carry out Chairman Mao's behests means to inherit his brilliant thought and his proletarian revolutionary line and policies, **"practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"** and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China which Chairman Mao pioneered. Only when one conscientiously studies and grasps Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought can one raise one's consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, **"act according to the principles laid down,"** and always advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. His works are an encyclopedia of Marxism, very rich in content and profound in meaning. It is necessary to study them hard and repeatedly, to deeply understand Chairman Mao's theses on dialectical materialism and historical materialism — the world outlook of the proletariat — and his revolutionary theories, particularly the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to understand deeply how Chairman Mao integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism, and how Mao Tsetung Thought developed in the struggles against all brands of opportunism and revisionism. It is necessary, through the study, to make clear that throughout the entire historical period of socialism, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, the principal contradiction is that between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the main danger is revisionism and the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie with the main target being those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road. It is particularly necessary to clearly understand Chairman Mao's scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party and the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road.

Mao Tsetung Thought is marked by its clear class nature and practicality. In studying Chairman Mao's works, it is necessary to strive to act upon and apply them, fight against the bourgeoisie in the Party, fight against revisionism, and fight against erroneous lines and trends which run counter to Mao Tsetung Thought.

At present, it is imperative to grasp the crux of revisionism, that is, its ideological and political line, in connection with the realities on various fronts, deepen the criticism of the three poisonous weeds "On the General Programme for All Work of the Party and the Country," "Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" and "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development" cooked up on Teng Hsiao-ping's instructions, carry the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts through to the end, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Cultural Revolution and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Party committees at all levels should strengthen leadership in the study movement. They should actively guide the masses in turning their boundless grief at the passing of Chairman Mao into a powerful motive force for the study of Mao Tsetung Thought, into infinite hatred for Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and into concrete actions in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. The Party committees should take the study of Mao Tsetung Thought as the most fundamental task in the Party's ideological building and mass ideological and political education, and make sure that it continues for a long time. They should give full play to the theoretical contingents and the political evening schools, run reading classes well and pay attention to summing up and popularizing the advanced experience of the masses in the study. It is necessary to carry forward the revolutionary style of study which integrates theory with practice. Leading cadres at all levels should put strict demands on themselves, take the lead in study, application and criticism, and raise their level of Marxism, their political consciousness, the art of leadership and consciousness in defending and carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

China is the native land of Mao Tsetung Thought. **"Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world."** We should pass on Mao Tsetung Thought from generation to generation so that our country never changes its political colour, and should strive to make a greater contribution to humanity.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, October 1, 1976)

Mao Tsetung Thought Will Always Guide Us Forward

In these days when the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country are mourning the passing of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung with the deepest sorrow, people working in the places where Chairman Mao had engaged in revolutionary activities, Party organizations and the revolutionary masses of some advanced units and people from all walks of life have written articles expressing their immense grief over the sad news of Chairman Mao's death. They extol Chairman Mao, Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, recall Chairman Mao's kind concern for them and his teachings. All the writers are determined to turn grief into strength and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, unite as one, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. They have pledged to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China which Chairman Mao pioneered.

Following are excerpts from some of the articles. — Ed.

Chairman Mao, We Will Stand Sentry for Your Revolutionary Line

by Unit No. 8341 of the P.L.A.

THE unfortunate passing of our great leader Chairman Mao has stricken us, the guards at Chairman Mao's side, like a thunderbolt out of the clear sky. It fills us with unparalleled grief. We have been unable to eat or sleep well for days. Our thoughts are with the great leader Chairman Mao day and night. When we take up our rifles, we think we are going to guard our Chairman on his trip across the country; at our sentry posts, we think we are still standing guard for our Chairman; passing his window, we walk softly as usual, fearful of disturbing him at his work or rest. When we close our eyes, we can see in our mind's eye our Chairman standing tall and robust with his kindly face turned to us. Our esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, you have not left us. You will live for ever in our hearts!

Chairman Mao, you are the founder of our Party, our army and New China. You dedicated all your energy to the liberation of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. Working at your side, we saw that you tirelessly devoted your time, day and night, to the Chinese

revolution as well as to the world revolution. On holidays you did not rest. You worked and studied at all hours, sometimes for several days and nights on end, ignoring calls to meals. Sometimes a meal would be warmed and rewarmed before you ate it. We were very sorry for this. On many nights while standing sentry, we stared at your lighted windows and said to ourselves: "Chairman Mao, you should stop a bit and rest." With the great resolve of a proletarian revolutionary, you waged a most tenacious struggle against your illness, and continued reading books and documents and leading the work of the whole Party, the whole army and the whole nation till the last day. You fought indefatigably with painstaking effort till your last breath to ensure that our Party and state will never change their political colour and for the liberation of all mankind.

Our respected and beloved Chairman Mao, you were concerned about the masses more than anyone else and knew them well. You travelled from place to place in our motherland, going deep among the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and soldiers, looking into matters of all kinds and studying the situation and always show-

ing concern for the well-being of the masses. On the eve of Spring Festival, you went to the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants and chatted with them in a heartwarming way. You sent us out to make investigations, patiently listened to our reports and went over our written material word for word to correct and improve it. You even tasted the millet cakes we brought back from our home villages, and urged all the comrades present to try them. You taught us that we should never forget our bitter past.

Esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, you lived plainly and in a hard working way, and were unassuming and amiable. The house you lived in was old, but you declined all offers to have it repaired in the more than 20 years after liberation. Your shirts, terry-cloth blankets and shoes were worn thin from many years' use. Many times we suggested new ones, but you would not allow it. In the three years of temporary difficulties in our national economy, you not only encouraged us to uphold the moral integrity of the Chinese people by working hard and energetically in surmounting all difficulties so as to withstand the pressure from social-imperialists and overcome the effects of natural calamities, but you yourself stopped eating meat and drinking tea and shared weal and woe with the people throughout the country. You frequently reminded us to foster the good habit of thrift and not to waste a drop of water, a single kwh. of electricity or a grain of rice. One day, you picked up an empty match box and told us: "The workers laboured to produce it. What a waste to throw it away! Go buy some loose matches and it can be used again." We did as you suggested and you were very pleased. When you talked to us the first time, we felt a bit nervous at the beginning. Gradually, when we saw your benign smiling face and listened to your kind words, we felt more at ease and warmer at heart than when talking with our own parents.

You, our great teacher Chairman Mao, were very much concerned about our army building and about the progress of the guards. At the time we entered the cities, you set forth the tasks, principle and policies for the guards. You asked us to keep high vigilance, do security work well, be sure to prevail over the enemy and not to become divorced from the masses. You always took time out from your heavy schedule to receive us, talk with us, lecture to us and give us important instructions. Your lectures covered class struggle, the two-line struggle, history, philosophy, the natural sciences and the Party's policies. You explained to us what communism is and taught us how to serve the people. In the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, you asked us to study conscientiously the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and politics as well, and to concern ourselves with state

affairs and combat and prevent revisionism. You advised us to face the world and brave the storms by plunging into the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and you sent us to take part in the socialist education movement, do manual labour in the countryside and go to the front to steel ourselves in battle. You urged us to take an active part in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. You read our mass criticism wall posters, and taught us that there would be many more cultural revolutions in the future. You told us that attention must be paid to spotting China's Khrushchovs and to actively criticizing the bourgeoisie in the Party. You sent us to factories and schools to learn from the masses. On inspection tours of different areas of the country, you joined us in singing *The Internationale* and *The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention*, and urged us to act in accordance with these songs. You taught us to be modest and prudent, guard against conceit and get rid of complacency, respect the masses, avoid putting on airs, refuse privileges and do away with the custom of giving extravagant treats or exchanging expensive gifts. You taught us to work hard and keep to a style of plain living, set high demands on ourselves in work and keep our living standard at a minimum. You instructed us to revolutionize the surroundings of our barracks and plant fruit trees, vegetables, oil-bearing crops and timber trees instead of potted flowers and hot-house flowers. You educated us to resist corrosive bourgeois influences at all times and to restrict bourgeois right. You personally set for us the three tasks of sentry duty, study and investigation, drafted the "Rules for Those on Official Errands," and laid down regulations for those going down to the rural areas for investigation. You instructed us to raise our educational level and took upon yourself the post of honorary principal of our work-study school. You examined our curricula, enquired about our studies, corrected our homework and taught us how to use a dictionary. You told us to run factories and farms and go to the "May 7" school, and you inspected our small iron and steel workshop. You told us to advance along the path of working people mastering intellectual work and become revolutionary fighters able to handle both civilian and military affairs and do both factory and farm work, so as to do more for the people and serve them better. Recently, even in illness, you instructed us to raise our political consciousness and train ourselves in the art of leadership.

Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, you were most solicitous about our well-being. You often came to our dormitories to see us, asked about our families and how things were with us. You wanted to know how many times we had seen the model revolutionary

theatrical works and sent us tickets. You wanted to know whether we had received letters from home, and if all was well there and would like to know at once should anything happen at home. In summer, you asked whether we were bothered by mosquitoes and ordered our rooms sprayed. In winter, you stroked our hands to see if they were cold, and you came to our kitchen to inspect our food. You paid close attention to our health, asking how often we took baths, encouraging us to go swimming and to train ourselves and keep fit. You often passed on to us gifts you had received from foreign guests or our own people, such as plum blossoms, sunflower seeds and fruit, and offered us wax gourds and sweet potatoes you yourself had grown. You remembered us even during your illness. On several occasions when foreign guests or our own people presented you with mangoes, water melons or noodles, you said: The guards are doing a tiring job, they should have them.

Chairman Mao, although you have left us, your kind admonitions still ring in our ears, your close concern for us still warms our hearts. We will never forget those happy and significant days at your side. What we

learnt by working at your side will for ever be the powerful motive force in encouraging us to continue the revolution.

The development of our army unit and the maturing of each one of us stem from your loving care and education. We are sons and daughters of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. Some of us were beggars, cowherds, child labourers or orphans in the old society. It is you who liberated us and led us on to the road of revolution. Working by your side, we have matured as revolutionary fighters. Your brilliant great thought will illuminate our course of continued advance. We vow to live up to your expectations. We are determined to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, turn our grief into strength, and carry out your behests.

Esteemed and respected great leader Chairman Mao! We will for ever be your loyal guards. We will stand sentry for your revolutionary line for the rest of our lives and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause that you pioneered in China through to the end.

Carry On the Revolutionary Tradition Cultivated by Chairman Mao

by the Party branch of the Shaoshan Production Brigade

WE Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants of Shaoshan in Hunan, Chairman Mao's birthplace, mourn with deep grief the passing of the great leader Chairman Mao.

A folk song gives a picture of Shaoshan in the old days:

*The valleys of Shaoshan interlink in a chain;
Nine out of every ten
Find it hard a family to maintain.
Tillers of the land, always under threat —
Like three swords over the head:
High interest, rent and taxes.
Before them only three choices to make:
Prison, beggar's stick or home to forsake.*

It was Chairman Mao who delivered us from this untold suffering.

Early in the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War, Chairman Mao personally helped and guided us in taking the road of revolution and founded the Shaoshan branch of the Chinese Communist Party, one of the first and staunchest Party branches in China's

countryside. Led by it, the people of Shaoshan waged several decades of bitter and hard struggles. In the most difficult days of our struggle, at the crucial moment of the revolution, Chairman Mao taught us to work hard for the revolution, have no fear of heaven, earth, ghosts or execution, and fight the Kuomintang reactionaries and the Right and "Left" opportunist lines inside the Party. Under his wise leadership, we and the people of the whole country finally won the great victory of the new-democratic revolution.

After liberation, it was our great leader Chairman Mao who taught us to get organized and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line undermining the movement for mutual aid and co-operation, and thereby brought about the rapid progress of the movement. He warmly supported the Shaoshan people's initiative in taking the socialist road by writing from Peking to educate and encourage us. Chairman Mao's solicitude greatly inspired us. After a long absence of 32 years, Chairman Mao returned to Shaoshan in 1959, inspected our commune and wrote the splendid poem *Shaoshan Revisited* in which he excoriated the Right opportunists inside the Party who shamelessly attacked the Party's general line, the big

leap forward and the people's communes. Two lines from the poem read:

Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve

**Which dares to make sun and moon
shine in new skies.**

He encouraged us to bring this revolutionary spirit into play, to be self-reliant, work hard and valiantly march forward along the broad road of continued revolution.

Over the last 50 years and more, Chairman Mao, busy as he was, managed to find time to make several visits to Shaoshan, call at the houses of the poor and lower-middle peasants for heart-to-heart talks, raise our class consciousness and point out the revolutionary road for us to take. The great leader loved his people and the people had flesh-and-blood ties with him. Huge crowds often pressed round Chairman Mao, cheering and jumping for joy as we poured out our warm love for the great leader whom we hold in boundless esteem. And the poor and lower-middle peasants clasped Chairman Mao's hands tightly and looked up at his kind face, with tears of happiness trickling down their cheeks while absorbed in listening to his admonitions. From time to time these happy scenes flash back in our memories and stir us to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Throughout his life our great leader Chairman Mao dedicated all his energy to the liberation of the Chinese

people, the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and the cause of communism. Moreover, he often taught his family to have the motherland's future, the nation's destiny and the people's suffering at heart when the nation was in danger and the broad masses suffered. He taught them to work for the interests of the motherland instead of for their own families and to work for the interests of the people instead of for themselves. Chairman Mao sent his family members to work and fight where conditions were most difficult and most dangerous. At every important historical period of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao's dear and near ones were always found heroically laying down their lives for the revolution. Whether it was in the high tide of the peasants' movement, the trying days of white terror, on battlefields shrouded in gun smoke, in enemy prison cells or on execution grounds, they persevered from first to last Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and set us a brilliant example in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We people of Shaoshan for ever cherish the memory of Chairman Mao, the great leader and great teacher, our benefactor close to our hearts. We vow to turn grief into strength, carry out Chairman Mao's behests, for ever carry on the revolutionary tradition of the Shaoshan people which he himself cultivated, for ever uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and make revolution under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought all our lives.

The People of the Chingkang Mountains Take a Vow

by the Chinese Communist Party Committee of
the Chingkang Mountains in Kiangsi Province

GREY-HAIRED veterans of the Red Army, former Red Guards, old-time members of the insurrectionary detachment, seven- and eight-year-old Little Red Guards . . . all burst into tears on the afternoon of September 9 when the news of the death of the great leader Chairman Mao came to the Chingkang Mountains. As big as the universe is, it is not big enough to hold the tremendous grief of the people of the Chingkang Mountains; if the four seas consisted of ink, it would not be enough to write down the enormous sentiments the people of the Chingkang Mountains have for their leader.

At an important historical juncture of the Chinese revolution 49 years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao, with the courage and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, personally launched the Autumn Harvest Uprising and led troops into the Chingkang Mountains and set up the first rural revolutionary base area in the history of the Chinese revolution.

In those difficult years of the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains, our great leader Chairman Mao led us many times in smashing the Kuomintang reactionaries' "encirclement and suppression," in fighting the local despots and distributing land to the tillers so that the 500-li Chingkang Mountains became a scene of revolution and everywhere "wind and thunder are stirring" and "flags and banners are flying." Chairman Mao also led us in resolute struggles against the Right and "Left" opportunist lines inside the Party, thus making it possible for "daily enlarging the territory under our independent regime, deepening the agrarian revolution, extending the people's political power and expanding the Red Army and the Red Guards." The history of the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains convincingly testifies to this irrefutable truth: Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the only correct line for the Chinese revolution; the road of building rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities — the road

opened up by Chairman Mao — was the only correct road for the Chinese revolution. The brilliant works *Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?* and *The Struggle in the Ching kang Mountains* written by Chairman Mao in the Ching kang Mountains are a scientific Marxist summing-up of the experience in the Chinese revolution and the struggle in the Ching kang Mountains; they are important documents in the struggle against the Right and "Left" opportunist lines inside the Party and the mighty ideological weapon guiding us from victory to victory.

Fighting for the interests of the poor people and for the victory of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao went through all kinds of hardships. He ate the same food — a kind of red rice and pumpkin — as we the people of the Ching kang Mountains ate and, like us, used the same kind of oil lamp to light his dwelling. With a big rain-hat on his head and a pair of straw sandals on his feet, Chairman Mao trudged up and down the rugged Ching kang Mountains. His great thought and revolutionary practice and his fine style of going deep among the masses and hard struggle will impress us for ever. Soon after the founding of New China, Chairman Mao sent a central delegation to the old revolutionary base areas in the south to convey his kind concern to the people there; when it got to the Ching kang Mountains, it brought us a splendid inscription in Chairman Mao's own calligraphy: "Carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory." In late May 1965, Chairman Mao again ascended the Ching kang Mountains. In his poem *Reascending Ching kangshan*, he spoke highly of our Ching kang Mountains: "Everywhere orioles sing, swallows dart" as

"I find new scenes replacing the old." Busy as he was, he nevertheless received the representatives of the Party, government, army and people of the Ching kang Mountain Prefecture and posed for a photo with us while encouraging us to continue the revolution. Though all this is now in the past, it is as if it happened only yesterday. When we recall it, we are deeply moved and feel as if our esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher is still with us.

*Whipping the horse on to cover ten thousand li,
We brave all kinds of hardships to hold the red flag
high.*

*When we think of Chairman Mao,
We become dauntless in the revolutionary struggle.*

In the days when the flames of war raged, we believed firmly in one truth: Following Chairman Mao means victory. The death of our great leader Chairman Mao is an inestimable loss to our Party, army and the people of all nationalities in our country. We people of the Ching kang Mountains vow to the Party Central Committee: We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the Party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must closely rally round the Party Central Committee, deepen the great struggle of criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and repulsing the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and strive for still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

Carry Forward the Yen an Spirit, Win Still Greater Victories

by the Party branch and poor and lower-middle peasants of the Yangchialing Production Brigade in Yen an

THE passing of the esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has plunged our brigade's Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants into immeasurable grief. Recalling Chairman Mao's fighting activity during the years he was in Yangchialing, the magnificent contributions he made in leading the Chinese revolution here, his warm concern for us and his kind teachings, we feel that Chairman Mao is still with us and commanding our struggle.

Moving to Yangchialing in November 1938, Chairman Mao lived in a cave dwelling, wore homespun cotton clothes, ate cooked millet and used an oil lamp for lighting. He worked day and night under such hard conditions for the cause of the emancipation of the toiling masses. It was here that Chairman Mao wrote a series

of brilliant works of Marxism-Leninism, formulating the wise and correct line, principles and policies for the Chinese revolution. It was here that Chairman Mao led the great rectification movement and the production campaign, personally convoked and presided over the Party's Seventh National Congress and made the famous statement that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. It was here that Chairman Mao delivered the brilliant report *Talks at the Yen an Forum on Literature and Art*, thereby indicating the orientation that literature and art must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. And it was here that Chairman Mao wrote the article *The Orientation of the Youth Movement* and pointed to the bright road for the revolutionary young people to take, namely, to integrate with the workers and peasants. In particular, what

we will never forget is that Chairman Mao delivered a speech at the reception in honour of the labour heroes of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region in which he pointed out that getting organized **"is the only road to liberation for the people, the only road from poverty to prosperity and the only road to victory in the War of Resistance."**

There were so many weighty matters that Chairman Mao was required to handle every day. Yet, he always managed to put aside time to take part with the masses in the production campaign. He often went among us, kindly inquiring about our lives, how the crops were doing, whether or not the tax in kind for national salvation was heavy, and did we or didn't we have surplus grain. He encouraged us to get organized, increase production and support the revolutionary war. The day in 1939 when our esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao had a photo taken with us in Yangchialing is most unforgettable. This was our greatest honour and happiness.

Living with Chairman Mao, we learnt to overcome difficulties with the spirit of hard struggle. Once when Chairman Mao came to our threshing-ground and saw a lot of green turnip leaves scattered about outside the ground, he told us that if the leaves were collected and dried and preserved, they would be valuable in difficult

times. We are going to liberate the poverty-stricken and disaster-ridden people all over China, he said, and this requires us to work hard and perseveringly. His words were a profound education for everyone there.

For more than 30 years since then, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have launched battles against heaven, earth and the reactionaries, and in the course of struggle we have become more and more enlightened and the road we have taken has become broader and broader. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which was initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, we have used Chairman Mao's important instructions as our weapon and waged resolute struggles against the capitalist-roaders in the Party, thus dealing heavy blows to the capitalist forces in the countryside and changing our Yangchialing from good to better. All Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants in our brigade are determined to turn grief into strength, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the cause of the proletarian revolution in China pioneered by Chairman Mao through to the end. We will carry forward the Yen-an spirit, redouble our efforts in work and strive to make more contributions to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

We Pledge to Defend Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

by Tsunyi city Party committee

WE mourn the passing of our most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao with the most profound grief.

Chairman Mao loved the people of Tsunyi and the people of Tsunyi have boundless esteem and love for the great leader Chairman Mao. In January 1935, Chairman Mao and the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army reached Tsunyi during the Long March and held the historic Tsunyi Meeting. This brought to an end the rule of Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line over the Party Central Committee and established the leading position of Chairman Mao in the whole Party. At that time the revolution was at a critical juncture and through tremendous effort Chairman Mao righted the course and saved the Party, the Red Army and the Chinese revolution and set the Chinese revolution on the correct path of Marxism-Leninism. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Not until the Tsunyi Meeting (the meeting of the Political Bureau at Tsunyi, Kweichow, in January 1935) did the Party definitively take the road of bolshevization."** (*Introducing "The Communist."*) After the Tsunyi Meeting, with the correct leadership provided by Chairman Mao, the Workers' and Peasants'

Red Army changed from being surrounded ring upon ring by the enemy to taking the initiative into its hands and, in strategic manoeuvres, won the decisive victories of crossing the Chihshui River four times, forcing the Wuchiang River to the south, thrusting west into Yunnan and advancing northward across the Tatu River. In the one battle of Tsunyi alone 20 enemy regiments were wiped out, which took a lot of the wind out of the enemy's sail. Under Chairman Mao's leadership, the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army broke through enemy encirclement, freed itself from pursuit, obstruction, and interception, moved as it pleased, manoeuvred freely, forced dangerous crossings, took enemy positions by storm and victoriously completed the world-renowned 25,000-li Long March to reach the forward positions in the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and shoulder the heavy task of saving the Chinese nation, and then went on to win the great victories of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation (1946-49).

Looking back at what has gone before, we profoundly understand that **"the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides every-**

hing." All our victories are great victories for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, great victories of Mao Tsetung Thought. The revolutionary line of Chairman Mao will always be the life-line of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country. We will "act according to the principles laid down" as Chairman Mao adjured. We will study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought hard, diligently study the history of the two-line struggle in the Party, study Chairman Mao's brilliant revolution-

ary practice, unite still more closely round the Party Central Committee, resolutely safeguard the unity and unification of the Party, obey the commands of the Party Central Committee and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with our lives. We will see to it that the revolutionary torch kindled at the Tsunyi Meeting will burn for ever in the hearts of the hundreds of millions of people and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao through to the end.

Mao Tsetung Thought Will Shine For Ever

by the Party branch of the Hsipaipo Production Brigade in Pingshan County, Hopei Province

WE were extremely grief-stricken on hearing over the radio the news of Chairman Mao's passing.

Hsipaipo was where Chairman Mao once lived and his many poor and lower-middle peasants had learnt the teachings of Chairman Mao directly from him. We respect and love Chairman Mao from the bottom of our hearts; day and night, we had longed to see him again.

We went to the small single-storey house, which was Chairman Mao's dwelling when he was in Hsipaipo, to mourn our great leader Chairman Mao on the afternoon of September 9. In May 1948, Chairman Mao travelled eastward, crossed the Yellow River and arrived at Hsipaipo from northern Shensi. Since then, the red

sun has been shining over the hills and brought an entirely new look to Hsipaipo. In those happy days, we saw with our own eyes a light burning all night in Chairman Mao's dwelling, where he worked labouriously day in day out for the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. Chairman Mao was very busy but he often took time out to talk to us poor and lower-middle peasants, taught us the revolutionary truth, passed on to us his experience in rice-planting and, occasionally, even joined us in the harvest. In winter Chairman Mao wore an old cotton-quilted coat as he always led a very simple and plain life. He called on comrades working in the departments under the Party Central Committee to save their food grain and cotton for the poor and lower-middle peasants. Chairman Mao always identified himself with the masses. Chairman Mao truly is nearer and dearer to us than our fathers and mothers are.

Hsipaipo is a witness to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's indelibly magnificent deeds and exploits. Here at Hsipaipo, Chairman Mao personally gave the commands for the three world-famous great campaigns — the Liaohsi-Shenyang, the Huaihai and the Peiping-Tientsin campaigns, and led the people of the whole country in overthrowing the Chiang dynasty. Here at Hsipaipo, he wrote *Carry the Revolution Through to the End* and 21 other brilliant articles which enriched the treasure house of Marxist theory. Here at Hsipaipo, Chairman Mao himself led us in struggling against Liu Shao-chi's reactionary line and in winning great victories in the land reform and the Party rectification movement. One particularly unforgettable thing for us is that in



Members of the Hsipaipo Production Brigade Party branch commemorate Chairman Mao in front of site of the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

March 1949, here at Hsipaipo, Chairman Mao personally convoked and presided over the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee and delivered a report of great historic significance. Like an inextinguishable beacon light, this report will always light up our path of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Hold Still Higher the Red Banner of Taching

WHEN the sad news of the passing of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao reached Taching, the workers at this oilfield looked fixedly at the portrait of Chairman Mao and gazed for a long time at the photo of Chairman Mao meeting "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi, the outstanding representative of the Taching workers, taken at the Party's Ninth Congress. They recalled Chairman Mao's warm solicitude for Taching's workers and their tears poured out.

The imperialists were blockading us, the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists were putting pressure on us and inside the country Liu Shao-chi and his like were whipping up the evil wind of cutting back industry when the campaign to open up Taching began. The hardships were great and the contradictions many. Workers and cadres repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's *On Contradiction* and *On Practice*, took class struggle as the key link, resolutely put proletarian politics in command, upheld Party leadership, went in for mass movements in a big way, gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of being daunted by neither difficulties nor death and went forward against wind and tide. Liu Shao-chi and his kind wantonly attacked mass movements on the industrial front, slandered our campaign as "great confusion" and "one awful mess; inconsistent with building industry," and tried in vain to shackle the advance of the working class of Taching. At this critical moment, Chairman Mao personally approved "**The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company**" which pointed out the orientation for socialist industry. Illuminated by the radiance of "**The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company**," the working class of Taching criticized the revisionist line in running industrial enterprises, took its own road of developing industry and within three years had built the Taching Oilfield, thus smashing the economic blockade by the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries and helping to make our country basically self-sufficient in oil. When Chairman Mao in 1964 issued the great call "**In industry, learn from Taching**" and raised the red banner of Taching, it was a great encouragement to the working class of Taching.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and

In looking back to the course of fighting, we deeply feel that all victories of the Chinese people were won under Chairman Mao's leadership and are all great victories for Mao Tsetung Thought. We firmly believe that the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought will for ever illuminate the Chinese people's road of advance.

by the Party committee of Taching

the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, the workers have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepened the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, adhered to the socialist orientation of the enterprise, upheld the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and have given play to the spirit of revolution plus all-out efforts so that there has been greater development of the oilfield. Take the output of oil for example. Today's Taching is equivalent to six Tachings before the Great Cultural Revolution started.

All of the Taching Oilfield's victories were won under the warm solicitude of Chairman Mao. "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi once said: "What did we rely on to conquer this oilfield? Reams and reams could be written but they all boil down to this: reliance on Mao Tsetung Thought, on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. . . . All difficulties, no matter how tough and big, are merely paper tigers before Mao Tsetung Thought." The "Iron Man" said what was in the hearts of the working class of Taching.

Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao! You live for ever in our hearts, we will be eternally faithful to your proletarian revolutionary line and we will carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China you pioneered. We are determined to turn grief into strength, carry out your behests, study ever more assiduously the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and your works, resolutely take class struggle as the key link, uphold the Party's basic line and resolutely persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must rally closely round the Party Central Committee, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, continue to develop the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victorious achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and strive to win still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

We are determined to hold still higher the red banner of Taching.

The Red Sun Always Illuminates the Tachai Road

by the Party branch and poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Brigade

WHEN we heard the news of the passing of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao the several hundred men, women, old and young, gathered in the meeting hall all burst into tears. Our hearts were full of sorrow. Dear as our fathers and mothers are, dearer still is Chairman Mao. Deep as the rivers and seas are, deeper still is Chairman Mao's warm solicitude for us.

Those who have known the rigours of a harsh winter appreciate the warmth of the sun, and the poor and lower-middle peasants who have known the misery and suffering of the old society love Chairman Mao best. We owe New China and the fine socialist society we live in today to the Chinese Communist Party founded and led by Chairman Mao. We owe the new Tachai of today to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Our great leader Chairman Mao personally set up this red banner of Tachai. Each and every achievement by Tachai was accomplished under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao. Each and every step forward to victory it made was due to the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

When we look back at the road taken by the peasants of Tachai and the people of the whole country, we know we shall never forget the great concern of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. It was the Communist Party led by Chairman Mao which led us in overthrowing the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism weighing down on us and enabled us poor and lower-middle peasants and all the labouring people of our country to become masters of the country for the first time. It was Chairman Mao who called upon us to get organized, form ourselves into mutual-aid teams, agricultural producers' co-operatives and then rural people's communes and enabled us to embark on the glorious path of common prosperity. During the three years of temporary economic difficulties, 1959-61, Liu Shao-chi pushed a revisionist line calling for the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of farm output quotas for individual households with each on its own and Teng Hsiao-ping spewed his "white cat, black cat" theme so that some people began to lose their way. Chairman Mao issued the timely great call "Never forget class struggle." The Party branch of the Tachai Brigade led the poor and lower-middle peasants to resolutely keep to the socialist orientation, fight the perverse wind, refuse to sell grain above state-fixed prices, refuse to sell fodder at higher prices, refuse to reclaim land for themselves and work single-mindedly for socialism, thus consolidating and developing the collective economy.

We remember that in 1963 when Tachai was struck by an extraordinary flood, the class enemies began egging people on to flee and look after themselves. Again it was Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking of self-reliance which lit up our hearts. We refused the relief grain, funds and materials which the state had sent. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai relied on their stout fiery hearts and their own hands to defeat this natural adversity. That autumn no less grain was sold to the state by our brigade, no less money put into collective accumulation and no less income earned by the brigade members than called for by the original plan. We remember how Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping pushed their bourgeois reactionary line and persecuted the cadres of our brigade during the socialist education movement in 1964. It was the document "Some Current Problems Raised in the Socialist Education Movement in the Rural Areas," which was drawn up under Chairman Mao's direction and severely criticized Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois reactionary line that was "Left" in appearance but Right in essence, that saved Tachai. As we recall each stage of the struggle in Tachai, we feel more and more that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life-line of us poor and lower-middle peasants.

Hundreds of millions of people during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao rose up to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, smashed their schemes to restore capitalism and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus saving us poor and lower-middle peasants from reliving the miserable life and suffering all over again. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is fine! By providing the broad masses with a revolutionary line, Chairman Mao has put up a wall of bronze to combat and prevent revisionism. Teng Hsiao-ping wanted to reverse the correct appraisal of the Great Cultural Revolution but this shall never be! We must always remember the Party's basic line, get a thorough understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party and set our minds for a long struggle against the capitalist-roaders. Whoever engages in restoration and retrogression will have a rebellion on his hands! Wherever capitalist-roaders appear, they will be struggled against and vanquished there!

Today's Tachai grew out of struggle. Given the course set by Chairman Mao and given the sharp weapon provided by Chairman Mao for combating and opposing revisionism, we shall struggle no matter how many and how great the storms and stresses that lie before us. In order to fight better, we will study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought harder.

It Is People, Not Things, That Are Decisive

THE recent defection of top-flight Soviet air force pilot Lieutenant Viktor Ivanovich Belenko in a Mig-25, "the most sophisticated Soviet fighter plane," and of another Soviet pilot, Lieutenant V.I. Zasimov, in an An-2 plane has been the subject of much comment throughout the world and provides much food for thought.

Trying to whitewash Belenko's defection, TASS hurriedly claimed that it was a "totally unforeseen" occurrence brought about by "an unforeseen concatenation of events." According to TASS, "a plane piloted by airman V.I. Belenko lost its bearings" and "lacked enough fuel for a return flight."

In other words, it was just an isolated accident, a matter of things and not of people; a technical mishap, not a political incident. Clearly, the Kremlin's attempts to gloss things over can only accentuate what it has intended to cover up.

The defection of the two Soviet flyers is only the latest episode in a whole series of incidents that have repeatedly taken place in the Soviet armed forces. Developments over the years prove that these incidents were the expressions of the sharp contradictions plaguing Soviet society today. They were eruptions in an inexorable process of unrest and disintegration following the radical changes that have taken place in the Soviet armed forces as regards their character and the role they play. Therefore, these are manifestations of an acute political problem.

Following is a cursory review of such incidents which occurred in various branches of the Soviet armed forces in recent years:

The Mig-25 fighter piloted by Lt. V.I. Belenko on September 6, 1976, is believed to be "an ultra-modern fighter plane, the favourite of the Soviet military." Its construction and sophisticated equipment are jealously guarded as "top secret." Mig-25 pilots are chosen after strict screening and investigation. Belenko refused to be repatriated, and asked for asylum in the United States. Replying to questions about his reasons for defecting, Belenko said, among other things, that "the Soviet Union today resembles tsarist Russia."

Then on September 23 came the defection of Lieutenant V.I. Zasimov who flew an An-2 plane from Tbilisi in the Soviet Union to Iran. Zasimov reportedly said in Iran that he "could not put up with the (Soviet) system any longer."

In November 1975, the crew of the Soviet missile-carrying destroyer, *Watch (Storozhevoi)*, called "one of the up-to-date craft in the Soviet fleet," mutinied. The Soviet authorities immediately sent aircraft and warships to put down the mutiny. According to the Swedish paper *Express* "the immediate cause of the mutiny was the Angolan war" because "the crew resented the prospect of further extension of their service." The French paper *Le Figaro* pointed out that this was because "there were deep-rooted causes for hidden discontent in some military units, including naval units." The armed intervention in Czechoslovakia "had left its stamp on all of the Soviet armed forces."

In November 1972, a mutiny broke out on a Soviet submarine in a Norwegian fjord.

One senior and two junior officers on a nuclear submarine of the Soviet Baltic Fleet were arrested in the summer of 1969. They had clandestinely distributed in 1968 copies of a letter accusing the privileged strata in the country of oppression and exploitation, denouncing great-Russian chauvinism and protesting the armed intervention in Czechoslovakia.

The crew of a Riga-based Soviet nuclear submarine rose in mutiny in 1969.

In August 1968, a number of the Soviet troops invading Czechoslovakia deserted and sided with the unarmed Czechoslovak people who were protesting against Soviet invasion. Some Soviet divisions were called back home only a few days after the invasion because their men had voiced disapproval of the armed intervention.

In places inhabited by the minority peoples in the Ukraine, the Caucasus and the Baltic states, soldiers in some units refused to carry out the orders of the Soviet authorities to crack down on popular struggle.

Notwithstanding the differing circumstances, the above gives the lie to the Brezhnev clique from various

angles and reveals to some degree the fundamental weaknesses of Soviet social-imperialism.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique is a pack of militarists and advocates of the theory that weapons decide everything. Since the clique's usurpation of Party, government and military power, the Soviet armed forces have been turned into an instrument for maintaining the fascist regime at home, carrying out aggression and expansion abroad and scrambling for world hegemony. The new tsars have plunged the country headlong into a mad arms drive. Their military spending surpasses that of the other superpower, the United States; their armaments can match those of the United States; the total number of Soviet servicemen is double that of the United States, and Soviet armed forces stationed in other countries outnumber U.S. forces overseas.

With the rapid inflation of Soviet arms, the momentum of Soviet social-imperialist aggression and expansion abroad increases. The Kremlin overlords have declared that they are on "a historic offensive" "on the entire front of global confrontation" and are "prepared to fight a war with any kind of weaponry."

However, it is a historical fact that all reactionaries who suppress the people at home and launch aggression and expansion abroad have ended in ignominious failure. Lenin said: **"In the final analysis, victory in any war depends on the spirit animating the masses that spill their own blood on the field of battle. The conviction that the war is in a just cause and the realization that their lives must be laid down for the welfare of their brothers strengthen the morale of the fighting men and enable them to endure incredible hardships."** (*Speech at an Enlarged Conference of Workers and Red Army Men in Rogozhsko-Simonovsky District of Moscow.*) Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive. The contest of strength is not only a contest of military and economic power, but also a contest of human power and morale. Military and economic power is necessarily wielded by people."** (*On Protracted War.*)

These brilliant theses bear out a law of history that a just war of the people against aggression is bound to win, while an unjust war of aggression against the people is doomed to defeat. This truth also is proved by the history of Russia and the Soviet Union.

In World War I, tsarist Russia brutally ordered its army to suppress in blood the people's revolutionary movement at home and to fight a war with other imperialist powers for world hegemony. It failed, however, to avert the miserable doom that awaited it.

When Hitler attacked the Soviet Union in World War II, the latter was numerically far behind Nazi Ger-

many in weaponry and steel. Yet the Soviet people and armed forces fighting against aggression and for the defence of their socialist motherland under the leadership of Stalin defeated the armed-to-the-teeth Hitler hordes.

The Brezhnev clique today is going down the same road the tsar and Hitler took. It can be said with certainty that they can never evade the objective law which inexorably sent both the tsar and Hitler to their extinction.

The Brezhnev clique keeps its army under very rigid control. The Soviet revisionists educate their soldiers in fascism and militarism and force them to obey orders blindly and absolutely. They keep watch on Soviet soldiers and persecute them in undisguised fascist ways, asserting that soldiers must be put under "twofold and even threefold surveillance." Their military courts and espionage organ, "the committee of state security" (K.G.B.) keep close watch on the remarks and behaviour of ordinary officers and men.

But weapons must be used by man after all. Whatever means the Brezhnev clique may use, it cannot long shackle the ideas of the Soviet people, including the ordinary Soviet officers and men.

Is the rank and file of the Soviet army willing to put down in blood on orders from above the masses of Soviet workers and peasants who rise in resistance against oppression and exploitation by the new tsars?

Do Soviet soldiers believe they are "discharging an internationalist obligation" when they face the wrathful denunciation and resistance of the Czechoslovak people, men and women, old and young, under Soviet occupation?

Do the looks of hatred encountered by Soviet soldiers in Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria and Mongolia wherever they go have no effect on them?

Did Soviet armymen feel honoured after they were driven out of Egypt amid shouts of "Russians, go home!"?

Will Soviet sailors sent to remote oceans throughout the world to carry out aggression and expansion and seek maritime hegemonism really believe they are "defending" their Soviet frontiers?

An army whose major task is to carry out aggression and expansion and suppress the people can never maintain high morale. With the development of the revolutionary struggle of the Soviet people, the discontent and resistance of the rank-and-file Soviet soldier against the new tsars will certainly increase in intensity. This is a knotty problem the Brezhnev clique cannot solve with the help of any sophisticated weapon!

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent, September 26)

Soviet Military Threat: Reality, Not "Myths"

DEEMING any talk about a Soviet threat taboo, the Kremlin rulers have denounced comments on the new tsars' military menace to other countries on the basis of facts as "fabricated myths." They have alleged that "no Soviet menace exists at all" and "the Soviet Union threatens no one."

Can it be that the new tsars really threaten no one with all their feverish arms expansion and war preparations and their aggression and expansion in all parts of the world?

A mere look at the military situation in Europe in the past year shows that the new tsars' military menace to Western Europe is not a "myth" but stark reality.

In August 1975, when the European security conference was still being acted out, some Western press, comparing the present with the Munich scheme of nearly 40 years ago, noted that they sensed a rather strong Munich smell in Helsinki. It was no European security conference but a European insecurity conference. Developments in the past year point to the fact that the war danger was obviously mounting in Europe as the new tsars increased their military threat against Western Europe.

Barely a month after the European security conference, in September 1975, the Soviet Union tested its rockets over the Barents Sea on Europe's northern flank. The roaring rockets made a bitter mockery of the sanctimonious talk about "detente" at the conference. In August, one year after the European security conference, Soviet missiles again roared over the Barents Sea, deeply worrying the West European public. Now, when the 31st Session of the U.N. General Assembly has just begun and Gromyko is chanting his usual hymn of "disarmament," the new tsars tested their missiles for the third time over the same Barents Sea. One may well ask: How can this sabre-rattling be dismissed as a mere "myth" and not harsh reality?

The Soviet Union has not confined itself to testing guided missiles three times over the northern flank of Europe in a year. The Western press has quoted reliable sources as saying that after the tests the Soviet Union had deployed MIRVs in Central Europe.

Soviet military exercises in North, Central and Southeast Europe are now held more frequently than ever and on an increasing scale. The new tsars' armed forces deployed in Central Europe have been reinforced again and again and now greatly outnumber the NATO forces numerically. Soviet aircraft, guns, tanks and other armour there outstrip NATO's in number and existing Soviet weapons are constantly being replaced with more sophisticated ones.

One may well ask: Is all this "myth" or reality?

Last August, the new tsars dispatched the aircraft carrier *Kiev* to intimidate Western Europe as soon as it was commissioned. It left the Black Sea and entered the Mediterranean through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles Straits. It then cruised westward in the Mediterranean and reached the Soviet Baltic naval base by passing through the Straits of Gibraltar, the North Atlantic and the North Sea. By sending their aircraft carrier to throw its weight around all along the southern, western, northern and eastern coasts of Western Europe, the new tsars taught those who once harboured illusions about the European security conference another lesson.

What is the significance of the cruise of the carrier *Kiev*? An answer to the question was given by Soviet Fleet Admiral S.G. Gorshkov. In his book, *The Sea Power of the State*, which came off the press not long ago, the admiral made some frank remarks on the nature, tasks and role of the Soviet navy which are naturally applicable to the *Kiev*. Following are two typical remarks he made:

"In 1783, the tsarist government, taking advantage of its naval superiority in the Black Sea, annexed the Crimea without war and made it a part of the Russian state, and in 1830, without taking any military action, formed a defence alliance with Turkey in its favour."

"In many cases, a show of naval force without taking armed action may achieve political ends merely by exerting pressure through its latent power or by threatening to take military action."

These remarks by the top dog in the Soviet navy are worth reading as they are franker than the lipservice to "European security," "disarmament" and "detente" paid by the Kremlin demagogues. They serve to shed a revealing light on some of the new tsars' designs:

1. Unleash wars of aggression and annex the territories of others by means of Soviet military strength;
2. Dominate the seas by relying on their naval supremacy and force other countries to conclude unequal treaties with them;
3. Realize their hegemonist political aim by such gangster methods as displaying their "latent power" and "threatening to take military action."

Such a shameless aggressive statement would have caused the old-line imperialists to blush for being far behind the new tsars.

All this is certainly not a "myth" but grim reality. The actions were committed by the new tsars and the words came directly from their own mouths. Still, they

(Continued on p. 45.)

Memorial Meetings Held in Many Countries To Mourn Chinese People's Great Leader Chairman Mao

Albania

THE Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of Albania and the Tirana District Party Committee jointly held a grand meeting at the Palace of Culture in Tirana on September 17 to solemnly mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The meeting was attended by Albanian Party and state leaders Mehmet Shehu, Adil Carcani, Hekuran Isai, Hysni Kapo, Kadri Hazbiu, Manush Myftiu, Pali Miska, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Spiro Koleka, Llambi Gegprifti, Pilo Peristeri, Qirjako Mihali, Xhafer Spahiu and Petro Dode as well as Member of the Party Central Committee Nexhmije Hoxha; Minister of Foreign Affairs Nesti Nase; and Members of the Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers.

It was also attended by over 1,000 representatives of various circles in Tirana.

Han Po, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, and other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy, Chinese personnel in other fields and representatives of Chinese students in Tirana also were at the meeting.

Presiding over the meeting, Mehmet Shehu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, said with grief: "The Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the Tirana District Party Committee call this meeting today to honour the memory of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, and the most esteemed friend of our people and our Party."

Comrade Shehu said: "The passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung has evoked infinite sorrow in the hearts of the great Chinese people and the fraternal Chinese Communists as well as the Albanian people and Albanian Communists and all progressive people and revolutionaries in the world, because Comrade Mao Tsetung was a great Marxist-Leninist and the successor to the genial work of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

"Comrade Mao Tsetung made great efforts to strengthen the bond of friendship between the Albanian and Chinese peoples, between the Albanian Party of Labour and the Communist Party of China and between the Albanian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China. This friendship is built on the steel-

like basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and is everlasting. Today, we share the deep grief of the fraternal Chinese Communists and the Chinese people over the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung and wish to assure them that the Albanian people and Albanian Communists will be with them unflinchingly, both in times of adversity and in moments of felicity, as Comrade Mao Tsetung expected of us, as Comrade Hoxha has taught us and as is demanded by the interests of our two peoples and two Parties and the interests of socialism and revolution.

"Comrade Mao Tsetung will be remembered in our hearts!"

Comrade Shehu then asked all present to stand in silent tribute to the memory of Comrade Mao Tsetung for three minutes.

In a memorial speech at the meeting, Hysni Kapo, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Party Central Committee, said: "The immense loss caused by the passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung has brought indescribable grief to the Chinese Communists and the fraternal Chinese people. It has also plunged the Albanian Communists and the entire Albanian people into indescribable grief. With reverence and deep grief, they cherish the memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung and his illustrious accomplishments. Chairman Mao Tsetung and his illustrious accomplishments will remain immortal."

He pointed out: "Comrade Mao Tsetung unflinchingly dedicated his whole revolutionary life and all his energies and wisdom to the Chinese people's cause of liberation and progress, to the cause of revolution and socialism in China, to the cause of the international proletariat and freedom-loving peoples and to the cause of communism."

Dwelling at length on the main activities of Chairman Mao Tsetung in various periods of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Kapo praised Chairman Mao Tsetung for his historic exploits in applying and developing Marxism-Leninism in accordance with the concrete conditions in China and leading the Chinese revolution in continuously marching toward victory. "For half a century and more, Comrade Mao Tsetung firmly led the Communist Party of China in various stages of the Chinese revolution and socialist construction, charted the road to victory for the Party and trained and tempered it into a new-type revolutionary Party in the uncompromising class struggle against all anti-Marxist ideological trends and the 'Left' and Right opportunist trends from Chen Tu-hsiu, Li Li-san, Wang

Ming and Chang Kuo-tao to Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping," he said.

He added: "Comrade Mao Tsetung was the direct inspirer and leader of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which has overthrown capitalist-roaders, upheld and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, mobilized hundreds of millions of labouring people to plunge into a vigorous revolutionary movement and served them as a great school of lively class education. The victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, a victory of revolution over counter-revolution, a victory of socialism over capitalism and a victory of the revolutionary line represented by Comrade Mao Tsetung over the bourgeois revisionist line represented by Liu Shao-chi and his partners."

Comrade Kapo pointed out that Comrade Mao Tsetung led the struggle to smash the attempt by Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping and company to restore capitalism.

Comrade Kapo said that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has demonstrated the might of Mao Tsetung Thought. Warmly responding to the call of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the broad masses of the Chinese people have smashed the futile attempts of traitors and renegades to restore capitalism and push revisionism and constantly promoted the development of revolution. In the fierce class struggle, the broad masses of the Chinese working people have united still more closely along the revolutionary line of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Comrade Kapo noted: "Chairman Mao Tsetung was not only the beloved and great leader of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people but also an eminent Marxist-Leninist thinker and theoretician and the successor to the ideas and genial work of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. The Marxist-Leninist ideas of Comrade Mao Tsetung on continuously carrying out class struggle in socialist society, on the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads, and on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat are an immensely valuable and creative contribution to the theory of scientific socialism."

"Comrade Mao Tsetung was a great fighter against modern revisionism headed by the Soviet revisionists," Comrade Kapo pointed out. "He performed extraordinary exploits in exposing revisionism and defending Marxism-Leninism. When revisionism emerged in the Soviet Union, Comrade Mao Tsetung initiated a struggle by the Communist Party of China against this great danger to the international communist and workers' movements and exposed the anti-Marxist viewpoints and action of the Khrushchov leading clique in the Soviet Union."

"Life has proved the correctness of this Marxist-Leninist stand," Comrade Kapo declared.

He said: "The name of Comrade Mao Tsetung is dearly loved and highly esteemed by the people of all

countries and the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary Communists of the world. His works on anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles contain theses of tremendous value, both in theory and in practice, to the struggle against imperialism, especially against the two superpowers and their policies of aggression and war, and to the people of various countries engaged in movements for their own liberation."

"Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha are the inspirers and forgers of the great, fraternal and revolutionary friendship and close Marxist-Leninist unity between our two Parties, two peoples and two countries. This friendship and internationalist unity are unbreakable and have stood all tests," he added.

Comrade Kapo declared: "In this moment of extremely deep and utmost grief for the fraternal Communist Party of China and the Chinese people who lost their great and esteemed leader Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people side wholeheartedly with them and wish to extend to them our sincerest feelings of communist solidarity.

"Our Party and our people are fully confident that the fraternal Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, inspired by Comrade Mao Tsetung's teachings and taking his struggle and noble revolutionary qualities as an example, will surely turn grief into strength, fight with redoubled efforts to firmly continue and carry forward his brilliant revolutionary work and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and win new and more magnificent victories in building socialism in the People's Republic of China and thoroughly smash whatever schemes imperialism and revisionism hatch to oppose the Chinese people and disrupt Chairman Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line.

"It is the firm conviction of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people that the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will certainly follow the road charted by Chairman Mao Tsetung and win fresh victories in the struggle against international imperialism, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism in particular, and against modern revisionism, and will undoubtedly further enhance the reputation and prestige of the People's Republic of China in the world."

Comrade Kapo said in conclusion: The Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people are likewise convinced and assure that the internationalist friendship between Albania and China, which is of benefit to our two peoples, to the cause of revolution and socialism and to the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries, will be steadily strengthened and tempered without fail. Eternal glory to Comrade Mao Tsetung!

From September 10 to 18, over 3,600 representatives of all circles in Tirana came to the Chinese Embassy to offer condolences on the passing of Chairman

CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG W HEARTS OF REVOLUTIONA



Korea: Representatives from all walks of life in Pyongyang go to the Chinese Embassy with wreaths to mourn with deepest grief the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.



Japan: Many people have called at the Chinese Embassy to offer their condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Picture shows mourners signing condolence books and writing tributes in them.

Below right: **Burma:** Young people bring wreaths to the Chinese Embassy to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.



ILL LIVE FOR EVER IN THE RY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

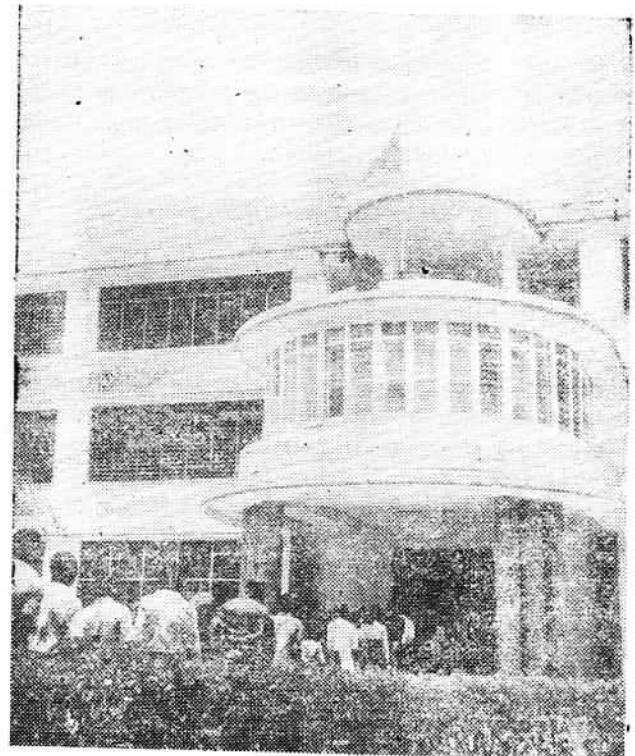
Albania: Representatives of various mass organizations in Tirana at the Chinese Embassy mourn with the deepest grief the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.



Romania: Workers at the Ploiesti "May 1" Plant hold a memorial meeting to mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Ethiopia: The masses hold portraits of the late Chairman Mao Tsetung to mourn his death during a September 12 rally in Addis Ababa commemorating the second anniversary of Ethiopia's Revolutionary Day.

The Congo: Brazzaville residents go to the Chinese Embassy in groups to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.



Mao Tsetung. Meanwhile, more than 1,500 messages and letters of condolence from all parts of Albania were sent to the Chinese Embassy. Various kinds of mourning ceremonies also were held in 23 districts during the mourning period.

Romania

A SOLEMN memorial meeting to mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung took place in Bucharest on September 17.

It was attended by Emil Bobu, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania, Secretary of the C.P.R. Central Committee and Vice-President of the State Council; Paul Niculescu, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.P.R. Central Committee and Deputy Prime Minister; Gheorghe Pana, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.P.R. Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation; Gheorghe Radulescu, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.P.R. Central Committee and Deputy Prime Minister; Ion Dinca, Alternate Member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.P.R. Central Committee, First Secretary of the Bucharest City Committee of the C.P.R. and Mayor of Bucharest City; and Aurel Duma, Secretary of the C.P.R. Central Committee; as well as representatives of central organs and popular organizations and workers, generals and officers of the armed forces, scientists, writers and artists.

Chinese Ambassador Li Ting-chuan and other Chinese embassy officials were present.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Ion Dinca. At the beginning of the meeting, all present rose to pay silent tribute to the memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Then Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu delivered the memorial speech.

He said that the Romanian people were paying their respects to the memory of Comrade Mao Tsetung, founder and leader of the Communist Party of China and the People's Republic of China and a brilliant fighter for the international communist movement and workers' movement. "In this moment of shock and grief, our Communists and the entire working people share the sorrow of the Chinese people. Mao Tsetung will live for ever in the hearts of the Chinese people as one of the most glowing figures in the thousands of years of Chinese history and as the father of modern China. The news of the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung has produced a powerful effect on the world. All have emphatically pointed to his outstanding qualities and the magnitude of the revolutionary cause he led."

Comrade Radulescu went on to say: "Our people are joining the Chinese people in mourning the death

and cherishing the memory of a great and faithful friend of socialist Romania, who set special store by the cause of friendship and co-operation between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples. The message of condolence sent by Comrade Ceausescu gave expression to the very deep feelings of grief of the Romanian people over the passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung. It stated the conviction that the friendship, co-operation and solidarity between our two Parties and two countries will grow stronger and develop steadily."

The life and work of Comrade Mao Tsetung is the life and work of a communist revolutionary fighter, he said. His whole life and revolutionary activities were interwoven with the course of the glorious battle of the Communist Party of China against imperialism and reactionary forces, he added.

After giving an account of Chairman Mao Tsetung's brilliant course of revolution and his historical exploits, Comrade Radulescu declared: "The victory of the Chinese revolution and the birth of People's China marked a turning point in the thousands of years of history of the Chinese people and opened up before them the vistas of new life, the vistas of dignity and progress. Meanwhile, the founding of the People's Republic of China is an event of historic significance which has exerted a strong influence on the people of various nations in their fight for freedom and national independence and for a better life. Today, the fact that the 800 million Chinese people have taken the road of socialism is profoundly influencing the balance of forces in the world and the whole process of the socio-political development of the present era.

"The name and activities of Comrade Mao Tsetung are not only interlocked with the founding of the Party and the victory of the war of national liberation, but also with the tremendous achievements in the cause of building a New China."

He continued: "The 27 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China have unfolded before the world a picture of vigorous development in a socialist state. The successes scored hitherto have laid a firm foundation for the realization of the objective laid down by the Party and state. All these great victories of the Chinese people are inseparable from leadership by the Communist Party of China."

"With his theoretical works, Comrade Mao Tsetung became one of the great contemporary thinkers in the science of socio-political revolution," he pointed out.

He said: "Seeing that people are a social force in the making of history, Comrade Mao Tsetung invariably emphasized the great role of unity and constantly called on the people to get united in their struggle and work for the victory of the revolution and the building of a new system."

He added: "As is well known, People's China plays an important role in the international arena. In the

present era, she is a strong force in the struggle to combat imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to uphold peace by advocating that the peoples should fight for the sacred right to shape their own destiny, choose their own road and make use of national resources for their own development."

"The Romanian people have lost such a great and faithful friend as Comrade Mao Tsetung, a staunch champion working for the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, between our two countries and between our two peoples," he said with grief.

Referring to Romanian-Chinese friendship and co-operation, he said: "These relations are always based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, equal rights, independence, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect."

He emphasized: "The meeting and talks held between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mao Tsetung were important and decisive contributions to the establishment of a firm foundation for these mutual relations and to their all-round development and expansion."

He stated: "Deepest within their hearts, the Romanian people share the immense grief of the Chinese people caused by the passing of their beloved and respected leader Comrade Mao Tsetung. The Romanian Communists are convinced that the friendship and co-operation between Romania and China will grow steadily."

He noted: "Comrade Mao Tsetung has passed away but he left behind a firm and strong Party which strikes roots in the national reality, keeps close ties with the masses and boasts many revolutionary cadres tempered in war. In response to the call of the Party to turn grief into strength, the working people in China are determined to carry out the behests of their leader and build socialism and communism. Each of them is working with redoubled efforts at his post to win fresh success. The Romanian people wholeheartedly wish the Chinese working people still greater achievements."

He concluded by saying: "The heart of Chairman Mao Tsetung has ceased beating. But just as Marxism-Leninism and the great cause of socialism and communism are always vigorous, immortal and invincible, he will live in our hearts for ever."

From Bucharest to other parts of Romania, government offices, mass organizations, factories and mines, agricultural producers' co-operatives, scientific research units and schools also mourned the passing of Chairman Mao by holding memorial meetings or sending messages of condolence to the Chinese Embassy. From September 11 to 18, over 8,000 people came to the

Chinese Embassy to offer their condolences on Chairman Mao Tsetung's death.

Democratic Kampuchea

A BIG memorial meeting attended by around 1,000 civilians and armymen took place in Phnom Penh on September 18 to deeply mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Phnom Penh workers, agricultural co-operative members, men and women fighters in the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and cadres in state organs came in neat formations to the meeting place with extreme grief to express the Kampuchean people's boundless love and admiration for Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Attending the meeting were President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan, Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea Nuon Chea, Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea Polpot, Deputy Prime Ministers Von Vet and Son Sen, Minister of Information and Propaganda Hu Nim, Minister of Health Thiounn Thioeunn, Minister of Social Affairs Ieng Thirith, Minister of Public Works Toch Phoeun and Minister of Culture and Education Yun Yat, as well as leading members of other government departments and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army.

Chinese Ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea Sun Hao and other Chinese personnel were also present.

At 9:30, Minister of Information and Propaganda Hu Nim declared the meeting open. All the participants stood in silent tribute to the sound of funeral music.

Prime Minister Polpot delivered the memorial speech.

He said: "With most profound sorrow and a cherished memory, we are gathering here for a mass rally to express our revolutionary feelings of immense esteem and respect for the lofty soul of His Excellency, Chairman Mao Tsetung, the respected and beloved great leader of the Chinese people — our brotherly comrades-in-arms — an outstanding teacher of the international proletariat and the world's oppressed nations and oppressed people, and a close and enthusiastic comrade-in-arms of the Kampuchean people."

"The life of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung," the Prime Minister added, "was a life of profound significance in fierce revolutionary struggle, a life devoted to the liberation cause of the Chinese people, to the revolutionary cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed people, to the cause of the international proletariat and to the struggle for the cause of socialism and communism in China and the world."

Prime Minister Polpot gave a detailed account of the glorious revolutionary life of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the great achievements in revolution and socialist

construction scored by the Chinese people under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao. He said: "These great victories were the outcome of the implementation by the Chinese Communist Party of the proletarian revolutionary line under the firm leadership of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung."

He said: "The Chinese revolution under the wise and correct leadership of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung produced rich experience which has set the best and most valuable example for the contemporary world revolutionary movement after Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung summed up the experience to make it classical literature of Marxism-Leninism, namely, Mao Tsetung Thought, which is most valuable for the Chinese and world revolution of our time and in the future. His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung's works, *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society, Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War, On Protracted War, On Contradiction, On Practice, On New Democracy, On the People's Democratic Dictatorship* and *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* and his theses on the building of rural revolutionary base areas, on the role of the countryside and the city in revolutionary struggle, on people's war, on China's revolutionary art and literature, on the Great Cultural Revolution, and on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction have successfully gone through repeated tests in the revolutionary movements in China and the world, in the people's national-liberation struggle and in socialist revolution and socialist construction. These works are illustrious Marxist-Leninist literature and are immortal.

"His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung performed magnificent exploits for the Chinese nation and the whole world. He was an eminent teacher in the international revolutionary movement after Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin."

Prime Minister Polpot paid tribute to Chairman Mao Tsetung for his tremendous support and encouragement to the Kampuchean people in their struggle for national liberation and in the new stage of the revolution. He said: "The passing of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung is an extremely grievous loss to the revolutionary organization, the people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

"The Kampuchean people will never forget the most extraordinary sentiments and lofty spirit of internationalism His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung showed for the Kampuchean revolution and people. The Kampuchean people boundlessly esteem and wholeheartedly admire his noble and exemplary revolutionary life and noble revolutionary qualities. With most profound revolutionary and brotherly sentiments and with deepest grief, the Kampuchean people pay homage to

the lofty soul of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung," he added.

"As the Kampuchean revolutionary organization and the Communist Party of China as well as the people of the two countries base themselves firmly on Marxism-Leninism and on the principles of genuine equality, mutual respect, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and independence, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Kampuchean revolutionary organization and the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung have consolidated and developed the great, splendid and solid militant unity and brotherly revolutionary friendship between the Kampuchean revolutionary organization and the Communist Party of China and between the people of the two countries. It is precisely because of this solid basis that there exists between the 8 million Kampuchean people and the 800 million Chinese people splendid revolutionary unity and friendship.

"The Kampuchean revolutionary organization, the Kampuchean people, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army will continue to stand firm on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and adhere to the principled stand of equality, mutual respect, respect for sovereignty and independence, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, consolidate and develop the great militant unity and great revolutionary brotherhood between the Kampuchean revolutionary organization and the Communist Party of China and between the people of the two countries, and make them even more splendid."

Prime Minister Polpot said: "Although His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung has left the Chinese people and the oppressed people of the world, his name and his revolutionary thought will always be a beacon for the Chinese revolution and world revolution just as Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are beacons guiding the road of revolution.

"In this moment of boundless sorrow and memory, the Kampuchean revolutionary organization, the Kampuchean people, the People's Congress of Kampuchea, the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army extend with deepest revolutionary affection the most profound condolences to the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and our fraternal comrades-in-arms — the Chinese people.

"Eternal glory to His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, the respected and beloved great leader of the Chinese people, an outstanding teacher of the world revolutionary movement and a close and enthusiastic comrade-in-arms of the Kampuchean people!", the Prime Minister concluded.

(To be continued.)

Deep Condolences for Chinese People's Great Leader Chairman Mao at Chinese Missions Abroad

Mauritius

Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam of Mauritius called at the Chinese Embassy in Port Louis on September 11 to extend condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

On September 10, the representative of the Governor-General of Mauritius made a condolence call at the Chinese Embassy.

Among the 600 people calling at the Chinese Embassy from September 10 to 13 were Mauritian Cabinet Ministers, President of the Mauritius-China Friendship Association, well-known personages and representatives of Chinese residents in Mauritius. They all expressed deep condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Iran

Jaafar Sharif Emami, President of the Iranian Senate, Abdollah Riazi, Speaker of the Majlis (the National Consultative Assembly) and other Iranian leaders called at the Chinese Embassy in Teheran on September 11 and several days after to express their deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Among the mourners at the Chinese Embassy also were Amir Assadollah Alam, Minister of Imperial Court; Manoutchehr Eghbal, Chairman of the Board and General Managing Director of the National Iranian Oil Company; Abbas Ali Khalatbari, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gholam Reza Azhari, Chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff of the Armed Forces, and a military delegation led by him and other high government officials.

Many Iranian friendly personages, Chinese residents residing in Iran also made condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy.

Nepal

Many Nepalese government officials and friends from various circles have called at the Chinese Em-

bassy in Kathmandu to express heartfelt condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Among the more than 1,700 persons paying condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy by September 12 were Nayan Bahadur Khatri, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Ram Hari Sharma, Chairman of the National Panchayat; Bedananda Jha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Council of State; Rabindra Nath Sharma, Acting Foreign Minister and Minister of Law, Justice and Communications; other leading Nepalese government officials; high-ranking officers; former Prime Ministers Bista, Thapa and Acharya; Mani Harsha Jyoti, President of the Nepal-China Cultural Association; and Poorna Bahadur, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Nepal-China Friendship Association; as well as other Nepalese friendly personages and prominent figures.

Iraq

Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr on September 12 delegated the Chief of Protocol of the Presidency to call at the Chinese Embassy in Baghdad to offer on his behalf deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Shebli Al Aysami, Assistant Secretary-General of the National Leadership of the Iraqi Arab Baath Socialist Party (A.B.S.P.), made a condolence call at the Chinese Embassy on September 11. In the condolence book he wrote: "In the name of the National Leadership of the A.B.S.P., I hereby offer heartfelt condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the great Chinese people on the death of the great leader Mao Tsetung, who led modern China along the road of unity, progress and socialism. Blessed be the soul of the departed and sincere condolences to his kin and to the friendly Chinese people."

Saddam Hussein, Vice-Chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, called at the Chinese Embassy in Baghdad on September 18 to express condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Saddam Hussein stood in silent tribute before the portrait of Chairman Mao, then wrote in the condolence

book: "China has lost a great leader who made numerous praiseworthy contributions to the building of socialism. We express condolences and sympathy to the friendly Chinese Government and people as well as to his bereaved family."

On behalf of the Iraqi Government, Foreign Minister Saadoun Hamadi on September 13 visited the Chinese Embassy to express deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Members of the A.B.S.P. National Leadership and regional leadership, high-ranking officials, leading members of mass organizations and friendly figures of various circles in the capital have also extended condolences at the Chinese Embassy.

Representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organizations, Palestinian guerrillas and mass organizations as well as some Palestinian freedom fighters made condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy and laid wreaths before the portrait of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Trinidad and Tobago

Cuthbert Joseph, Minister of External Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago, called at the Chinese Embassy in Port of Spain on the afternoon of September 15 to extend condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

He observed silent tribute in front of the portrait of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

On September 11 and several days after many Trinidad and Tobago government officials and friendly personages and Chinese residents also made condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy.

Among the mourners were also visiting friendly personages from Barbados and Martinique.

Sao Tome and Principe

Manuel Pinto da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe, and Madame Costa called at the Chinese Embassy in Sao Tome and Principe on September 10 to express condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Making condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy were also Leonel Mario d'Alva, President of the People's Assembly of Sao Tome and Principe and Foreign Minister; Guilherme Neto, Vice-President of the People's Assembly; Miguel Trovoada, Prime Minister; and other high-ranking officials as well as representatives of a number of mass organizations.

Cameroon

Cameroonian Prime Minister Paul Biya called at the Chinese Embassy in Yaounde on September 18 to extend deep condolences on behalf of President Ahmadou Ahidjo, the Government and people of Cameroon on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Prime Minister Paul Biya wrote in the book of condolence: "Chairman Mao showed to the third world countries that their development and progress should in the first place be the work of their own peoples." He also wrote: "After his passing, he will remain, by his writings and his example, a source of inspiration for the peoples in centuries to come."

Earlier, Salomon Tandeng Muna, President of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Cameroon, called at the Chinese Embassy to express his profound condolences.

Those who have made condolence calls since September 10 included Felix Sabal Lecco, President of the Economic and Social Council of Cameroon; Sadou Daoudou, Minister of State for the Armed Forces; Jean Keutcha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other high-ranking officials and Cameroonian friends from various circles.

With sorrow and respect the mourners stood in silent tribute before the portrait of Chairman Mao Tsetung. They wrote tributes in the condolence book.

Uganda

Ugandan Foreign Minister Juma Oris called at the Chinese Embassy in Kampala on September 13 to express condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung on behalf of President Idi Amin and the Ugandan Government and people.

Foreign Minister Oris said to Chinese Ambassador Ke Pu-hai: "The great leader Chairman Mao, who was well-known in this world, had done a lot for China, Uganda and the world at large." "The death of Chairman Mao is not only a loss to China but also a loss to us here in Uganda and the whole world," he added.

Other government officials, friendly personages, representatives of Chinese residents in Uganda have also paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy since September 9.

Denmark

Anker Joergensen, Prime Minister of Denmark, called at the Chinese Embassy in Copenhagen on the morning of September 16 to express condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Paying condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy earlier on September 10 were Knud Borge Andersen, Foreign Minister; Ivar Norgaard, Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs and Nordic Affairs; and other government officials.

Benito Scocozza, Chairman, and Morten Meisner, International Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist League Marxist-Leninists of Denmark, also went to the Chinese Embassy on September 10 to express condolences and laid wreaths in front of Chairman Mao Tsetung's portrait.

Per Fynbos, President, and Philip Arctander, Vice-President, of the Denmark-China Friendship Association, friendly personages from various circles and Chinese residents in Denmark also paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy.

Finland

Finnish President Urho Kekkonen sent a representative to the Chinese Embassy in Helsinki on September 11 to express condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Speaker of the Finnish Parliament Veikko Helle, Prime Minister Martti Miettunen, Foreign Minister Kalevi Sorsa, and other government officials also paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy.

Condolence calls were also made by Ilkka Taipale and Juhani Heikura, Vice-Chairmen of the Finland-China Society; Vieno Sukselainen, former Speaker of the Finnish Parliament, and leading members of the Marxist-Leninist groups of Finland as well as friendly personages of various circles.

The Netherlands

Joop M. den Uyl, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and Max van der Stoep, Minister of Foreign Affairs, called at the Chinese Embassy in The Hague on September 14 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The Prime Minister extended to Chinese Ambassador Chen Hsin-jen his deep condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung and his sympathy for the Chinese people.

C. Petersen, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands; K. De Boer, Political Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Unitarian Movement of the Netherlands (Marxist-Leninist), and many friendly personages recently went to the Chinese Embassy in The Hague to offer deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Over 1,200 mourners from various circles called at the Chinese Embassy from September 10 to 18, including de Graaff, Director of the Office of the Royal Household, and other high-ranking Dutch government officials, military officers as well as Director of the

London International Institute for Strategic Studies van der Beugel, and other noted figures.

The Dutch States-General held a memorial ceremony for Chairman Mao Tsetung on the afternoon of September 9 before the beginning of the debate in the Second Chamber. The ceremony was presided over by President of the Second Chamber Anne Vondeling.

In the memorial speech, President Anne Vondeling said that Chairman Mao Tsetung is a "great statesman, scholar and warrior who was, during many years, the political leader of, by this time, 800 million people." The President said that everybody, regardless of his political views, "must have been impressed by his courage and persistence."

In a special statement to the Second Chamber, the Dutch Foreign Minister van der Stoep spoke of the great import Chairman Mao Tsetung had in the past half century for the political and social development of China.

He continued: "In Mao Tsetung the Chinese nation has lost a great leader and statesman. Even after his death he will live on in his writings. Our thoughts go out to the Chinese people and Government, to whom we express our deeply felt sympathy."

After the Foreign Minister made his statement, all Members of Parliament stood in silent tribute to the memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Belgium

Leo Tindemans, Prime Minister of Belgium, called at the Chinese Embassy in Brussels on September 17 to express deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Prime Minister Tindemans wrote in the book of condolence: "In my own name and on behalf of the Belgian Government, I express sincere condolences."

He was accompanied by Willy de Clercq, Belgian Minister of Finance.

Baron de Posch, Master of Ceremonies of the Royal Court of Belgium, called at the Chinese Embassy on the same day to offer condolences.

Earlier, Pierre Harmel, President of the Belgian Senate; and Andre Dequae, President, and Albert Parisi, Vice-President, of the Chamber of Representatives, also called at the Chinese Embassy to express condolences.

From September 11 to 14 over 400 people called at the Chinese Embassy to pay respects to the memory of Chairman Mao. Among them were Renaat van Elslande, Foreign Minister of Belgium; Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities; and other high-ranking officials of the Belgian Government and the Commission of the European Communities.

Rene Dekkers, Chairman, Jean Nihon and Xavier Relecom, Vice-Chairmen, of the Belgium-China Association; Adolphe Franck, President of the Luxem-

bourg-China Friendship Association; prominent figures from various circles, workers and students also called at the Chinese Embassy to extend condolences.

Fernand Lefebvre, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium, and Charles Doerner, Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Communist League of Luxembourg, went to the Chinese Embassy respectively on September 11 and 13 to express deep condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Federal Republic of Germany

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, called at the Chinese Embassy in Bonn on September 13 to express profound condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Earlier, on September 9, State Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Walter Gehlhoff, on behalf of West German President Walter Scheel and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, made a condolence call at the Chinese Embassy.

From September 9 to 13, more than 450 persons called at the Chinese Embassy to express their condolences. They included Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, State Minister of the Foreign Ministry; Detlev Rohwedder, State Secretary of the Economics Ministry; Willy Brandt, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party; Kurt Biedenkopf, General Secretary of the Christian Democratic Union; Hoffmann, General Director of the Free Democratic Party; friendly personages from all walks of life in various parts of West Germany and patriotic overseas Chinese in the country.

Calling at the Chinese Embassy to express condolences were also leading members of the Communist Party of Germany (K.P.D.), the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist), the Communist League of West Germany, the Communist Workers' Union of Germany and Germany-China friendship organizations in various parts of the country.

Annemarie Renger, President of the West German Bundestag, called at the Chinese Embassy on September 15 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people.

From September 14 to 18, many West German political figures and other friendly personages paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy. Among them were Karl Carstens, Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the Opposition, Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union; Heinz Kuehn, Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia; Johannes Ziegler, Mayor of Cologne; and Daniels, Mayor of Bonn.

Franz-Josef Strauss, Chairman of the Christian Social Union, sent a special envoy to the Chinese Embassy to present the following message of condolence written by himself: "I shall remember for ever the unforgettable conversation I had with the deceased on

January 16, 1975. I hereby express my deep mourning for him."

Britain

British government officials, personages of political circles, and leading members of various friendly organizations have since September 9 gone to the Chinese Embassy in London to offer condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, called at the Chinese Embassy on the afternoon of September 13 to offer condolence on behalf of the British Government.

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath called at the Chinese Embassy in London on the evening of September 9 to extend condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He also expressed profound sympathy to the Chinese people.

Mr. Heath presented a public statement by himself to the Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim. The statement says: "It has fallen to few men to play so large a part in the creation of their country as Mao Tsetung did for the People's Republic of China. As a man of action and as a philosopher he provided both the practical leadership and the intellectual support in the revolution from which a united China emerged."

The statement says: "His immense grasp of international affairs, combined with his knowledge of history, enabled him to think in terms of world strategy."

The statement says in conclusion: "I express my profound sympathy to his widow and the Chinese people at his death."

Calling at the Chinese Embassy were also: Reginald Maudling, Spokesman for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the Conservative Party; Lord Byers, leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords; Malcolm MacDonald, President, and Lord Trevelyan, Vice-President, of the Great Britain-China Centre; Felix Greene, Chairman of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding; and Lord Nelson, President of the Sino-British Trade Council.

Reg Birch, Chairman of the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) also called at the Chinese Embassy on the afternoon of September 13 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Leading member of the Party William Ash and more than 40 Party members made condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy on September 9.

With profound grief, British friends from various circles and Asian, African and Latin American friends residing in Britain streamed to the Chinese Embassy to offer condolences.

Patriotic overseas Chinese residing in various parts of the country also came to the Chinese Embassy to express deep condolences on the death of the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding held a rally of several hundred people on the afternoon of September 13 to pay tribute to Chairman Mao Tsetung.

In New York

In the nine days—September 10-18—about 1,700 people including permanent representatives and observers to the United Nations from more than 120 countries of the five continents, American friends of all circles and overseas Chinese in the United States called at the Chinese Mission at the United Nations to express condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and other high U.N. officials also called at the Chinese Mission to express their condolences.

Also paying condolence calls at the Mission were representatives from the Organization of African Unity, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, the South West African National Union and some other organizations of the national-liberation movement.

Many American friendly personages and friends from all walks of life made special trips to New York to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chinese Mission. Among them were Rafal Anglada Hopez, William Hinton, Susan Warren, and American Professors of Chinese descent: Yang Chen-ning, Li Cheng-tao, Wu Chien-hsiung, Yuan Chia-liu, Lin Chia-chiao, Wang Ho and Chin Tsu-yi, as well as Yeh Nan and Li Ku-hung.

Representatives from the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association and the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations as well as officials from the New York City Administration also offered their condolences at the Chinese Mission.

A large number of overseas Chinese in various parts of the United States sent representatives to the Chinese Mission to express deep condolences and present wreaths. Patriotic Taiwan compatriots residing in the United States expressed determination during their condolence calls at the Mission to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and to make contributions to the liberation of Taiwan and unification of the motherland.

Hundreds of wreaths were presented by numerous diplomatic missions, organizations and people from all walks of life. Wreaths were also presented by the U.S. October League (Marxist-Leninist) and the U.S. Revolutionary Communist Party.

Turkey

On behalf of President of the Republic of Turkey Fahri Koruturk, Principal Secretary of the President's Office Fuat Bayramoglu called at the Chinese Embassy in Ankara on September 14 to express deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Alparslan Turkes and Minister of Foreign Affairs Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy on September 13 and September 10 respectively.

Bulent Ecevit, former Prime Minister and President of the Turkish Republican People's Party, also called at the Chinese Embassy to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Also paying condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy were Ambassador Ozdemir Benler, who visited China recently as Special Envoy of the Turkish Government, other Turkish government officials, members of the Grand National Assembly, friendly personages and people from various circles.

Before leaving for a visit abroad, President of the Turkish Senate Tekin Ariburun sent a letter to Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Wei Yung-ching, expressing profound condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The Chinese Embassy has also received messages and letters from various parts of Turkey expressing deep condolences.

Kenya

Kenyan Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki, on behalf of the Kenyan Government, called at the Chinese Embassy in Nairobi on September 13 to extend condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Accompanying the Foreign Minister on the condolence call were other officials of the Kenyan Foreign Ministry.

Also making condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy were other Kenyan government officials, personages from various circles and Chinese residents in Kenya.

Austria

The Presidents of the two Councils of the Austrian Parliament, government officials and personages of various circles, totalling more than 500, have called at the Chinese Embassy in Vienna since September 9 to express condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Among the mourners at the Embassy were: Anton Benya, President, Roland Minkowitsch, Second President, and Otto Probst, Third President, of the National Council of Parliament; R. Schweiger, President, and F. Skotton, Vice-President, of the Federal Council of Parliament; Friedrich Gehart, Director of the Department of the Federal Chancellery who represents Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky; Erich Bielka-Karltru, Minister of Foreign Affairs; other high government officials and military officers; and leading members of various political parties.

Victor Brodnig, President of the Austria-China Society, and Bruno Pittermann, Chairman of the Austrian

Research Institute on China, also made condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy.

Franz Strobl, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria, Alfred Jocha, Chairman of the Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (Marxist-Leninists) and Walter Lindner, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist League of Austria, also offered their condolences at the Embassy.

During his condolence call, R. Minkowitsch said to Chinese Ambassador Yu Pei-wen: "In the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung, China has lost a great man, so has the world. Your grief is ours too."

First Secretary F. Strobl told the Ambassador: The death of Chairman Mao Tsetung is a tremendous loss to mankind. His passing has brought grief not only to you but to us. The great heart of Chairman Mao has ceased to beat, yet his thought is invincible for ever. We must turn our grief into strength and fight for the realization of communism.

Chairman A. Jocha wrote in the condolence book: "Mao Tsetung Thought is evergreen and a guide to us working people."

Secretary W. Lindner said to the Chinese Ambassador: "The death of Chairman Mao Tsetung is an irreparable loss to the proletariat of the world. We will, like the Chinese people, turn grief into strength and strengthen our struggle in order to win still greater victory."

Sweden

Gunnar Lagergren, Aide-de-Camp of the Royal Court of Sweden, on behalf of Swedish King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia, went to the Chinese Embassy in Stockholm on the afternoon of September 15 to express condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

More than 300 officials and friendly personages from various circles have made condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy. Among them were: Sven Andersson, Swedish Foreign Minister; General Stig Synnergren, Supreme Commander; Lieutenant-General C. Gunnar Eklund, Chief of the General Staff, other senior officials and high-ranking officers.

Also paying condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy were Roland Pettersson, Chairman, Klas Borell, Second Vice-Chairman, and Christer Lundgren, International Secretary, of the Communist Party of Sweden; Ronny Schueler, Chairman of the Swedish Red Youth; Hans Jonsson, Chairman of the Swedish Clarte Federation; Christer Leopold, Chairman, and Torbjoern Wikland and Sven Andersson, Vice-Chairmen, of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association.

Representatives of national-liberation organizations in southern Africa to Sweden and representatives of Chinese residents in Sweden also paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy.

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme said in a statement on September 9 on the passing of Chairman

Mao: "Chairman Mao Tsetung, a great leader in world history, has departed. His name and work will be linked for ever with the Chinese people's liberation struggle. Under his leadership, China got out of the abyss of colonialism and feudalism. Mao Tsetung's role is not confined only to China. His idea that the strength of man's will can reform our conditions of survival has influenced the people of the whole world."

Spain

Spanish government officials and people from various circles have called at the Chinese Embassy in Madrid to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

On behalf of His Majesty the King of Spain and the Spanish Government, Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre made a condolence call at the Chinese Embassy on September 11. He wrote in the condolence book: "On behalf of His Majesty the King and the Spanish Government, I express deep condolences on the passing of such a great figure. He acquired such a uniquely outstanding position in the history of our time. He will live for ever in the memory of all people."

Earlier, on September 10, King Juan Carlos presented a wreath to the Chinese Embassy to mourn the death of Chairman Mao.

Making condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy were other government officials and friendly personages of various circles.

Large numbers of Spanish people offered their condolences at the Chinese Embassy with sincere and sorrowful sentiments. They included workers, employees, students and other citizens. Many Chinese residents in the country also paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy.

Switzerland

Pierre Graber, Member of the Federal Council and Head of the Political Department of Switzerland, on behalf of the Swiss Federal Government, called at the Chinese Embassy in Berne on September 13 to express condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He said to Chinese Ambassador Li Yun-chuan: "In my own name and in the name of my government, I express deep condolences to you."

Condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy were also paid by high-ranking Swiss officials and military officers, noted personages of various circles, leading members of organizations of friendship with China, and Chinese residents in Switzerland.

Hungary

On behalf of the Government, the Presidential Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, Szeker Gyula, Vice-Premier of the Hungarian Government; Ortutay Gyula, Member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Szarka Karoly, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, respective-

ly called at the Chinese Embassy in Budapest on September 13 to express condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Poland

Alojzy Karkoszka, Vice-Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and Stefan Olszowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, called at the Chinese Embassy in Warsaw on September 13 to express condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

On behalf of the highest state authorities of the Polish People's Republic, Vice-Chairman Karkoszka expressed deep condolences to Chinese Ambassador to Poland Liu Shu-ching on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

After learning of the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung, a number of friendly personages in Poland telephoned, wired, wrote or called at the Chinese Embassy to express deep grief and heartfelt condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Mongolia

Dondogiin Tsebegmid, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia; Mangal Dugersuren, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Yondongiin Ochir, Minister of Foreign Trade; and Sandagiin Sosorbaram, Minister of Culture, called at the Chinese Embassy in Ulan Bator on September 10 to express condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Greece

Greek government leaders and friendly personages from various circles have called at the Chinese Embassy in Athens to express condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Constantine Papaconstantinou, President of the Greek Parliament, and Demetrios Bitsios, Foreign Minister, were among the mourners calling at the Embassy.

George Mavros, Leader of the Union of the Democratic Centre, also paid a condolence call at the Chinese Embassy.

Other mourners at the Chinese Embassy included former Prime Minister Panayotis Kanellopoulos, former Minister I. Zighdis and friendly personages from various circles.

Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis issued a statement in Athens on September 9 on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He said: "Undoubtedly, Chairman Mao has been one of the greatest personalities of our era, because he has not only changed

the history of his great country but also changed the correlation of forces on a world level."

Malta

Camilleri, Secretary to the President, and Joe Camilleri, Secretary to the Cabinet, made condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy on September 10 respectively on behalf of President Anthony J. Mamo and his wife and Prime Minister Dom Mintoff and his wife.

Among other mourners at the Embassy were Speaker of Parliament E. Attard Bezzina, Minister of Health Albert V. Hyzler and other government officials.

Making condolence calls were also Leader of the Nationalist Party of Malta Borg Olivier, Chairman of the Progressive Constitutional Party Mabel Strickland and other Maltese friends including workers, youths and women.

San Marino

Giancarlo Ghironzi, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino, on behalf of the Heads of State, the Government and people of his country, made a special visit to the Chinese Embassy in Rome on September 18 to extend deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He said: "There exists a profound friendship between the peoples of San Marino and China. The Government and people of San Marino share the grief with the Chinese people."

Peru

Many government officials and people of other circles in Peru have called at the Chinese Embassy in Lima since September 9 to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

At noon on September 9, Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez sent his aide-de-camp, Jorge Quiros, to the Chinese Embassy as his personal representative to express deep condolences.

Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente Rabbill made a condolence call at the Chinese Embassy on the same day. He said: Not only the Chinese people but the whole world grieve for the departure of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He made it clear that endeavours will be made to develop the friendly relations between Peru and China on the basis of mutual respect.

Among others who paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy were government officials and military officers, members of mass organizations, friends from various walks of life and representatives of Chinese residents in the country. Some of them inscribed their deep mourning in the condolence book.

Former Prime Minister Edgardo Mercado Jarrin wrote in the book that at this moment of great distress, "your grief is shared by all peoples of the third world."

Luis Delboy, a Peruvian friend who had worked in China, wrote that the brilliance of Chairman Mao Tsetung will "illuminate our hearts for ever."

Venezuela

Beginning on September 10, Venezuelan government officials and personages of various circles called at the Chinese Embassy in Caracas to express condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Among them were Ramon Escovar Salom, Foreign Minister; Valentin Hernandez Acosta, Minister of Mines and Petroleum; and Perez Yepez, Representative of the President of the Venezuelan Congress Gonzalo Barrios.

Also paying condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy were Victor Ochoa, First Vice-President of the Venezuela-China Friendship Association; Wu Tien-te, President of the Overseas Chinese Association; friendly Venezuelan personages of various circles and Chinese residents in Venezuela.

German Democratic Republic

Officials of the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.) called at the Chinese Embassy in the G.D.R. on September 13 to express condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. They were: Paul Verner, Member of the State Council; Gunter Mittag, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gerhard Weiss, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Heinz Eichler, Member of the Presidium of the People's Chamber; and other officials.

Representatives of a number of G.D.R. mass organizations, friendly personages, as well as Chinese residents in the country also made condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy.

Czechoslovakia

Vaclav Hula and Matej Lucan, Deputy Premiers of Czechoslovakia; Ladislav Supka, Minister of Technological and Investment Development; and other officials called at the Chinese Embassy in Prague on September 14 to extend condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Friendly personages and overseas Chinese have also paid condolence calls at the Embassy since September 11.

Togo

Atus-Koffi Amega, President of the Supreme Court and Member of the Political Bureau of the Rally of the Togolese People, called at the Chinese Embassy in Lome on September 11 to offer condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

On September 20, Togolese Foreign Minister Edem Kodjo, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Togo, called at the Chinese Embassy to extend profound condolences.

Condolence calls have been paid at the Chinese Embassy since September 9 by other high-ranking government officials, leading members of mass organizations and friendly personages of various circles.

Many Togolese friends wrote in the condolence book praising Chairman Mao Tsetung. A number of friendly Togolese organizations and some Togolese friends sent letters to the Chinese Embassy expressing deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Chile

On behalf of the Chilean Government, Patricio Carvajal Prado, Chilean Foreign Minister, and Commander Carlos Pinto Caceres, Naval Aide-de-Camp of the President of the Republic of Chile, called at the Chinese Embassy in Santiago on the afternoon of September 9 to extend deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Also calling at the Chinese Embassy to offer condolences were high-ranking Chilean government officials and military officers and friendly personages of various circles.

Argentina

Argentine leaders, military officers and government officials and friendly personages from various circles have written letters to or called at the Chinese Embassy in Buenos Aires since September 9, extending deep condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Specially entrusted by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla and Foreign Minister Cesar Guzzetti, Director of Protocol of the Argentine Foreign Ministry Enrique Quintana wrote two letters to Chinese Ambassador Cheng Wei-chih, extending deepest condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Argentina's Commander-in-Chief of the Navy Emilio Massera and Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force Orlando Agosti also wrote condolence letters to the Chinese Ambassador.

Roberto Tiscornia, Chief of the Asia and Oceania Department of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, and other officials also made condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy.

Friendly personages from various circles and Chinese residents in Argentina also called at the Chinese Embassy to express their condolences.

Norway

Odvar Nordli, Prime Minister of Norway, called at the Chinese Embassy in Oslo on the morning of September 10 to express condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Knut Frydenlund, Minister of Defence Rolf Hansen and other high-ranking officials also went to the Chinese Embassy to offer condolences.

On the afternoon of September 9, Paal Steigan, Chairman of the Workers' Communist Party (M-L) of Norway, and five members of the Central Committee of the Party called at the Chinese Embassy to pay tribute to Chairman Mao.

Other mourners calling at the Chinese Embassy included Torbjorn Farovik, Chairman of the Council of the National Norway-China Friendship Association, friendly personages of various circles and representatives of Chinese residents.

Prime Minister Nordli issued a statement on September 10 on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. It said: "With the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung, one of the leading statesmen of this century has passed away. He was the founder of the People's Republic of China and all through his life made untiring efforts for his people and his country as a politician, an ideologist and a political philosopher, but first and foremost as the supreme teacher of his people. The transformation of this vast country and the great progress made in China during our generation are largely due to the leadership and personal efforts of Mao Tsetung."

Papua New Guinea

Albert Maori Kiki, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence, Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade of Papua New Guinea, on September 22 in Port Moresby, capital of the country, expressed deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung when he received Wang Wen-lin, Vice-Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and head of the delegation for the Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition.

He said: "I would like to express sympathy to the Chinese people for the death of Chairman Mao." "We share the grief of the Chinese people," he added.

Equatorial Guinea

President Masie Nguema Biyogo of Equatorial Guinea went on board the Chinese oceangoing freighter *Yung Ning* at Port Bata on the afternoon of September 15 to offer deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

President Masie together with the ship's entire Chinese crew stood in silent tribute before the portrait of Chairman Mao.

Speaking with deep grief to the ship's captain Li Chen and political commissar Chang Jui-hsiang, the President said: "Chairman Mao Tsetung is the greatest statesman of the contemporary era, the great friend of the Equatorial Guinean people." "We Equatorial Guinean people will never forget China's friendship towards the third world, towards our country in particular, and will never forget China's moral and material support to us," he said.

The President asked the captain to convey to the Chinese people his profound condolences on the passing of the great Chairman Mao Tsetung and his boundless admiration and respect for the Chairman.

Bulgaria

Tano Tsoiov, First Vice-Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Milko Tarabanov, First Vice-Chairman of the National Assembly; Peter Mladenov, Minister, and Nikolai Minchev, Vice-Minister, of Foreign Affairs; and other officials called at the Chinese Embassy in Sofia on the morning of September 13 to express condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Bulgarian friendly personages have also paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy since September 10.

Cuba

Cuban Deputy Prime Minister Joel Domenech Benitez called at the Chinese Embassy in Havana on September 16 to extend condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa and some other high-ranking government officials also paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy the same day.

Since September 9, some 300 Cuban workers, students and employees and friends from other Latin American countries residing in Cuba have called at the Chinese Embassy to express their profound grief over the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Chinese nationals residing in Cuba also paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy.

Soviet Union

K.T. Mazurov, First Vice-Chairman, and I.V. Arkhipov, Vice-Chairman, of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, and A.A. Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, mourned the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chinese Embassy in Moscow on September 13.

Also making condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy were representatives of Chinese residents in the Soviet Union.

Profound Mourning for Passing of the Chinese People's Great Leader Chairman Mao Tsetung

Message From Sierra Leonean President Stevens

First Vice-Chairman Hua Kuo-feng
of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking

Your Excellency:

I have been much afflicted to learn about the demise of the founding father of the People's Republic of China. If the history of a nation is an account of the lives of its great men then that of the People's Republic of China will be incomplete without the life and achievements of the late Chairman Mao Tsetung. By his death the world has been deprived of an illustrious revolutionary, a legendary figure of modern times and a great proletarian, who will be remembered for his outstanding contribution to humanity's struggle for independence and a better life for deprived and underprivileged peoples everywhere. Great and grievous is the loss to the Chinese people but, strengthened by his works and thoughts, they will surely endure the agony with fortitude and continue the march towards prosperity under the guidance of his inspiration. May I personally and in the name of the Government and people of the Republic of Sierra Leone express profound sympathy and sincere condolences to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people and the bereaved family of the late Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Siaka Stevens

President

Freetown, September 9, 1976

Message From Yugoslav President Tito

Vice-Chairman Wu Teh of the Standing Committee
of the National People's Congress of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

I was deeply affected by the news of the sudden death of Chairman of the Central Committee of the

Communist Party of China Mao Tsetung. On behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia, the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and myself, I am extending to you and through you to the National People's Congress and the friendly people of China the expression of deepest sympathy.

Chairman Mao Tsetung, eminent revolutionary and leader of the Chinese people, founder of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China, he dedicated his whole life to the fight for freedom, independence, creation and development of the modern China and has been leading your great country and people for decades.

The passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung has deprived the Chinese people of its most distinguished leader without whom the modern China would be hardly conceivable.

His death is an irreparable loss not only for the people of the People's Republic of China but also for the whole of progressive humanity. His image and his deeds will be kept in everlasting memory.

Josip Broz Tito

Belgrade, September 9, 1976

Message From Malian Head of State Moussa Traore

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
First Vice-Chairman of the
Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China and
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

The entire Malian people, the Military Committee of National Liberation and the Government of Mali and I myself learnt with great sorrow of the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great founder of New China and guide with genius and prestige. His brilliant thought and consistent action in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism has enabled the great Chinese people to carry out the most

audacious and most fascinating revolution in our epoch. The demise of this illustrious man who won affection of all the peace- and justice-loving people is a great loss. With his passing the Malian people have lost a reliable, firm and intimate friend. In fact, under his wise leadership, the People's Republic of China has pursued in accordance with the noble principles laid down at the Bandung Conference and the principles of proletarian internationalism a policy of peace and genuine friendship with all the third world countries and with all the peoples who identify themselves with her. Chairman Mao has left us but his exploits, principles and statesmanship will sustain the coming generations. Like a giant star Chairman Mao Tsetung will illuminate the whole century with its brilliant light. At this sad moment of his demise, the Malian people share the profound grief of the Chinese people. On behalf of the Malian people, the Military Committee of National Liberation, the Government and myself, I beg you to convey to the Chinese people, their Party and Government, and the wife of the great deceased our deep condolences.

Colonel Moussa Traore

President of the Military Committee
of National Liberation,
Head of State and President
of the Government of Mali

Koulouba, September 9, 1976

Message From Nigerian Head of State Obasanjo

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

Your Excellency:

We have learnt with great and profound shock of the sad news of the passing away of one of the greatest leaders of this century, Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people. The late Chairman Mao Tsetung was a distinct personality who achieved greatness by his own volition through self-discipline. It is by this discipline of mind and perseverance that his personality and services to humanity are distinguishable from those of others.

Under Chairman Mao Tsetung's wise leadership, China has been transformed into one of the most modern developed countries in the world. His revolutionary spirit refuses to yield but holds valiantly on against myriad forces and refuses to become crabbed or embittered by adversity but rises triumphantly over every disaster. The passing away of this reverend and unique leader of our time is a loss not only to the people of your great country but the world at large. However, I must assure you that his vision and idea that inspired

the people of the world will remain an indelible mark not only in China but the world at large.

On behalf of the Supreme Military Council, the Federal Military Government, the entire people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and on my own behalf, I convey to Your Excellency, the entire people of China and the family of the late great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung our sympathy and condolences.

Lieutenant-General
(Signed) Olusegun Obasanjo

Head of the Federal
Military Government of Nigeria and
Commander-in-Chief of the
Nigerian Armed Forces

Message From Ugandan President Amin

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the People's Republic
of China,

Peking

Your Excellency:

I have learnt with profound shock and anguish of the untimely death of the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and I would like on behalf of the Government, the entire people of the Republic of Uganda and on my own behalf, to extend to Your Excellency and through you to the Government and the people of the People's Republic of China and to the bereaved family in particular our sincere sympathy and condolences at this moment of great loss.

The death of Chairman Mao is indeed a great loss to your country, a country to whose development he untiringly devoted all his efforts. His loss will therefore be felt by the People's Republic of China for many years to come. Chairman Mao was not only the leader of the People's Republic of China but was also a symbol of unity and he was indeed a father of the nation.

His revolutionary ideas will remain his lasting gift not only to the people of the People's Republic of China, but the whole world. Uganda joins the rest of the world in mourning the late Mao Tsetung as a great statesman and a philosopher, whose ideas and thoughts have a meaning throughout the world and will remain with the international community, particularly nations struggling to overcome a status of underdevelopment. To the freedom fighters the world over and to those in Africa in particular, the late Mao Tsetung will always be remembered as a symbol of great inspiration to them in their struggle against the forces of imperialism and colonialism, not to mention his untiring support to them both morally and materially.

The late Mao Tsetung's dedication and devotion to duty should serve as a guiding example to all of us in the developing world.

Accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

Field Marshal Idi Amin
Life President of the Republic of
Uganda

Message From Chadian Head of State Malloum

His Excellency Wu Teh,
Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee
of the National People's Congress of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

With extremely profound sorrow, we learnt of the unfortunate passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The great and friendly Chinese people have lost a national leader and the founder of the revolution. It is also a loss to the whole world. The freedom-loving peoples will always bear in mind the contribution of his revolutionary activities to peaceful coexistence. The Chadian people share with the great and friendly Chinese people the sorrow they feel. The Supreme Military Council, the Provisional Government and I myself express our deepest condolences to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, to you and the family of the deceased.

With highest consideration,

General Felix Malloum
Ngakoutou Beyndi
President of the Supreme Military
Council and Head of State of Chad
N'Djamena, September 9, 1976

Message From Tunisian President Bourguiba

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

I learn with the deepest grief of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The immense loss suffered by the Chinese people is undoubtedly shared by the Tunisian people. It is measured by the work accomplished by this most illustrious of the Chinese. The life of Mao Tsetung marked the destiny of the Chinese nation. Possessing the vitality and honesty of a fighter, he also has the courage and wisdom of a political leader. He succeeded in leading the Chinese nation to win the most marvellous victories and in restoring to it its legitimate position in the world. The name of Chairman Mao Tsetung will go down in history linked with the accomplishment of great actions which seem impossible: the Long March across China in spite of the distance, bad

weather and natural obstacles; the advancement of the masses of the Chinese people whom he had freed from poverty, famine and social evils; the construction of a new Chinese society orientated towards effort, progress and justice. Chairman Mao Tsetung restored to China the will to be itself which thousands of years of civilization has made and which is perfect as demanded by the modern times. The China of Mao Tsetung will go down in history as an example of a nation which has overcome underdevelopment by discipline, labour and resources characteristic of its national genius. This is a new humanism which was created by Chairman Mao Tsetung with the help of his comrades-in-arms. To the fore among them is the most loyal Chou En-lai to whose memory one must pay tribute. I am sure that the Chinese people, loyal to the thought of the founder and teacher of New China, will continue in harmony and peace the work for the development and international co-operation started thirty years ago.

On my own behalf and in the name of the Tunisian people, I extend to you and the friendly Chinese people my sad condolences and profound sympathy.

Habib Bourguiba
President of the Republic of Tunisia
Tunis, September 9, 1976

Message From Tunisian Prime Minister Nouria

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

Mr. Premier:

I learnt with profound emotion and great sadness of the news of the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

In him, China lost one of her most illustrious sons and the exceptional leader, who, after the founding of the People's Republic, continued till his last breath the long march for his country's development and prosperity in dignity and independence.

I express to you and to the Chinese people my deepest condolences on the death of this eminent statesman, who was one of the greatest men of our times and whose thought and action in service of peace will remain indissolubly linked with the history of China and the world.

While assuring you that the Tunisian people share the mourning and immense sorrow with the Chinese people, Mr. Premier, please accept my highest consideration and profound sympathy.

Hedi Nouria
September 9, 1976

Message From Bangladesh President Sayem

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

It is with a profound sense of sorrow that the people and the Government of Bangladesh and I personally have received the sad news of the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He occupies a permanent position of respect and reverence in the hearts of the people of Bangladesh. As one of the outstanding revolutionary leaders in history, a champion of the cause of the oppressed and the downtrodden and as an organizer of men he has few equals. By his ideas and achievements he has carved for himself a unique place in history and his example will continue to inspire and encourage people all around the world in their struggle against the forces of domination and exploitation. His philosophy of self-reliance and service to the people will for ever serve as a beacon to the people of Bangladesh as indeed to those elsewhere.

Abu Sadat Mohammed Sayem

President of the People's Republic of
Bangladesh

September 9, 1976

Message From President Khama Of Botswana

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the People's Republic of China,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

It is with deep sorrow and grief that we learn of the sudden passing of your great leader, Chairman Mao Tsetung. Chairman Mao was not only a great leader and statesman, while he lived he represented the greatest hope for all the downtrodden masses of the world; he was not only the greatest revolutionary of our times but he was also a man of peace in a world in which tyranny and injustice are the order of the day. His passing is a great loss for all the freedom- and peace-loving peoples of the world.

Our condolences go to his great nation, to his family and to all those of his remaining comrades who will assume the leadership of your great country in these trying times. Like all great men, Chairman Mao's name and teachings will remain indelible in the pages of history, for while he lies down to rest his spirit will continue to inspire us all.

Seretse M. Khama

President of the Republic of Botswana
September 9, 1976

(To be continued.)

(Continued from p. 25.)

wanted to dismiss current talk about the Soviet military menace as "myths." As a matter of fact, it is precisely the new tsars who have mouthed so much rubbish.

As such rubbish is wearing thin, many of those in power in Western Europe have begun to realize that "European security" and "detente" are very much like a castle in the air. What is real and pressing is the increased military menace posed by the new tsars, which closes in from all sides, by air, sea and land, on Western Europe. Consequently, the appeasement policy and the Munich mentality have come under ever heavier fire in the West European press. Political circles in West European countries, including many in power, are deeply disturbed by this menace.

The Kremlin masters also have been talking, tongue in cheek, about "materialization of detente" to stimulate the inflow of Western capital and technology. But many in the West have now realized that they have been tricked by Moscow. They have pointed out that the credit and technology granted the new tsars can only serve to aid their arms expansion and war preparations to menace the West. The "materialization of detente" is figuratively described by many as "one-way traffic" with money, grain and technology flowing to the new tsars as gifts.

October 8, 1976

All aggressors believe that weapons decide everything, and the new tsars are no exception. However, can the people of the world be conquered by a few warships? What was the fate of the British Empire that once ruled the roost over the sea because of its naval superiority? Today, hasn't the dollar empire that has a large number of aircraft carriers found itself in the plight as described by the Chinese verse "flowers fall off, do what one may"? The new tsars have now spent large sums of money in arms expansion and war preparations by fleecing the Soviet people. They have strained themselves to the limit to produce their first aircraft carrier and as soon as it was commissioned, they sent it out to intimidate people in the fond hope of conquering other nations and dominating the world "without taking military action." How pathetic they look!

Today, when the tide against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is on the upsurge all over the world, anyone who wants to launch a war of aggression; no matter how powerful he is on land or sea, can never escape the punishment which will eventually be meted out to him by the people. Countries want independence; nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this is the most powerful force that can conquer everything in the world today.

*(A commentary by Hsinhua
Correspondent, September 24)*

ROUND THE WORLD

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES'
CONFERENCE

For New International Economic Order

The conference on economic co-operation among the developing countries which opened on September 13 in Mexico City concluded on September 22.

Taking the floor at the closing session, Alfonso Garcia Robles, Mexican Foreign Minister and Chairman of the conference, pointed out that the decisions adopted at the conference included those on the establishment of a global system of trade preference among the developing countries, the convocation of a conference of plenipotentiary representatives to approve the statutes of the Council of Associations of Raw Material Producers, increased food production and establishment of co-operative food export enterprises, and greater participation of the developing countries in the world's industrial production.

He added that there is growing co-operation among the developing countries which have found themselves a road towards daily firmer solidarity.

The conference, he said, reiterated the need to reform the international monetary system without delay, and adopted necessary measures to strengthen technological co-operation among the third world countries.

The aim of the conference participated in by 104 countries and international organizations is "to strengthen and develop the new international economic order and strengthen the third world's self-governing ability in economy through a collective way, so as to guarantee that all countries in this world will enjoy a true sovereignty and political independence."

Mexican President Luis Echeverria pointed out at the September 14 plenary session that "the peoples of the third world, by means of a great joint strategy and united actions, have made substantial progress for

the first time in their resistance to the irrational and unjust phenomenon which has reigned over the international scene."

He praised the achievements made in this regard by countries of the "Group of 77" in recent years, and wished that the countries of the third world would make new efforts and enter into closer co-operation among themselves for the establishment of a new international economic order and an economic system that can promote the development of the third world.

In their speeches at the plenary session, many delegates of the participating countries stressed that the developing countries should strengthen their unity and mutual economic co-operation for economic independence.

ROMANIAN-YUGOSLAV
JOINT STATEMENT

Oppose Foreign Intervention

President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from September 8 to 11 at the invitation of President Josip Broz Tito of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Presidents Ceausescu and Tito signed a joint statement at the end of the Romanian leader's visit.

The joint statement said: "The two Presidents specially emphasize that every country has the right to existence and independence, state sovereignty and free development. The people of every country have the right to decide alone their fate, to formulate for themselves, freely and independently, in accordance with their own will and interests, and without any interference, pressure or outside compulsion, their political system and road of socio-political development. All nations have the obligation to respect the territorial integrity of other states and the inviolability of their frontiers and to refrain in relations

between themselves from any military, political, economic or other kinds of coercion as well as from threats or the use of force; all states have the obligation to refrain from intervention in the internal or external affairs of other states under any pretext and in all circumstances; every country has the sovereign and inalienable right to exploit its natural resources in the national interest and without any outside interference; all states have the equal right and obligation to participate in and contribute to the solution of all questions relating to peace, international co-operation and security; all states have the right and obligation to co-operate, independently of their social and political systems, in various fields in the achievement of economic and social progress for all peoples and especially for the developing countries. In their interpretation and application, these principles constitute a whole and their violation in any circumstances is impermissible."

The joint statement continued: "The two Presidents . . . expressed their concern at the continuation of policies of force and interference, and attempts to legalize these policies, and of the arms race, a situation accompanied by the presence of imperialist and neo-colonialist aspirations, attempts at domination, coercion and other forms of dictate and oppression, attempts manifested in some regions of the world as overt pressure on certain non-aligned countries. All this, and the growing gap between the developed and developing countries and the division of the world into blocs and spheres of influence imperil world peace and security."

"Presidents Tito and Ceausescu," the joint statement pointed out, "note that the non-aligned movement has affirmed itself as an independent factor of especially great significance to world peace and the solution of current international problems. The two Presidents stress that the Fifth Non-Aligned Conference, which gathered heads of state or government, ministers and other representatives from over 100 countries, constituted an especially

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ON THE HOME FRONT

A Decade of Rapid Economic Development

CHAIRMAN Mao pointed out in 1966: "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." The development of China's economy by leaps and bounds in the past ten years has fully testified to Chairman Mao's wise prediction.

For ten years running, rich harvests have been brought in. The target for grain output set by the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) was reached one year in advance. In 1975, the country's grain output hit an all-time high. China reaped another rich summer harvest this year. In addition, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery have made fairly big advances. Areas in the north known all along as low-yielding and grain-deficient have produced enough or more than enough grain for their own needs. This initially realized the great call issued by Chairman Mao ten years ago, "Change the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south." In the last decade, farmland capital construction has been carried out on an increasingly big scale. In 1975, the projects completed involved 15,000 million cubic metres of earth and stonework, more than four times as much as in 1965. The irrigated acreage was extended each year by an average of 1.33 million hectares. Farm mechanization has been greatly speeded up. The number of tractors in China's countryside in 1975 was 4.7 times that in 1965. In that period, the total horse power of irrigation and drainage machinery increased 5.6-fold. Rural power consumption was 4.5 times the amount used ten years ago.

In the past decade, basic industry (with the iron and steel industry as its backbone), machine-building industry and light industry have made great headway. Science and technology have developed at a fast pace. The recovery of a man-made earth satellite as scheduled signified a new level attained in China's sophisticated technology. The successful fulfilment

of the Third (1966-70) and Fourth (1971-75) Five-Year Plans marked a big stride forward in building up our own independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and national economic systems.

Compared with 1965, crude oil output and oil refining capacity in 1975 went up 6.8 and 4.3 times respectively. Oil and gas pipe lines laid in the last ten years were eight and ten times longer than those before the Cultural Revolution. More than 1,000 big and medium-sized projects and other projects have been completed through self-reliance in the coastal areas and the hinterland in the last ten years. This has expanded production capacity in the metallurgical, machine-building, oil, coal, power, and communications and transport industries. Chinese technicians and workers can now design and produce complete sets of steel-making equipment with an annual capacity of 1.5 million tons, complete sets of oil refining equipment capable of handling 2.5 million tons of crude oil a year, and 300,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generating sets with inner water-cooled stator and rotor. In 1975 the total tonnage of ships built in China was more than six times the 1965 figure. New branches of industry turning out synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber, plastics, and petrochemical products also have developed quickly in the last decade. The electronics industry has begun serial production of electronic computers capable of doing one million calculations per second. Two microwave communications trunk lines have been completed in Peking and Shanghai linking with other parts of China, the former is equipped with a domestically produced 960-channel transistorized signal system and the latter with a 600-channel electron tube microwave signal system.

New Films

THE great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has given a big spur to China's cinema industry.

Forty-seven new films, including feature films, film versions of operas, animated films, documentaries and science and educational films, were completed recently and shown beginning with the National Day.

The ten colour feature films include *Shanhua*, the theme of which is learning from Tachai in agriculture, and *Song of Mangoes* which depicts the working class occupying the position the bourgeoisie once seized in the superstructure. Sharing the common characteristics of emphasizing class struggle and the two-line struggle throughout the period of the socialist revolution, these films fervently eulogize the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the socialist new things and hail the unparalleled brilliance and correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that, in close connection with the current struggle, they strive to present the important theme of the proletariat waging struggles against the capitalist-roaders in the Party and create a number of typical characters of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals who dare to struggle against them. The feature films thus provide lively images to help deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and push forward the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt. They are new achievements made by the cinema workers who have earnestly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and deepened the revolution in literature and art.

There are two colour film versions of operas: One is *Huangyunkang*, a revolutionary modern Peking opera, and the other a *huangmei* opera popular in Anhwei Province. Colour animated films are specially shot for children.

The Militant Life of Lu Hsun, a full-length colour documentary, opened on October 1 to commemorate the 95th anniversary of the birth and the 40th anniversary of the death of Lu Hsun, the heroic standard-bearer of China's cultural revolution. The film records the brilliant and militant path this great communist fighter took.

The 13 new colour documentaries praise with political enthusiasm the Great Cultural Revolution and the thriving socialist new things. Among them the four documentaries *Surging Torrents of the Great Cultural Revolution*, *Declaring War on the Bourgeois Educational System*, *Fierce Triumphant Banner* and *A New Generation* depict the vigorous, militant life of young Red Guards in Tsinghua University, worker-peasant-soldier students at the Chaoyang Agricultural College and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army under the

guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Also showing are 20 colour science and educational films.

The production of such a great number of new documentaries, feature and science films signifies the deepening of the proletarian revolution in literature and art and the excellent situation in the cinema industry. In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, all the groups in charge of shooting the films persevered in taking class struggle as the

key link, did away with the practice of having everything decided by the director, strengthened Party leadership and brought into play the collective wisdom in order to improve the standard of each film. While mourning with the deepest grief the great leader Chairman Mao, the film workers responded to the call issued by the Party Central Committee and turned grief into strength. They worked day and night to put the finishing touches on the films and make copies as quickly as possible to ensure that they would be ready for the National Day celebrations.

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significant event in international life and in the struggle for recognition of the rights of peoples to freedom and independent development, for the further development of non-alignment, for a growing role for the non-aligned in their fight against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign domination and exploitation, and for the establishment of new equal international political and economic relations."

The joint statement said that Presidents Tito and Ceausescu noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive good-neighbourly co-operation between their two countries are being enriched and deepened in all spheres. "On the basis of the results accomplished and interest present on both sides, the two Presidents agree to intensify co-operation and extend friendly contacts, exchange of opinions and experience and concrete co-operation in all fields of political, economic and social activity."

THE SUDAN

Soviet Armed Subversion Condemned

The Sudan of late has condemned the Soviet Union again and again for its ignominious behaviour in con-

spiring at armed subversion against the Sudan.

In a television speech to the nation on September 13, Sudanese President Nimeri pointed out that he had said more than once that the plotter of the July 2 armed subversion conspiracy is "a big power which attempts to restore its lost positions in the Sudan, Egypt and the Arab region as a whole."

Referring to meetings held in the capital of a big power and attended by Sudanese conspirators, the President said: "I did not talk about all these things out of consideration of maintaining international relations. But at the same time I watched the activities of official information organs of this big power." He pointed out that people were not caught by surprise when *Pravda*, *Izvestia* and the Novosti Press Agency published an official statement calling some Arab countries "progressive" and others "reactionary."

The statement was distributed at the United Nations, he said. The Soviets "talk extravagantly about 'international peace,' about 'unity among the world peoples,' about 'condemning invasion by forces and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.' They also talk extravagantly about 'friendship among the world peoples and nations.' We firmly oppose the Soviet Union chanting such slogans when one can find that all these are but empty words,

that the Soviet Union has been turned from a defender of victims of aggression into a defender of aggressors, that she is covertly and overtly celebrating the invasion, killing and sabotage that Egypt and the Sudan suffered as well as the conspiracy which occurred in Saudi Arabia." He pointed out that all of these were plotted under active Soviet patronage and that the Soviet Union also supplied the conspirators with weapons and equipment.

The President said: "I firmly believe that the Sudanese people, who have defeated the criminal armed invasion, can defeat in the same manner those who hide themselves behind the scenes and pull the strings in the dark."

The Arab countries, he added, "are now confronted with an international pirate . . . This international pirate is the Soviet Union."

Between August 14 and September 27, Sudanese people numbering 250,000 visited an exhibition in Khartoum on the abortive Soviet armed subversion conspiracy against the Sudanese Government. Seeing the display of a large quantity of Soviet weapons and ammunition captured by the Sudanese people's armed forces from the conspirators early in July, including anti-tank guns, machine-guns, automatic rifles and other firearms, they expressed strong indignation against the Soviet social-imperialists' crimes.