

PEKING REVIEW

43

October 22, 1976

北
京
周
報

**A New High Tide in Studying Chairman
Mao's Works to Carry Out His Behests**

**Resolutely Combat Soviet Modern
Revisionism**

***Socialist Relations Among Nationalities
And Regional National Autonomy***

— Report on Sinkiang

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

Vol. 19, No. 43 October 22, 1976

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

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
China Successfully Conducts Another Underground Nuclear Test	
Prime Minister Somare Ends Visit	
Mansfield Visits China	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
The Nation in a New High Tide of Studying Chairman Mao's Works to Carry Out His Behests	4
Mao Tsetung Thought Will Always Guide Us Forward	
I Will Never Stop on the Long March — Kan Tsu-chang	8
Advance Valiantly Along the Course Charted by Chairman Mao — the commanders and fighters of the warship "Loyang"	9
We Pledge to Build the Frontier Into an Iron Wall for Combating and Preventing Revisionism — the C.P.C. Committee of the Pahataikeli Commune, Shufu County, in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region	10
Chairman Mao's Great Concern Will Be Remembered For Ever — the Party Committee of Tangshan Prefecture	11
We Will Live Up to Chairman Mao's Highest Hopes — the Southern District Supply and Marketing Co-operative of Yen-an	12
Sinkiang's New Look (I): Socialist Relations Among Nationalities and Regional National Autonomy — Our Correspondents Tien San-sung and Kuo Pi-hung	13
Resolutely Combat Soviet Modern Revisionism — Jen Ku-ping	17
Latin America: Mass Movement Develops in Depth	19
Clumsy "Peace" Swindler — A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	20
Profound Mourning for Passing of the Chinese People's Great Leader Chairman Mao Tsetung	22
Profound Mourning for Passing of the Chinese People's Great Leader Chairman Mao Tsetung	42
ROUND THE WORLD	45
United Nations: Support for Liberation Movements in Southern Africa	
South Pacific Countries: Establishing 200-Mile Economic Zones	
Thailand: Military Coup	
Underground Ukraine Organization: Soviet National Oppression Denounced	
ON THE HOME FRONT	47
Tremendous Victory Over Yellow River Floods	
Coal Production Rises Steadily	
Academic Reports by Workers and Peasants	
Kwangsi's Chemical Fertilizer Output Multiplies	

China Successfully Conducts Another Underground Nuclear Test

CHINA successfully conducted another underground nuclear test on October 17, 1976.

The success of the test was a new victory won by the Chinese workers, People's Liberation Army commanders and fighters, scientists and technicians and revolutionary cadres engaging in the research, manufacture and tests of nuclear weapons who, tremendously inspired by two important decisions — the Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the C.P.C. Central Committee Military Commission on the Establishment of a Memorial Hall for the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Decision of the C.P.C. Central Committee on the Publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the Preparations for the Publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*, are rallying most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, conscientiously studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and of Chairman Mao, taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the Party's basic line, persevering in the three basic

principles "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," waging a resolute struggle against all those who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, tamper with Chairman Mao's directives, practise revisionism and splittism and engage in intrigues and conspiracies, deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and continuing to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests and development of nuclear weapons by China is entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers and for the ultimate abolition of nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government declares once again that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, work together with the other peoples and peace-loving countries in the world in the common struggle to achieve the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

Prime Minister Somare Ends Visit

Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea Michael Thomas Somare and Mrs. Somare concluded their visit to China on October 17.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Somare gave a banquet on October 13 in Peking. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Li Su-wen attended.

In his speech, Prime Minister Somare expressed thanks to the Chinese Government for extending warm hospitality to him and his party.

He said: "For Papua New Guinea, and for myself, the visit is both historical and memorable. It is historical because we have established diplomatic relations between our two

countries, which, no doubt, will lead to an expanding relationship between China and Papua New Guinea. We now have formal links with the greatest country in our region. It is memorable because I have also met China's great leaders, and they have, at first hand, given me a better understanding of the men and women who have built the new China."

"I have seen some of the things which the Chinese people have achieved through self-reliance, hard work and the leadership of Chairman Mao," he added. In conclusion, he proposed a toast to the prosperity of China and well-being of the Chinese people.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said in his speech: "Yesterday, Premier Hua Kuo-feng met with the Honourable Prime Minister, Mrs. Somare and the other distinguished guests from

Papua New Guinea, and the two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation. Our two sides exchanged views on international issues of common interest and acquired a better mutual understanding. In our talks, we also explored with benefit the question of further developing our bilateral relations. We believe that there are good prospects for the development of relations between our two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

He said: "The Honourable Prime Minister and Mrs. Somare and the other distinguished guests from Papua New Guinea are leaving Peking tomorrow to visit places in southern China. You will surely observe for yourselves the moving scene of the people throughout China giving their warm support to the decisions of the

(Continued on p. 12.)

The Nation in a New High Tide of Studying Chairman Mao's Works To Carry Out His Behests

THE Decision on the Establishment of a Memorial Hall for the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung adopted by 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 Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and the Decision on the Publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the Preparations for the Publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung* adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China have been warmly acclaimed by the people throughout the country since their announcement on October 8. They have pledged to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and respond to the call of the Party Central Committee to bring about a new upsurge in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. They are determined to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, deepen criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and continue to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, adhere to the three basic principles formulated by Chairman Mao: "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," wage resolute struggles against anyone who betrays Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies. They are determined to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China which Chairman Mao pioneered.

In Peking

Revolutionary cadres and masses in various factories and schools in Peking were greatly educated and inspired by the two decisions. Many said with deep emotion: The brilliant image of Chairman Mao will live for ever in our hearts. Mao Tsetung Thought is the beacon which will for ever illumine the road of our advance. The workers' enthusiasm in studying Chairman Mao's works soared to ever new heights. They revised their study plans and drew up concrete measures for their studies. There were people diligently studying Chairman Mao's works everywhere, from workshops to offices and living quarters. Recalling the historical experience of the two-line struggle since China entered the period of socialism, leading cadres in many factories came to comprehend

that only by deepening their understanding of Chairman Mao's scientific thesis that "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road," can they distinguish genuine from sham Marxism in the acute and complex class struggle and two-line struggle, lead the masses to struggle against the bourgeoisie in the Party and continue to advance along the road Chairman Mao pointed out.

On the basis of summing up experience in past studies, the Party committee of the Peking Railway Sub-Bureau and the more than 700 Party branches under it made decisions to further study Mao Tsetung Thought. Bringing Chairman Mao's works with them, many leading cadres studied together with railway workers. Apart from taking part in collective study, leading members of the Party committee of the Peking Thermo-Power Plant spent an hour or more every day either before or after office hours to go through once again the four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and Lenin's *The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky* and other Marxist-Leninist works.

Teachers, workers and staff and their families and students at Tsinghua University warmly supported the two decisions. They said: The two decisions of the central leading organs express just what is in our minds and show that the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is of one heart with the people. They said that they would resolutely respond to the call of the Party Central Committee to bring about a new upsurge in studying works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and of Chairman Mao. Many units and people have revised their study plans. Some Party branches called meetings where it was decided to go over the four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* within one year and some classes set the ninth of every month as the day to exchange experience in study.

After hearing of the two decisions, teachers, workers and staff and their families and students in Peking University were greatly elated and inspired. They pledged to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, firmly implement and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and wage resolute struggles against anyone who betrays Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, and anyone who prac-

最紧密地团结在以华国锋同志为首的党中央周围
掀起学习马列著作和毛主席著作的新高潮



Workers and staff of the "February 7" Rolling Stock Plant in Changhsintien, Peking, discussing the two decisions.

tises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies. Many of them expressed the desire to take part in building the memorial hall, be it digging a spadeful of earth or laying a brick. They deemed this something they will remember all their lives. Teachers and students in the 1973 class of the geomorphology specialty of the geology and geography department brought back from the Kunlun Mountains, where they were engaged in open-door schooling, a piece of white marble weighing more than 50 kilogrammes as a contribution to the construction of the memorial hall. The marble, they said, signified that Chairman Mao's magnificent contributions would last as long as the towering Kunlun and that their determination to carry out Chairman Mao's behests was as firm as the rock.

In Taching

Since the publication of the two decisions by central leading organs, everyone, from Party committee members to workers and staff in the Taching Oilfield has welcomed them with cheers and the whole field is astir. At busy drilling sites, at construction projects seething with activity, in offices of leading organs at various levels and in the worker-peasant villages, the people recalled Taching's great changes from a vast wasteland to today's huge oilfield. They said with great emotion: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." We Taching workers owe our maturing to the teachings of Chairman Mao and Taching's triumphant development is closely linked to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The establishment of Chairman Mao's memorial hall will make it possible for our future generations to pay their respects to Chairman Mao's remains, recall his magnificent contributions and will encourage us in continuing the revolution for ever. The publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* Vol. V and the subsequent volumes and of the

Collected Works of Mao Tsetung will provide us with more favourable conditions to grasp Mao Tsetung Thought.

To respond to the Party Central Committee's call and to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, the Party committee of the Taching Oilfield recently convened a meeting on political work to discuss the question of how to raise still higher the red banner of Taching which Chairman Mao personally put up. The participants recalled the militant course of how the working class, with "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi as its representative, built up and expanded the oilfield on the strength of Chairman Mao's two great works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*. They came to a deep understanding that Mao Tsetung Thought is the invincible banner and the source

of strength for building and expanding the oilfield. They are determined to raise still higher the red banner of Taching, study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao more diligently, and make the whole oilfield a great school for studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

The members of the Party committees at all levels there have now become more conscious in taking the lead in reading and studying. They often go to the grass-roots units to study, grasp revolution and promote production together with the workers and staff members. The Party committees of more than 50 work divisions, including drilling, extraction and the general petrochemical works, and more than 2,600 Party branches throughout the oilfield have all revised their study plans and adopted concrete measures for furthering their studies. Over 7,900 theoretical study groups and more than 37,000 tutors in theoretical study have played their role as the backbone in the mass study movement. With the Party organizations at all levels taking the lead, the workers and staff members are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the series of instructions he issued since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. As a result, they have further enhanced their consciousness in implementing the basic line Chairman Mao formulated for our Party.

In the current upsurge of studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, Taching's workers have recalled how the great leader Chairman Mao led the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country in waging struggles against class enemies at home and abroad and against Right and "Left" opportunist lines within the Party and have come to understand that ours is a long-tested

Party founded by Chairman Mao and is a great, glorious and correct Party. Historical experience, they said, has proved that our Party cannot be easily destroyed. They declared: We Taching workers must stand in the forefront of class struggle and two-line struggle and resolutely fight to the end against anyone betraying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tampering with Chairman Mao's instructions, and anyone practising revisionism and splittism and engaging in conspiracies. We are determined to rally closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, safeguard the unity and unification of the Party, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, continue to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In Tachai

After the two decisions by the central leading organs were published, cadres and commune members of the Tachai Production Brigade in Hsiyang County, Shansi Province, who warmly supported them, pledged to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, bring about a new upsurge in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, adhere to the three basic principles "**Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire,**" obey the Party Central Committee in all their actions, earnestly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, wage resolute struggles against all statements and actions running counter to these three basic principles and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao.



Tachai Brigade's cadres and commune members studying the two decisions.

In the days of mourning Chairman Mao with deep grief, the Party branch of the Tachai Production Brigade led the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in recalling the militant course of Tachai's development and the history of the two-line struggle within the Party. This enabled them to deeply understand that all their victories are due to Chairman Mao's wise leadership and are victories for Mao Tsetung Thought. They said: We will never forget that it was the great leader Chairman Mao who led the people throughout the country in making revolution and emancipated us. We will never forget that it was Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that guided us on to the bright road of socialism. We will never forget that it was Chairman Mao's brilliant theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat that guided us in continuously carrying out the socialist revolution in the economic base and the superstructure and building Tachai into a strong bastion for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have come to realize that if they are to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end, they must conscientiously study Mao Tsetung Thought and put it into practice.

The Tachai Party branch recently made a decision on conscientiously restudying the four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and urged all commune members to earnestly study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the series of important instructions he issued during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, particularly since the start of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. Up to now, Tachai's cadres and commune members have already studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*, *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan*, *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire*, *Be Concerned With the Well-Being of the Masses*, *Pay Attention to Methods of Work* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* in the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. There is soaring enthusiasm among the cadres and commune members for studying Chairman Mao's works.

The publication of the two decisions made the cadres and commune members of the Tachai Brigade cherish the memory of Chairman Mao more than ever. In connection with the reality of the current class struggle and two-line struggle, they restudied the Party's basic line laid down by Chairman Mao for the entire historical period of socialism: "**Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are**

still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line." They said: The Party's basic line advanced by Chairman Mao is our telescope and microscope in political affairs, it is the beacon guiding us in the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidate this dictatorship. We must study and apply it in the course of struggle so as to ensure that our Party and state will never change their political colour.

Through studying and reviewing the history of the two-line struggle within the Party, the Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants in Tachai have full confidence in the prospects of communism. They pointed out: Marxism will surely triumph over revisionism, socialism is bound to prevail over capitalism, the proletariat is bound to defeat the bourgeoisie, the great ideal of communism will certainly be realized — this is an irresistible law of history. We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests, firmly bear in mind the Party's basic programme, never forget the Party's ultimate goal and fight all our lives for the realization of communism. They added: Our Party was founded by Chairman Mao himself and has long been tempered in the flames of class struggle and the two-line struggle. It is a great, glorious and correct Party. Historical experience over the past 50 years and more proves that our Party cannot be easily destroyed. We must wage resolute struggles against anyone betraying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tampering with Chairman Mao's directives, and anyone practising revisionism and splittism and engaging in conspiracies. They pledged to conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, uphold the Party's basic line, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and continue to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, always hold aloft the red banner of Tachai and strive to win new victories in socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In Sungpan County

After studying the two decisions, the Tibetan, Han, Chiang and Hui people of Sungpan County in the Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture,

Szechuan Province, recalled with boundless respect the great revolutionary practice of our great leader Chairman Mao who led the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in the Long March. Under the leadership of the county Party committee, they are determined to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's three basic principles: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." They are determined to safeguard the unity and unification of the Party, strengthen the unity of all nationalities and, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, build those places with Chairman Mao's footprints still better and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao.

The people of various nationalities in Sungpan County will never forget that 41 years ago Chairman Mao led the Red Army to Maoerhkai where the Tibetans lived in compact community. At that time, Chang Kuo-tao*, ringleader of the opportunist line within the Party, plotted to split the Red Army and the Party and opposed the northward march of the Red Army. At this crucial moment, Chairman Mao convened the "Maoerhkai Meeting" of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, criticized Chang Kuo-tao's splittist line and made the correct decision for the Red Army to continue its northward march across the marshlands to resist Japanese aggression. Organizationally, Chang Kuo-tao pursued factionalism and splittism, and pushed with obstinacy an opportunist line, which had brought grave losses to the Party and the Red Army. However, under the brilliant and correct leadership of Chairman Mao, our Party smashed the criminal intrigues of Chang Kuo-tao, and strengthened the unity and unification of the whole Party. Consequently, the Red Army succeeded in completing the Long March.

At Maoerhkai, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Red Army strictly implemented the Party's policies towards minority nationalities, publicized the Party stand, sowed the seeds of revolution and pointed out the path of liberation to the people of all nationalities. Under the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought, the people of Sungpan County have since liberation ended the national feud provoked by the reactionary ruling classes for hundreds of years and strengthened unity among all fraternal nationalities. The Sungpan County Party committee, made up of cadres of Tibetan, Hui and Han nationalities, fighting in unity for a common cause, has

* Chang Kuo-tao was a renegade to the Chinese revolution. Hoping to gain from the revolution, he joined the Chinese Communist Party in his youth. In 1935 he opposed the correct stand that the Red Army should march northward and overtly engaged in traitorous activities against the Party and the Central Committee, established a bogus central committee and disrupted the unity of the Party and the Red Army. In the spring of 1938, he singly escaped from the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region and joined the Kuomintang secret police.

(Continued on p. 21.)

Mao Tsetung Thought Will Always Guide Us Forward

In issue No. 41, we published a series of articles mourning the passing of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung written by Unit No. 8341 of the P.L.A., and other units. Following is another series. — Ed.

I Will Never Stop on the Long March

by Kan Tsu-chang*

CHAIRMAN Mao is the great liberator of the people of various nationalities in our country. Every chapter of the history of the Chinese revolution in the last half a century and more shines with the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought and every part is an ode to the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. All our victories are the great victories of Mao Tsetung Thought. Although Chairman Mao has left us, we will always remember his solicitude for us and Mao Tsetung Thought will for ever illuminate the road of our advance.

I shall never forget that in 1927 the great leader Chairman Mao led the march by the forces of the Autumn Harvest Uprising into the Ching kang Mountains. Since then a radiant red sun has been illuminating the 500-li Ching kang Mountains. It was Chairman Mao who took me, a poor peasant, out of the abyss of misery and taught me to become a glorious revolutionary fighter. I shall never forget that in the days when we were fighting to establish China's first rural revolutionary base area, Chairman Mao, side by side with the Red Army fighters, carried grain up the mountain by shoulder-pole and had meals of red rice and pumpkin soup with us. With Chairman Mao at our side, we comrades felt warm and strong despite the harsh conditions and fatigue.

I shall never forget that during the War of Resistance Against Japan it was Chairman Mao who issued the great call "**Ample food and clothing by working with our own hands,**" which inspired armymen and civilians in the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region to launch a large-scale production campaign to smash the economic blockade imposed by the Japanese aggressors and the Kuomintang reactionaries. He led us in winning the great victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan.

Never shall I forget that when the great victory of the democratic revolution was won in 1949, Chairman Mao called on the comrades of the whole Party to continue the revolution and embark on a new long march. At the time I had been wounded in Sinkiang and the Party organization was planning to build a house for

me so that I could rest and recuperate for a period of time. I studied Chairman Mao's *Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China*, in which he taught us: "**To win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. . . . The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous. This must be made clear now in the Party. The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle.**" Chairman Mao's wise teaching echoed in my ears like an alarm and his every word made a deep impression on me. I came to realize that during the war years, under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, I had stood the test in arduous struggles and had done a bit of work for the Party and the people; to persevere in continuing the revolution under the new historical conditions, I must maintain the revolutionary spirit I had shown in the revolutionary wars, guard against bourgeois corrosion, work hard and study diligently and carry the revolution through to the end. I could not stay long resting just because of my injury. I continued working for a period and then asked to go to the countryside to take part in socialist revolution and construction there.

In the past 20 years or so since I've been back in the countryside, whenever I studied Chairman Mao's teachings in his report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Party Central Committee, they have always been an inspiration to me. Chairman Mao's teachings have made me aware of the fact that I am an ordinary fighter in the Ching kang Mountains and I am here to make revolution, not to behave like an overlord. Chairman Mao's teachings have shown me that I am here to shoulder the task of a Red Army veteran, not to make a show of the fact I'm a veteran cadre. Chairman Mao's teachings have made clear to me that what I must pass

*A Red Army veteran, the author once headed the logistics department of the Sinkiang military area command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

on to the coming generations is not the yearning for a cosy home but the revolutionary traditions. Chairman Mao's teachings have enabled me to understand that the road is long in continuing the revolution and I must not stop on the long march.

Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the series of important instructions he issued after the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, particularly his scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party," have further pointed out to me the orientation of my advance. Only by conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's works, especially his theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to be clear that the bourgeoisie

exists right in the Communist Party, and to get a deep understanding of the nature, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution, can one keep his bearings and work with revolutionary vigour in continuing the revolution.

In these days of deepest sorrow, I pledge to the Party Central Committee: I am determined to conscientiously study works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. I will consciously restrict bourgeois right, maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China which Chairman Mao pioneered.

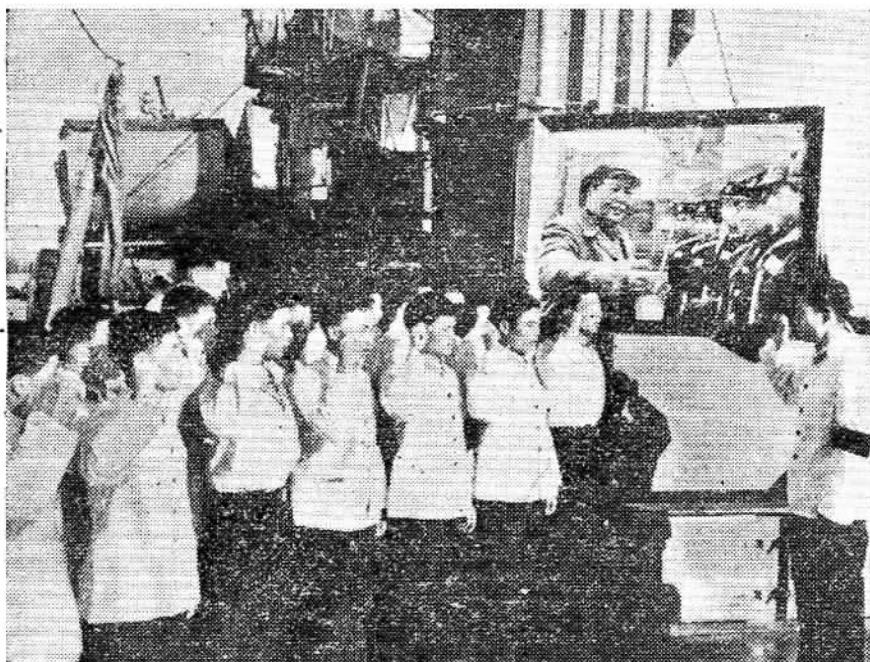
Advance Valiantly Along the Course Charted by Chairman Mao

by the commanders and fighters of the warship "Loyang"

THE news of the passing of our respected and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao plunged our entire crew into the deepest grief. We'll never forget the scene when our great leader Chairman Mao came aboard our ship on an inspection tour. Nor will we ever forget the teachings he gave us.

At high noon on February 20, 1953, when Chairman Mao embarked on our ship with firm strides, we all

shouted with deep emotion: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Chairman Mao went from bow to stern, inspecting every firing position and cabin. He thumbed through our books and notebooks, then asked the deputy political instructor what were the problems in the sailors' mind and how they were getting on with their study. After making a detailed report to Chairman Mao, the deputy political instructor said: "Some comrades who have just joined the navy are eager to study military affairs and they hope to master technical skills as quickly as possible." Hearing this, Chairman Mao instructed us to pay more attention to political education and the study of current affairs, so as to heighten our political enthusiasm. Then going to the rear deck, Chairman Mao talked with the sailors about the orientation of navy building and the bright prospects of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. One of the men brought a seat for Chairman Mao, but he nevertheless kept on standing as he talked to us. He asked us with deep concern: "Have all the comrades got used to life at sea?" In one voice, we replied: "Yes, we have!" Chairman Mao nodded with an approving smile and taught us: During your days on land you loved hills and the soil; now that you are navymen, you should love your ship, islands and



Members of the Party branch of the warship "Loyang," which Chairman Mao once inspected, taking a vow.

the sea. When Chairman Mao came to the wheel house and lay his hands on the steering wheel, he reminded us significantly to remain clear-sighted and keep our direction correct. Walking into the kitchen, Chairman Mao cordially inquired about our diet and he himself scooped a spoonful of vegetable soup and tasted it. Most inspiring of all, Chairman Mao wrote for us the brilliant inscription: "In order to oppose imperialist aggression, we must build a powerful navy." For the last 20 years and more, Chairman Mao's inscription has been encouraging us to advance valiantly and win one victory after another.

In these days of immense sorrow as we recall each joyous scene during Chairman Mao's inspections of our ship and restudy Chairman Mao's important instruction on navy building, our grief is unbounded. Our respected and beloved Chairman Mao, your teachings will always ring in our ears; the radiance of your great thought will for ever illuminate the course of our advance.

We pledge to firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, live and fight on the sea, heighten our vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and be ready at all times to smash any enemy who dares to intrude. We are determined to liberate Taiwan!

We Pledge to Build the Frontier Into an Iron Wall for Combating and Preventing Revisionism

by the C.P.C. Committee of the Pahataikeli Commune, Shufu County, in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region

WHEN the sad news of the passing of Chairman Mao, the esteemed great leader and teacher of the people of all nationalities in China, reached us, all the Uighur cadres and commune members of the Pahataikeli Commune at the motherland's northwestern frontier were plunged into grief.

In spring 1952, when we liberated peasants of Pahataikeli township held a meeting to celebrate the victory of the land reform, we wrote a letter to the great leader Chairman Mao expressing the Uighur people's boundless love for him. In it, we talked about the miserable life suffered by Pahataikeli's people in the old society. At that time, the blood-sucking official cangue and the landlord's whips ruled the broad labouring masses. It was only after liberation that the labouring people became their own masters.

That letter read in part: "Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, we salute you from Pahataikeli. You raised us out of the abyss of misery and brought happiness to us. Without the great leader Chairman Mao, there would be no happiness for us today. Our two hands that had sustained the parasites no longer wait on them. We use the liberated hand and pen to write this letter of respect to you. We will dwell in detail on today's happiness and past bitterness. . . ."

On August 30 the same year, we were very happy when we received a reply from Chairman Mao. In his letter, Chairman Mao greeted us on our liberation from the shackles of the landlords' feudal land ownership, hoped we would be more united, develop production, improve our livelihood, raise our educational level and advance along the socialist road.

Chairman Mao's instructions have been illuminating the road of advance for us Uighur people. For more than the last two decades, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have embarked on the bright road of socialism and gone through a series of political movements in the socialist revolution. Especially since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and to repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, the poor and lower-middle peasants' consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle has been steadily enhanced. A sturdy generation of new socialist peasants is maturing. The movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture is growing vigorously. Once poor, backward and barren Pahataikeli is turning into a new socialist countryside with a promising future. The commune now has more than 50 tractors, motor vehicles and other machines for farm use. It has basically mechanized or semi-mechanized farming. Last year's grain output was nearly five times that of early liberation days, and this year's summer harvest was 30 per cent over that of the corresponding period last year. In the wake of the development of production, the people's living standards have been greatly raised and culture and education as well as health work also have made big progress. All this helps us deepen our understanding that there would not be today's happiness for us Uighur people if not for the great liberator Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao's great contribution to the Chinese people, the international proletariat and revolutionary people of the world is in mortal like the sun and moon.

We are determined to turn grief into strength, bear in mind Chairman Mao's scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party, deepen criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and the struggle against the Right deviationist attempt, implement the task of con-

solidating the proletarian dictatorship at the grass-roots level and strengthen the great unity of the various nationalities. We vow to build the motherland's frontier into an iron wall for combating and preventing revisionism.

Chairman Mao's Great Concern Will Be Remembered For Ever

by the Party Committee of Tangshan Prefecture

THE sad news of the passing of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao came like a bolt from the blue, leaving the people of Tangshan overcome with grief.

The violent earthquake in July caused extremely severe damage and losses in the Tangshan-Fengnan area. Headed by Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee immediately sent us a message of sympathy and the central delegation headed by Premier Hua Kuo-feng as the general leader and the whole country gave all-out support and assistance to the stricken area. On the orders of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, our P.L.A. rushed to our aid and a large number of medical teams arrived in no time at all. A stream of relief material came from all parts of the country. Class brothers in grave danger were rescued, the injured received prompt medical treatment and in a short time food, accommodations and other arrangements were provided for the people of the stricken area.

In the month or so after the earthquake the 7 million people of Tangshan Prefecture, under the leadership and solicitous care of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and with energetic support and assistance from the P.L.A. and the people of the whole country, closely united, worked hard, deepened the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and overcame tremendous difficulties to win one victory after another in the anti-quake struggle and relief work. The railways are running, coal is coming up out of the Kailan mines, steel furnaces are belching flames, machines are humming, schools are holding classes, shops are doing business and the peasants are expecting another rich harvest. We looked forward to sending fruits of this year's rich harvest to Chungnanhai to let our Chairman Mao enjoy a taste of them. How we looked towards the day when we would invite our beloved and esteemed Chairman Mao to come and inspect a rebuilt, more beautiful, socialist new Tangshan. . . . Never, never did we ever think that our esteemed Chairman Mao would depart from us at this moment! We turned our eyes to Peking; the 7 million people of this stricken area mourned Chairman Mao with immense grief. Many cried their hearts out.

Back in the days of the First Revolutionary Civil War, the Kailan miners held a big strike involving the

five mines to fight the cruel oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, which weighed down on them like three great mountains. In his brilliant work *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*, Chairman Mao enthusiastically praised the big strikes by the industrial workers of Kailan and other places because they displayed the strength of the Chinese industrial proletariat who were "particularly good fighters." This was a powerful motive force that encouraged Tangshan's working class to carry the revolution through to the end. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chairman Mao paid close attention to the armed struggle by the working class of Tangshan area. After liberation when our poor and lower-middle peasants were setting up agricultural producers' co-operatives in a big way, Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping, doing their best to wreck things, reached out with sinister hands to "chop off" a large number of agricultural co-operatives. In an introductory note to the article by District Ten of Tsunhua County, "The Party Secretary Takes the Lead and All the Party Members Help Run the Co-ops," praising the Wang Kuo-fan Co-operative, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Our entire nation, we feel, should pattern itself after this co-op." It was an encouragement to us peasants of Tangshan Prefecture to take the bright road of socialism. During the socialist education movement, Liu Shao-chi and his gang pushed a bourgeois reactionary line in Funing County's Taoyuan Brigade which "hit hard at many in order to protect a handful." Again it was the great leader Chairman Mao who personally drew up "Some Current Problems Raised in the Socialist Education Movement in the Rural Areas" which criticized the bourgeois reactionary line, and beat back Liu Shao-chi's attack and set the orientation of the socialist education movement right. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts—the great struggles personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao—smashed the schemes of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping to restore capitalism and enabled the people of Tangshan and the rest of the country to advance continuously along the socialist road.

We 7 million people of Tangshan Prefecture are determined to turn grief into strength, give full play to the "Paupers' Co-op" spirit, work hard and diligently,

develop production and rebuild our homes through self-reliance. We will honour the memory of Chairman Mao by concrete action.

We Will Live Up to Chairman Mao's Highest Hopes

by the Southern District Supply and Marketing Co-operative of Yen-an

ALL of us Communist Party members and revolutionary comrades of the Southern District Supply and Marketing Co-operative of Yen-an are filled with profound sorrow at the passing away of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Thousands of words would not be enough to express the boundless love of the people of Yen-an for Chairman Mao, or to describe how they cherish the memory of him.

Our supply and marketing co-operative is the former Southern District Co-operative of Yen-an which was set up in 1936 under the sincere concern of Chairman Mao. At that time only three people worked there. The Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao instructed us to consider the convenience of the masses and also to help develop production, so we carried goods in baskets on our backs, travelling over hill and dale to deliver our wares right to the doorsteps of the poor and lower-middle peasants. With the full support of the masses, the number of households we served rapidly increased from over 120 to more than 1,000, which made up more than 90 per cent of the total in south Yen-an. In this way our co-op became the centre of economic exchange among the people of that district. In 1942, despite the pressure of other tasks, Chairman Mao found time to inspect our co-op; he also received its former head Comrade Liu Chien-chang several times. In his brilliant work *Get Organized* Chairman Mao pointed out: Get-

ting organized "is the only road to liberation for the people, the only road from poverty to prosperity." Chairman Mao also issued the call: "Every Communist must learn to organize the labour of the masses." Chairman Mao's instruction greatly educated, inspired and spurred us on.

Since the founding of New China, acting upon Chairman Mao's teaching, we have kept to the orientation of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants. Particularly in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we have persevered in struggling against the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, and repudiated capitalist tendencies, thereby further raising our consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle. Serving the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly, we have brought about great changes in our supply and marketing co-op.

Our beloved leader Chairman Mao has left us. But his kind face and untiring teachings will remain in our hearts for ever. We pledge to turn grief into strength and carry out Chairman Mao's behests. Guided by Chairman Mao's policy "Develop the economy and ensure supplies," we are determined to carry forward for ever the glorious revolutionary tradition of our co-op and persist in the orientation of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly. We will live up to Chairman Mao's highest hopes without fail.

(Continued from p. 3.)

leading central organs on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung and on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*. The entire Chinese people have now started a new upsurge in the study of Chairman Mao's works. We are determined to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, adhere to Chairman Mao's pro-

letarian revolutionary line, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and strive to win new victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien requested Prime Minister Somare to convey, upon his return home, the cordial greetings and high respects of the Chinese people to the people of Papua New Guinea.

In addition to Peking, Prime Minister and Mrs. Somare visited Shanghai and Kwangchow.

Mansfield Visits China

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met and had a friendly conversation in Peking on October 9 with U.S. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield and Mrs. Mansfield, Senator John Glenn and Mrs. Glenn, and their party.

On September 21 the American guests arrived in Shanghai on their visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. After visiting Nanking, Sinkiang, Kwangtung and other places, they arrived in Peking on October 6. They left the Chinese capital for home on October 10.



Socialist Relations Among Nationalities and Regional National Autonomy

by Our Correspondents Tien San-sung and Kuo Pi-hung

The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region is a multi-national area on China's northwestern frontier. Our correspondents have been to this region where great changes have taken place since liberation. Beginning with this issue, we are publishing their three reports on the fundamental change in relations among nationalities, the introduction of regional national autonomy, the rapid development of the economy and culture, and the growth of minority cadres by large numbers.

The tremendous changes in Sinkiang are a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policies towards nationalities. — Ed.

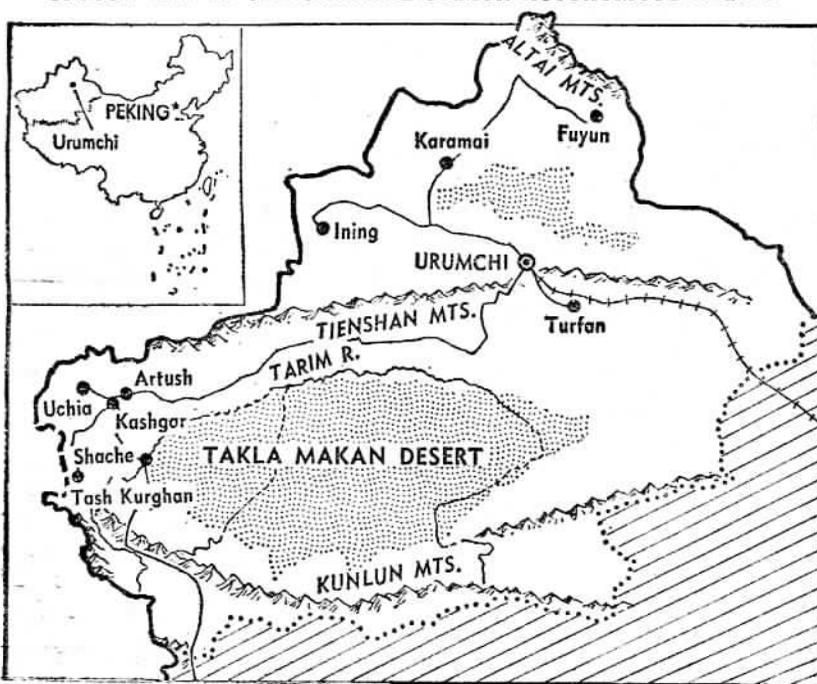
BESIDES the Uighurs who make up the greater part of the population, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region is peopled by many other nationalities—Kazakhs, Hans, Huis, Khalkhas, Mongolians, Sibos, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Tartars, Tahurs, Manchus and Russians. Before liberation, national estrangement and national oppression were the order of the day as a result of the Kuomintang reactionary rule and the reactionary classes

sowing dissension among the local people. As Chairman Mao pointed out in 1945 in his *On Coalition Government*: "The anti-popular clique of the Kuomintang denies that many nationalities exist in China, and labels all excepting the Han nationality as 'tribes.' It has taken over the reactionary policy of the governments of the Ching Dynasty and of the Northern warlords in relation to the minority nationalities, oppressing and exploiting them in every possible way." With bitter hatred for this reactionary policy enforced by the reactionary governments in the old days, the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang yearned for a change in the situation which saw them oppressed and exploited and deprived of all political rights. Their long-cherished desire was finally realized after liberation.

While in Urumchi, capital of the autonomous region, we visited a number of courtyards in which people of several nationalities live. One is inhabited by some 20 families of the Uighur, Han, Mongolian, Kazakh and Hui nationalities using the same front gate whose beam is inscribed with the words "Unity Courtyard" and flanked by a couplet reading: "The roots of pines in the Tienshan Mountains are intertwined, the hearts of the people of various nationalities beat as one." Derived from real life, these graphic words reflect a living reality. Living in the same courtyard, these people of five nationalities are like members of one big family, respecting each other's customs and habits, helping one another whenever there are difficulties and exchanging greetings during festivals. Of greater importance, however, is the fact that they are closely united politically. Together they form a revolutionary theory study group to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, and advance shoulder to shoulder along the broad road of socialism.

In pre-liberation days, Urumchi was called "Tihua" which meant "enlightenment, inculcation and assimilation," a name adopted by the reactionary rulers who took an attitude of great-nation chauvinism

SKETCH MAP OF THE SINKIANG UIGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION



towards the minority nationalities. This name was abolished after liberation according to the relevant stipulations laid down by the State Council to do away with all names implying an insult to the minority nationalities, and the city resumed its original name "Urumchi," meaning "beautiful pastureland." What is left of this pastureland today can still be seen on the city's southern outskirts, though it has mostly given way to rows of factories and office buildings.

"Unity courtyards" like those in Urumchi are a common sight in many other places. The word "unity" also is widely used to name people's communes, production brigades and streets as well as irrigation channels, shelter-belts, etc. "Collectives for united struggle" in factories and mines consist of workers of different nationalities. The local people all take pride in such new-type relations among nationalities. Socialist in nature, they find concrete expression in equality, unity, mutual assistance and fraternity. We were deeply impressed by such an all-pervading spirit and atmosphere wherever we went.

Class Struggle Is the Key Link

How did the change in relations among nationalities in Sinkiang come about? In our interviews with ordinary herdsmen, grass-roots cadres and leading comrades of various nationalities north and south of the Tianshan Mountains, we found that their answers to this question boiled down to the terse remark: Class struggle is the key link.

The course traversed by the people of Sinkiang over the 27 post-liberation years has been one of carrying out class struggle and of continuing the revolution. In the early years after liberation, the people of different nationalities became their own masters after smashing the reactionary ruling apparatuses at different

levels, rounding up bandits and establishing a democratic government — all serious class struggles. Under the Party's leadership, they later unfolded the large-scale movement for democratic reform to put an end to the oppression and exploitation by feudal landlords and herdowners, followed by the socialist transformation of agriculture, animal husbandry, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce. As a result, the age-old system of class exploitation was uprooted, and with it the root cause of national oppression was eliminated by and large.

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration remained very acute. Cloaked in national or religious garb, the overthrown feudal landlords and herdowners as well as a handful of reactionaries of different nationalities tried by hook or by crook to regain their lost "paradise" and frequently engaged in disruptive activities and made trouble. Their insidious activities actually were supported and connived at by the bourgeoisie inside the Party. These local reactionary elements did not even hesitate to gang up with the Soviet social-imperialists to engage in subversive and splittist activities. It was precisely by firmly grasping class struggle as the key link that the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang foiled one scheme after another of the class enemies. Thanks to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and the current struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, the revolution has continued to deepen, Sinkiang has taken on an ever changing new look and the new socialist relations among nationalities have consolidated and developed with each passing day.

Comrade Waliszuchiang Tuerhti, a Uighur cadre and chairman of the revolutionary committee of Karamai, a petroleum base in Sinkiang, told us: The class enemies want to cover up the class essence of the national question, but we must do just the opposite and expose their intrigues. Lenin said: "In any really serious and profound political issue sides are taken according to classes, not nations." (*Critical Remarks on the National Question.*) Chairman Mao also pointed out: "In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." (*Statement Supporting the Afro-Americans in Their Just Struggle Against Racial Discrimination by U.S. Imperialism.*)

In accordance with the instructions of the revolutionary teachers, Sinkiang's people of various nationalities have come to the clear understanding that national oppression is, in essence, class oppression and that the antagonism and estrangement between different nationalities result from the system of class oppression and exploitation. Hence, they have found the funda-



Residents of various nationalities in Urumchi's Unity Road reading the newspaper.

mental way to solve the national question: Take class struggle as the key link, uphold the Party's basic line and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

Genuine Political Equality

The situation in which people of various nationalities in Sinkiang were deprived of all political rights was fundamentally changed when regional national autonomy was effected after liberation. Under the leadership of higher state organs, as stipulated in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, different national autonomous areas (this refers to the autonomous regions, prefectures and counties — Tr.) are set up, according to the population and size of an area, in areas inhabited by national minorities. And corresponding organs of self-government are established with working people of various nationalities governing the internal affairs of their own nationalities. An autonomous area equivalent to a province, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region was founded on October 1, 1955. Under the autonomous region, five autonomous prefectures and six autonomous counties all had been set up in 1954 and are mainly inhabited by nationalities other than Uighurs.

How is regional national autonomy brought about in actual life? Using his county as an example, Comrade Apuchaerh, Vice-Chairman of the Tash Kurghan Autonomous County of Tajik nationality, said: "Our autonomous county on the Pamir plateau comprises the following nationalities: Tajiks, Uighurs, Khalkhas, Hans and Sibos. Eighty-eight per cent of the population are Tajiks. The county organs of self-government are the people's congress and its permanent organ, the revolutionary committee (or the county people's government). As specified in the Constitution, the people's congress is elected through democratic consultations. Worker, peasant and soldier deputies form the main body of the people's congress. Every nationality in the county has its own deputies. Elected by the county people's deputies, the county revolutionary committee exercises its power of governing the autonomous county on behalf of the people of various nationalities, guarantees putting laws and decrees into effect and gives leadership in carrying out various work in socialist revolution and construction. There are cadres of various nationalities in the county revolutionary committee and other county organs."

The Tajik vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee introduced us to how big efforts went into training nationality cadres. He said: "Nearly all the cadres in the organs at the county level and in the ten communes under the county are local nationality cadres. The key point is that our cadres see to it that they maintain the characteristics of the working people; they are fundamentally different from the new-type bureaucrat monopoly capitalist class ruling the Soviet



People of various nationalities in Sinkiang.

Union. In other words, we must ensure that political power is in the hands of the minorities who are Marxists and working people."

Comrade Apuchaerh continued: "Regional national autonomy has greatly stimulated the enthusiasm of the people of various nationalities in the county to take part in state political life and to build the socialist motherland. In addition to electing deputies to the county people's congress and to the county revolutionary committee, they also have deputies in the people's congresses at various levels above the county, including the Fourth National People's Congress. There also was one deputy to the Tenth Party Congress. The slaves of the past have become masters of the country."

Comrade Apuchaerh also briefed us on the similarities and differences between the autonomous and the ordinary county. Both are local administrative units at county level in the People's Republic of China; both are led by the Party and government organs at the higher levels and both persist in taking the socialist road in line with the stipulation in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. The differences are: The autonomous county enjoys the right to self-government empowered by the Constitution in addition to exercising functions and powers of all other local organs of state power. Regarding the right to self-government, Comrade Apuchaerh added three points: The autonomous county can: 1) make rules and regulations for a specific locality and amendments according to law; 2) develop the economy in line with actual conditions and characteristics in the nationality areas; and 3) manage the local areas' finances.

Great achievements have been made in Tash Kurghan County through carrying out the policy of "mainly developing animal husbandry, integrating agriculture and animal husbandry, adapting to local con-

ditions and ensuring all-round development" in economic construction. Food grain was scarce in the past and the local people lived on wild herbs half of the year. They now have surplus grain and livestock which they sell to the state commercial departments. Other undertakings such as agricultural machinery, hydropower stations and communications all have made rapid headway.

Comrade Apuchaerh continued: "Such developments are impossible if we rely solely on the autonomous county's revenue which is devoted entirely to the needs of the local county. The state also allocates large amounts of subsidies and investments to the county. Thanks to the state's energetic support and the warm assistance from other fraternal nationalities like the Hans and the Uighurs, as well as the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance of the county's people, the county has been completely changed, bringing an entirely new life to the Tajik people and other nationalities."

It can be said that regional national autonomy in Tash Kurghan County is a miniature of that in Sinkiang as a whole. In other places in the autonomous region, we saw how large numbers of national minority cadres have matured, as described by Comrade Apuchaerh. Generally these cadres can speak more than two national minority languages, especially in areas inhabited by several nationalities.

As to the spoken and written languages, the Constitution stipulates: "All the nationalities have the freedom to use their own spoken and written languages." This stipulation has been fully carried out. A responsible comrade of the publications department told us there are 120-odd newspapers and magazines in national minority languages in Sinkiang. The main daily, *Sinkiang Ribao*, is published in the Han, Uighur, Kazakh and Mongolian languages and the Sinkiang People's Broadcasting Station transmits in the four languages. Many literary and art performances

which have their own national features are presented in national minority languages. While in Sinkiang, we saw a special kind of shops where special products catering to the daily needs and habits of the different nationalities are supplied, such as embroidered caps and boots, atlas printed silk and national musical instruments. There's also a large production network to manufacture goods like these. In addition, workers, staff and cadres of various nationalities are all treated equally in their work and in wages and welfare facilities.

Nationality equality and unity, a principle adopted by the proletarian political party to solve the national problem, has been fully manifested in Sinkiang with the exercise of regional national autonomy.

Safeguarding State Unification

Such regional national autonomy has proved a great success in the autonomous region. But enemies at home and abroad are not reconciled to their defeat.

While in Ili Prefecture, on several occasions we heard people denouncing the Soviet social-imperialists' crime in carrying out subversion and sabotage. In 1962, the social-imperialists created dissension among nationalities, manufactured rumours to deceive the people in the prefecture and abducted more than 60,000 people on the frontier to the Soviet Union. In May that year, the Soviet social-imperialists plotted a counter-revolutionary riot aimed at severing the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture from our great motherland.

Naturally, we recall that from 1832 to 1884 it was precisely in Ili area that tsarist Russia abducted over 70,000 Chinese citizens to Russia and from 1871 to 1881 it occupied Ili for 10 years. The new tsars are stepping into the shoes of the old tsars by either sending in secret agents to commit sabotage, buying national splittists to be their lackeys and agents, nibbling away at our territory or carrying out armed aggression and military provocations.

At an interview with us, Ismayil Aymat (Uighur), Secretary of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee, emphasized: "As an outpost for combating revisionism, Sinkiang shares over 3,000 kilometres of common boundary with the Soviet Union. Since the late 50s, the new tsars have never let up in their subversion and sabotage against Sinkiang. To consolidate the fruits of regional national autonomy, Sinkiang's foremost task is safeguarding the unification of our motherland and opposing foreign aggression and subversion. The Constitution stipulates: 'The People's Republic of China is a unitary multinational state. The areas where regional national autonomy is exercised are all inalienable parts of the People's Republic



Ismayil Aymat (second from right) with commune members of different nationalities.

of China.' Taking over the mantle of the old tsars, the Soviet revisionists bought over a handful of traitors in Sinkiang and openly incited them to create riots so as to split our great motherland. This is absolutely impermissible. A handful of traitors and national splittists, who willingly acted as the social-imperialists' stooges, are betrayers of the national interests. Their acts are only a manifestation of the death-bed struggle by the old and new bourgeoisie and other domestic reactionary and dying classes. We must take class struggle as the key link, uphold the Party's basic line, persist in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and adhere to the socialist road, so as to create step by step conditions whereby it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes to exist or a new generation of them to arise. In this way, the national minority reactionaries will be completely isolated and the national question thoroughly solved. In the meantime, we must heighten our vigil-

ance and strengthen preparedness against war so as to prevent sudden Soviet social-imperialist attacks and smash all disruptive conspiracies of the Soviet revisionists and a handful of national splittists who sold themselves to Soviet revisionism."

He continued: "Chairman Mao teaches us that 'the army and the people' are 'the foundation of victory.' We should make use of regional national autonomy, a form of proletarian dictatorship, to enable the people of various nationalities in the region to fully exercise the right to be the masters of the state and build up and defend the motherland's northwestern frontier."

Once they are masters of their own destiny, the people will never yield and be slaves. Marching along the bright road of socialism, the people of different nationalities in Sinkiang are building the region into a bulwark of steel to combat and prevent revisionism on our motherland's northwestern frontier.

Resolutely Combat Soviet Modern Revisionism

by Jen Ku-ping

UNDER the leadership of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, together with the genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations and the revolutionary people the world over, unremittingly waged the struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core; they have won great victories and an excellent situation has emerged in the international communist movement. The struggle has caused more and more people in the world to see clearly the Khrushchov-Brezhnev clique's true features — social-imperialists and renegades to Marxism-Leninism. For the Soviet revisionists, the going is very tough. Lately, they have been revving up their propaganda machine in a shameless effort to make themselves look good. They called their party "Lenin's party" and declared that they, the Soviet revisionist leading group, "have creatively applied and developed Marxism-Leninism" and "are loyal to proletarian internationalism," and so on. This despicable way of whitewashing themselves and self-glorification can only serve to make people disgusted and result in public condemnation.

This great struggle launched by Chairman Mao began with the criticism of Khrushchov's revisionist line. Having usurped leadership of the Soviet Party and state, the Khrushchov-Brezhnev renegade clique, while vehemently opposing Stalin and Marxism-Lenin-

ism, produced a complete set of dyed-in-the-wool revisionist programmes, namely, "peaceful coexistence," "peaceful competition," "peaceful transition," "a party of the whole people" and "a state of the whole people"; they disgracefully betrayed Marxist-Leninist theories concerning the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and internally replaced the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union with the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie; internationally, they frenziedly opposed and betrayed the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. Brezhnev who succeeded Khrushchov not only donned the latter's mantle but went even farther in betraying Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet people and the people of the world, causing still greater harm to the international communist movement and the world people's revolutionary cause. It is Brezhnev who has completed the evolution from capitalist restoration to social-imperialism started by Khrushchov. At home, the Brezhnev clique, with a view to strengthening bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class rule, publicized the fallacy that "the cause of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to be carried on by the state of the whole people" and talked effusively of "strengthened legality and order" to intensify fascist dictatorship and step up its exploitation, plunder and suppression of the Soviet people. Internationally, in contending for world hegemony with the other superpower, the Brezhnev clique intensified aggression and

expansion on a worldwide scale. Meanwhile, it continued to wave the tattered banner of "peaceful coexistence," concocted a so-called "programme of peace" and brought out the "Brezhnev doctrine" to justify its acts of aggression.

Thus, Brezhnev has done all that Khrushchov had failed to do or left undone. Armed occupation of Czechoslovakia, military provocations against China, support for the traitorous Lon Nol clique, suppression of the Polish workers' uprising, so-called "integration" to tighten its grip over Eastern Europe, dismemberment of Pakistan, a naval presence in every ocean as a show of force, armed intervention in Angola—all these evil and scandalous doings are Brezhnev's "exploits" in feverish pursuance of the policy of social-imperialism. In the last 20-odd years, the Khrushchov-Brezhnev clique has ruined the world's first socialist state, disintegrated the proletarian parties in some countries and undermined the cause of proletarian revolution and the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people in a number of countries. The result is that numerous liberated working people have once again been made wage slaves and numerous revolutionaries have been butchered by the imperialists and reactionaries. This handful of renegades has transformed the Soviet Union into a social-imperialist superpower, one of the biggest international exploiters and oppressors, the most ferocious enemy of the people the world over and the most dangerous source of war today. The crimes of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in betraying Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary cause are far, far more serious than those committed by any other revisionists in history.

A sworn enemy of Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique nevertheless flaunts the banner of Marxism-Leninism to deceive people everywhere. Brezhnev who 15 years ago sang the praises of Khrushchov who was said to "have consistently and creatively developed" Marxism-Leninism, has now engaged in self-flattery by bestowing on himself the laurel of "the staunch Marxist-Leninist." This is an intolerable insult and ridiculing of Marxism-Leninism. However, as Lenin pointed out: "It cannot be prohibited from doing this, just as a trading firm cannot be prohibited from using any particular label, sign or advertisement." (*Imperialism and the Split in Socialism.*) This being the case, all genuine Marxist-Leninists are duty bound to mercilessly unmask the Khrushchov-Brezhnev clique, expose its true colours as renegades, defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism and safeguard the fundamental interests of the international proletariat and the world's revolutionary people.

The entire history of the international communist movement is in fact a history of the struggle between Marxism on the one hand and opportunism and revisionism on the other, a history of the struggle between the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line and opportunist and revisionist lines of all descriptions. Truth develops

in the course of struggle with the false. Marxism develops in the course of struggle with revisionism and all other reactionary trends of thought and can develop only through struggle. For more than a century, every major criticism and every major struggle waged by Marxism against opportunism and revisionism has produced extremely far-reaching influence. The struggle led by Marx and Engels in the latter half of the 19th century to criticize opportunism of all stripes and the struggle led by Lenin at the beginning of the 20th century to criticize the Second International's revisionism have set us immortal and brilliant examples. The struggle personally initiated by Chairman Mao against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core is another great struggle of epoch-making significance and far-reaching historical influence, another great struggle against the surging adverse currents of revisionism launched after those waged by Marx, Engels and Lenin. This struggle has already won great victories but is still far from over. This is particularly so because the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has grown from "opportunism into imperialism." (Lenin: *The Tasks of the Third International.*) This clique is pushing its counter-revolutionary global strategy for world domination under the cover of "Marxism-Leninism," "socialism" and "the Communist Party" and is using various revisionist fallacies to serve its aggression and expansion. It describes the sham detente as "practising" the principle of peaceful coexistence, its colonial rule imposed on Eastern Europe as "defending the socialist community" and its wanton aggression, subversion, intervention, control and bullying of other countries as "carrying out proletarian internationalist duties." Its so-called "peaceful coexistence" is actually contention for hegemony under the ragged banner of "peace"; its so-called "peaceful competition" is really arms expansion and war preparations under the smoke-screen of detente; its so-called "peaceful transition" is simply a means for the Soviet revisionists to expand their sphere of influence. Soviet revisionism, which is socialism in words and imperialism in deeds, is dangerous, reactionary and deceptive in nature. Therefore, to combat imperialism and hegemonism, it is imperative to combat modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core. And to fight the aggressive and expansionist acts of the Soviet social-imperialists, it is at the same time necessary to expose the essence of their revisionist theories that have betrayed Marxism-Leninism. Today the struggle against modern revisionism is closely linked with the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism. It is an issue of great importance affecting success or failure of the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat and the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will resolutely and persistently carry on the struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core. Always loyal

to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people are determined to follow the teachings of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, carry out his behests, hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, strengthen our unity with the genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and

organizations of the world and with the revolutionary people of all countries, and carry on the sustained struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core until revisionism no longer exists on the globe, until the emergence of a more brilliant communist tomorrow.

Latin America

Mass Movement Develops in Depth

THE mass movement in Latin America has continued to develop in depth during the past year.

The broad masses of the people have gone on demonstrations and strikes, boycotted classes, and taken back their farmland. These struggles were waged to safeguard state sovereignty and oppose oppression and exploitation by imperialism and hegemonism, to win democracy and improvement in living conditions.

In the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for national independence and state sovereignty, the Panamanian people's struggle to recover sovereignty over the canal zone and the Puerto Rican people's struggle for national independence have all along assumed an important place. More than 100,000 people from various parts of Panama rallied in Panama City in October last year to reiterate their determination to regain full sovereignty and jurisdiction over the canal zone. At meetings and demonstrations held in the past year in Colon and Chorrera, the masses raised the slogans "The canal belongs to Panama," "Unity of the anti-imperialist forces of Panama and Latin America in their struggle against colonial rule in the enclave," and "Sovereignty or death," expressing their determination to fight in defence of state sovereignty. In Puerto Rico, mass meetings and demonstrations took place on several occasions in March and June, showing the people's firm resolve to put an end to U.S. imperialism's colonial rule.

In other Latin American countries and regions, the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty is developing further in depth and breadth. The mammoth rallies and demonstrations on May Day this year by the labouring people vividly reflect the anti-imperialist and anti-hegemony torrent in Latin America. In Mexico City, nearly one million took part in the May Day demonstration, and the demonstration in Caracas, capital of Venezuela, involved 250,000 workers. In Quito in Ecuador, and Georgetown in Guyana, thousands upon thousands of workers took to the streets, carrying placards inscribed with anti-imperialist and anti-hegemony slogans and shouting: "Yankees, get out of Latin America!" They demanded oil nationalization

and expressed support for the Panamanian people's struggle to recover sovereignty over the canal zone. These large-scale demonstrations show that the labouring people of Latin America are forcefully pushing the anti-imperialist and anti-hegemony struggle forward so that it will rage more fiercely.

The deep-going development of the mass movement indicates that the labouring people are directing the spearhead of their struggle more consciously against the transnational corporations which have long been plundering and exploiting them. Since the beginning of this year, workers in Mexico, Argentina, Ecuador and other countries have successively staged large-scale strikes, waging intense struggle against the transnational corporations. These included more than 3,000 Mexican workers in three Ford Motor company plants, over 7,000 Mexicans in a plant of the West German-owned "Volkswagen," more than 9,000 Argentine workers in the Ford Motor Argentina S.A., the Chrysler Fevre Argentina S.A., General Motors, the Fiat-Concord S.A., as well as Ecuadorian freight transport workers. They demanded higher wages and a shorter workday. Some of them called for depriving the transnationals of the right to operate in these countries. Their struggles have been a blow to the greedy foreign monopoly capitalists.

Latin American peasants, the most bitterly oppressed and exploited, are an active force in the struggle against transnational corporations. Last year, many poverty-stricken peasants in Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Brazil and Bolivia waged a face-to-face struggle against foreign plantation owners, especially against transnationals when they seized land occupied by the latter. Following their struggle in May last year, landless peasants or those with small plots in four departments of Honduras launched another large-scale campaign last May. Arms in hand, they stormed into big plantations, demanding the recovery of their land from the transnationals and the plantation owners in their country. Dominican peasants of Pueblo Viejo in Sanchez Ramirez Province held meetings last June indignantly protesting against the plunder of the country's gold resources and occupation of local peasants' land

by the U.S. company Rosario Dominicana and strongly demanding their recovery from this monopoly company. Since it began mining gold in Pueblo Viejo in 1972, the company has forced large numbers of local peasants out of their land and thus made them homeless and destitute. The United Fruit Company and the Cerro de Pasco Corporation own over one-third of the land in some Latin American countries, while 180 million peasants in Latin America own only 4 per cent of the total arable land and 140 million of them are landless. The vigorous development of the land-seizure movement by the peasants stems from this most unreasonable land distribution.

The sustained and in-depth development of the mass movement also finds expression in the fiercer struggle by the labouring people against the oligarchic forces which depend on the imperialists. Since the beginning of 1976 in Bolivia, Argentina, Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and other countries, a series of strike actions and land seizures have taken place when workers, peasants and students pressed for better political and living conditions. The mass movements in Bolivia, Argentina and Colombia in particular were highlighted by their magnitude and duration. Incomplete statistics show that in the first six months of the year there were more than 20 big strikes in Bolivia. These included four miners' general strikes involving over 40,000 workers in the state mines. Beginning in July, Argentine workers started a series of work stoppages and slowdowns. This was

followed by strikes in early September by tens of thousands of workers in the nation's major industrial districts, including those in auto, electric power, metallurgical, petrochemical industries and transportation. In some countries, workers, students and employees supported one another and worked in close collaboration in the course of their struggles, creating the striking situation in which any move by one section enjoys support from many other quarters.

The sustained and deep-going development of the mass movement in Latin America reflects the enhanced consciousness in struggle of the labouring people under the strong impact of the two superpowers' rivalry for Latin America and the imperialists shifting their economic crisis which has resulted in a worsening economic situation in Latin America. The growth rate of the Latin American economy dropped from an average of 7 per cent in 1974 to 3.2 per cent in 1975, while foreign debts shot up from 30,000 million U.S. dollars in 1974 to over 50,000 million. Inflation is rapidly growing, prices are skyrocketing, currency value keeps plummeting and the labouring people are suffering the greatest oppression and hardship.

Where there is oppression there is resistance. The broad labouring masses in Latin America are closing their ranks to persist in their struggle to safeguard state sovereignty, combat oppression and exploitation by imperialism and hegemonism and win better political and living conditions.

Clumsy "Peace" Swindler

SOVIET Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has clamoured about his "detente" hoax year after year at the U.N. General Assembly and served up "disarmament" proposals of one kind or another to show Moscow's "sincere" desire for "peace." As is his custom, he handed the current General Assembly session a draft which he called a "world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations" and called for deliberation on the draft as an "important and urgent" item on the agenda.

But in the ten days and more after his proposal was made, few of the more than one hundred member states' representatives bothered to refer to the Soviet draft, except a handful of Soviet "community" members speaking in response to paternal Soviet bidding.

Conversely, the representatives of the small and medium-sized countries, speaking one after another, cited facts to expose the superpowers' lies about "disarmament" and "detente," denouncing them for paying

lip service to disarmament while actually engaging in feverish arms expansion.

Even when Gromyko was peddling the Soviet draft on September 28, many representatives were so fed up with his tirade that they just walked out.

People will not forget that the Soviet Union, a superpower, was running wild and committing aggression and expansion in the world while loudly chanting its "peace" hymn on the U.N. platform.

In 1968, the Soviet Union flagrantly sent hundreds of thousands of troops and thousands of tanks and large numbers of aircraft to invade and occupy one of its allies. But the next year it sanctimoniously tabled at the General Assembly a so-called "strengthening international peace and security" proposal. Again in 1972, after Pakistan had been invaded and dismembered the previous year — an event instigated and supported by the Soviet Union — the same Soviet representative

trotted out a draft resolution "on the non-use of force in international relations and on the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons." Last year the Soviet Union carried out massive armed intervention in faroff Angola, but at the current General Assembly session the Soviet representative peddled a draft "world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations."

The Soviet Union which has more than doubled military expenditures in the last decade or so put forward hypocritically a proposal to the U.N. General Assembly in 1973 urging the five permanent member states of the Security Council to cut their military expenditures by 10 per cent and "aid developing countries" with the money thus saved. It conducted 14 underground nuclear tests in 1975, but Gromyko put forward at last year's U.N. General Assembly a draft resolution on the "conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests" and called for "banning the development and manufacture of new types of mass destruction weapons and new systems of such weapons."

Gromyko talked profusely again at the current U.N. General Assembly session about why "the Soviet Union has been, and continues to be, in favour of removal of nuclear weapons from the arsenals of states" and "nuclear weapons tests should be stopped everywhere and by all." But the very next day, the Soviet Union

conducted its sixth underground nuclear test this year and a missile test in the Barents Sea.

The hypocrisy and double-dealing of Soviet social-imperialism cannot but arouse detestation and resentment from more and more people. Representatives from a number of countries exposed there and then the Soviet representative's hypocritical attitude. Gromyko stated pretentiously on September 28 that "the world today spends on armaments about 300 billion dollars a year, or more than a million dollars every two minutes," and that despite the adoption of many U.N. resolutions, "the gigantic machinery of arms production, or, in other words, of material preparation for war, (is) continuing to gather momentum." Dealing specifically with Gromyko's remarks, S. Rajaratnam, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, bluntly pointed out that the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, account for 60 per cent of the world's total arms expenditures of 300 billion dollars!

Facts show that the "disarmament" and "detente" trumpeted by the Soviet representatives are hollow phrases and all the "proposals" they have dished up are a wicked hoax. Soviet social-imperialism is the biggest peace swindler and at the same time the most dangerous source of war in the present era.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent,
October 11)

(Continued from p. 7.)

brought prosperity to the socialist mountainous areas and the marshes. The county's total 1975 grain output tripled that of before liberation, and the number of cattle was six times greater. Though the county was hit by a strong earthquake, frost, waterlogging and drought this year, grain output is still 10 per cent higher than last year.

In the days of mourning our great leader Chairman Mao, leading members of the Sungpan County Party committee went to the site where Chairman Mao had called the Political Bureau meeting of the Party Central Committee and studied his teaching: "In view of Chang Kuo-tao's serious violations of discipline, we must affirm anew the discipline of the Party, namely: (1) the individual is subordinate to the organization; (2) the minority is subordinate to the majority; (3) the lower level is subordinate to the higher level; and (4) the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee. Whoever violates these articles of discipline disrupt Party unity." They reviewed the history of how Chairman Mao waged resolute struggles against Chang Kuo-tao's intrigue to split the Red Army and the Party and studied Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice. All this gave them a profound education and encouragement. They solemnly pledged before Chairman Mao's portrait: We will for ever bear Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice in mind, earnestly study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of

the proletariat and his teaching that the bourgeoisie is "right in the Communist Party," as well as his series of important instructions on criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and repulsing the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. We will uphold the unity of the whole Party and the people of all nationalities in the country, struggle unremittingly against those practising revisionism and splittism and engaging in conspiracies, and build the Party organizations at various levels into strong bastions fighting against the capitalist-roaders in the Party. We will lead the people of the county in the advance to communism along the road traversed by Chairman Mao during the Long March.

Since September 9, the Sungpan County Party committee has called several meetings to sum up its work in the recent period and decided on educating the Party members, cadres and the people of all nationalities in the county by using Chairman Mao's revolutionary practice at Maoerhkai as the teaching material and inspiring them to continue to forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At the same time, it also has called on the leading members of the county Party committee and cadres at all levels to take the lead in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, continue to beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, make greater efforts to enhance their consciousness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

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

Message From French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing sent a message on September 9 to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

"I learn with deep emotion the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

"Coming from the masses of the people of China, he freed China from her past humiliation and gave back to her the central place recognized by history. With him disappeared a statesman of exceptional stature, a man of thought and a man of action. He affected more than anyone else the destiny of China and of the world by the importance of his work and the audacity of his genius.

"France will not forget that he was, together with General de Gaulle who held him in high esteem, the architect of rapprochement of our two countries.

"At this grievous moment, the French people share the immense sorrow which hits the Chinese people."

Message From French Prime Minister Raymond Barre

French Prime Minister Raymond Barre has sent a message to Hua Kuo-feng, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

"I learn with emotion of the death of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung and extend to you and to the members of the Chinese Government my most sincere condolences.

"I am well aware of the huge loss felt by the Chinese people in the person who had founded the New China, and would like to assure you of my deep sympathy."

Message From King Carl Gustaf Of Sweden

King Carl Gustaf of Sweden sent a message on September 9 to Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Standing

Committee of the National People's Congress. The message reads:

"Deeply moved by the news of the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung, I express my feelings of sincere sympathy and profound regret."

Message From Prime Minister Of Sweden

The then Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden sent a message on September 9 to Hua Kuo-feng, Premier of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

"Deeply moved by the news of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung, I wish to convey to you Mr. Prime Minister the condolences of the Swedish Government and the people of Sweden. We join with the Chinese people in their deep grief at the loss of their cherished leader under whose wise guidance the People's Republic of China has assumed its rightful position among the nations of the world. The significance of Chairman Mao Tsetung is not confined to China alone. His thinking has had a great impact throughout the world. One of the great political leaders of our time has passed away but his ideas will continue to live."

Message From President Walter Scheel Of the Federal Republic of Germany

President Walter Scheel of the Federal Republic of Germany sent a message on September 9 to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

"The passing away of Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the state for many years, has caused a tremendous loss to your country. I hereby wish to extend profound condolences to you and to the Chinese people in the name of myself and the Federal Republic of Germany."

"The passing away of Mao Tsetung means that the founder of the People's Republic of China and one of

the great men of our time has left us for ever. Mao Tsetung decisively participated in the creation of the history of the present century."

Message From Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic Of Germany

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany sent a message on September 9 to Hua Kuo-feng, Premier of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

"In the name of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, I convey to you, Mr. Premier, my sympathy on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung who had for years guided the destinies of the Chinese people.

"Chairman Mao Tsetung was one of the designers of the development of world history and a man who had shown the Chinese people the way to a new future. He will be remembered for ever by the people of your country and the world. My conversations with the deceased last year left upon me an indelible impression of the great man. I am convinced that the Chinese people and their leaders will follow his spirit and continue to work together with other peoples of the world for maintaining peace and for the progress of mankind."

Message From President Gnaegi of Swiss Confederation

President Rudolf Gnaegi of the Swiss Confederation sent a message on September 9 to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

"With emotion the Swiss Federal Council learnt of the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung, whose personality without equal has left deep marks on the history of his people and on his era. On behalf of the Swiss Federal Council, I wish to express to you condolences on the great sorrow which befell the Government and people of the People's Republic of China."

Message From British Queen Elizabeth II

British Queen Elizabeth II has sent a message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, expressing her sincere condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message reads:

"I am deeply sorry to hear of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung."

Message From British Prime Minister Callaghan

British Prime Minister James Callaghan has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, expressing his sincere condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message reads:

"I have learnt with deep regret of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Throughout his long life he devoted himself wholeheartedly to his country and his people. The resurgence of China is a lasting memorial to his outstanding leadership during more than half a century.

"His influence extended far beyond the boundaries of China and he will undoubtedly be remembered as a great statesman of world renown."

Message From Italian President Leone

President Giovanni Leone of the Republic of Italy has sent a message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

"Italy shares the grief of the Chinese people on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He was one of the greatest men in the history of China for having built the society on a new basis. He left a deep imprint on the history of the peoples. In the name of the Italian nation, I express to the Chinese nation sentiments of deepest condolences."

Message From Italian Prime Minister Andreotti

Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of the Republic of Italy has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

"At the moment of sorrow to the Chinese people, Mr. Premier, please accept my deepest condolences expressed in the name of the Italian Government and in my own name."

Message From King Birendra Of Nepal

King Birendra of Nepal sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 10, expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: "The news that His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung has passed away came to the Queen and us as a shock. We are profoundly grieved to learn of the sad demise. Our nation shares the grief

with the people of China at this hour of bereavement. This sad moment brings to our memory occasions in the past when we had meetings with Chairman Mao Tsetung during our visits to your country. He was the most respected and beloved leader of the Chinese people and a trusted friend of our country. In his death China has lost her truly great leader, Nepal has lost a great friend and the world is also deprived of the wisdom of a distinguished personality."

Message From Nepalese Prime Minister Giri

Nepalese Prime Minister Tulsī Giri sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 10, expressing deepest sympathies and heartfelt condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: "Chairman Mao was a great leader and architect of modern China who carved for himself a distinguished place in world history. The Nepalese people always looked at him with great esteem and considered him their true friend and well-wisher."

Message From Sudanese President Nimeri

President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 9.

The message says: "With profound sorrow, the people of the Sudan, their political organizations and their leadership at all levels have received the news of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great revolutionary leader of the struggle of the largest human congregation. In this uniqueness, the late leader combined the profundity of thought with the legacy of wisdom, of which the Chinese people are the origin and the source of illumination. His ambitious but realized objectives were in essence an embodiment of all the abilities of the great Chinese people which have inspired global aspirations and expectations. The great Chinese people have marched along the paths of human experience enriched by self-reliance, laying new foundations for mutual co-operation with many nations and peoples of the world in pursuance of liberation, peace and the happiness of mankind. The greatness of the late leader was, and shall continue to be genuine expression of the greatness of the Chinese people who, in their manifestations of intellectual and spiritual life and their daily experience as well as in their international relations are true to their obligation of self denial, sacrifice and humbleness — values whose foundations were laid down by Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao's austerity to the manifestations of wealth was itself a source of wealth which enriched humanity with the true meaning of people's authority. In his humbleness as a leader he discovered

the source of real power in the human being and that is the depth of thought, purity of heart and the ability to penetrate the essence of things. The experience of moulding the revolutionary society from Mao's thought, teachings and trials is a guide to those who endeavour to build on wisdom, self-reliance and respect for the people's will for all these things. Humanity today shares with you the loss of one of its most distinguished, most loyal and most generous of its leaders. The people of China have remained loyal friends to the people of the Sudan, offering them help and support in all fields and in every fight with open-mindedness and a deep appreciation of our people's aspirations and achievements. So we were able together to lay down the basis for the closest relations. In the face of this great loss I wish to convey to you and to the great Chinese people and to all humanity my deepest condolences, hoping that we shall find in the legacy of Mao's thought and experience what will be a guide to us in our cordial relations and mutual co-operation for the freedom, security and welfare of man."

Message From Afghan Head of State and Prime Minister Daoud

Head of State and Prime Minister of Afghanistan Mohammad Daoud sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 10.

The message says: "May I extend, on the sad occasion of the demise of Mr. Mao Tsetung, my deep and heartfelt sorrow as well as that of the Government and people of Afghanistan. May I also add that the great and now late leader of the People's Republic of China was not only one of the most prominent international personalities as well as one of Asia's greatest statesmen, but moreover his name will be enshrined in the annals of your country and the memories of your people with appreciation and gratitude for the great part and positive active role he played in the reshaping of your great country. I should like also to take this opportunity to say how much I still cherish the memorable souvenir of my meeting with the late Mr. Mao Tsetung in the course of my official visit to your country in 1957. Allow me to express once again my profound sympathy and condolences on this immense loss."

Message From Mexican President Echeverria

President of the United States of Mexico Luis Echeverria Alvarez sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 10.

The message says: "Shocked by the death of Mao Tsetung, the farseeing architect of New China, I express to Your Excellency my sentiments of profound grief. Just as I had the opportunity of declaring three

years ago during my visit to your country, he was the poet, prophet and fighter of his people who found in him an exceptional political and spiritual leader. The people and Government of Mexico share with the people and Government of China their deep sorrow for the disappearance of such an illustrious and exemplary statesman. I extend to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration and personal respect."

Message From Niger Head of State Kountche

Lieutenant-Colonel Seyni Kountche, President of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of Niger, has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng expressing sincere condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: "The entire Niger people, the Supreme Military Council, the Government and I myself learnt with profound consternation and grief of the demise of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great statesman who in his lifetime had shown constant solicitude for his people to assure them of happiness and prosperity in real social justice and equity. Chairman Mao Tsetung has left an indelible impression on the peoples of the third world for the support he always rendered to them in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism."

Message From Korean Premier Pak Sung Chul

Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 11, expressing deep condolences on the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: "Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Marxist-Leninist, the outstanding proletarian revolutionary, one of the eminent leaders of the international communist movement and workers' movement and the Chinese people's respected and beloved leader, founded the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China, guided the socialist revolution and socialist construction of China to splendid victory, and devoted his life to the liberation struggle of the oppressed people the world over and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

"Comrade Mao Tsetung, a genuine proletarian internationalist, who despite countless difficulties facing the newborn People's Republic of China, determinedly shared weal and woe with the Korean people during their Fatherland Liberation War, personally initiated the movement to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, and sent volunteers to the Korean front to assist our people's just cause with their own blood, thus becoming the closest comrade-in-arms of the Korean people.

"The passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung is a great loss not only to the Chinese people but also to the Korean people and the revolutionary people the world over.

"Although Comrade Mao Tsetung has left us, the immortal exploits left behind by him will shine for ever."

Message From Chairman Arafat of Palestine Liberation Organization

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolution Forces, sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 10.

The message says: "With profound sorrow, we learnt the news of the passing away of the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. It is a loss to the Chinese people, to the Palestinian people and to the peoples of the whole world. With his death, the peoples of the world have lost one of the greatest leaders fighting for their freedom and liberation and for building the future.

"On behalf of the Arab Palestinian people and the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and in my own name, I would like to express deep condolences to the friendly Chinese people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the Chinese Government on this great misfortune.

"We, the Arab Palestinian people, have high esteem and profound respect for the great leader Chairman Mao who had sided with us since the start of our revolution and our just cause. It should be pointed out that he assumed this friendly, revolutionary stand when the People's Republic of China was founded. Chairman Mao showed the greatest concern for the revolution and construction started then, thus providing most substantial support to the revolutionary struggle and to the struggle of the peoples of the whole world.

"The Palestinian people and their revolutionary fighters have always regarded Chairman Mao as a great and close friend who has given firm and powerful support to their revolutionary struggle.

"We are convinced that the great Chinese people will pass this grave and difficult moment and resolutely carry the revolutionary cause of Chairman Mao Tsetung through to the end under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China and that of yours.

"The entire Chinese people who have followed Chairman Mao in the fight and made contributions to it will surely rely on their own efforts and continue to advance under the leadership of your great Party.

"Long live the struggle of the great Chinese people!

"Eternal glory to the late leader Chairman Mao Tsetung!

"Carry on the revolution till victory!"

Message From Finnish President Kekkonen

President of the Republic of Finland Urho Kekkonen sent a message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on September 9.

The message says: "It was with deep sorrow that I today learnt of the passing away of His Excellency Mr. Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, an eminent statesman and the long-standing and great leader of the Chinese people. On behalf of the Finnish people and on my own, I wish to convey my deeply felt condolences at this time of bereavement fallen upon your country and people."

Message From Finnish Prime Minister Miettunen

Prime Minister of the Republic of Finland Martti Miettunen sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 9.

The message says: "In the name of the Finnish Government and on my own behalf, I wish to express to Your Excellency my deeply felt sympathy on the passing away of His Excellency Mr. Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the long-standing and great leader of the Chinese people."

Message From Finnish Parliament Speaker Helle

Speaker of the Finnish Parliament Veikko Helle sent a message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on September 9.

The message says: "Having received the sad news of the passing away of His Excellency Mr. Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, I wish to present the expression of my deeply felt sympathy."

Message From Greek President Tsatsos

President of the Hellenic Republic Constantine Tsatsos sent a message to Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on September 9.

The message says: "I have been deeply moved by the loss of Chairman Mao Tsetung, a great world personality. Please accept, Your Excellency, the expression of deepest sympathy and sincere condolences on behalf of myself and the Greek people."

Message From Canadian Governor-General Leger

Canadian Governor-General Jules Leger has sent a message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, expressing the most profound condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Message From Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, expressing the most sincere condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: "It is with a profound sense of personal sorrow that I have learnt of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. His Long March is over; a giant of 20th century world history and the father of the New China is gone.

"The People's Republic of China stands as an enduring monument to the spirit and political philosophy of Chairman Mao. His historical role was to harness the greatness of the people of China, and to lead them out of poverty, servitude, division and war. The new Chinese nation has earned the respect of the world in political and economic development. Though our social systems differ, Canadians recognize the path-breaking spirit of equality and community that, under Chairman Mao's guidance, has contributed to the modernization of China.

"It is a matter of deep satisfaction to me that six years ago the People's Republic of China and Canada established diplomatic relations. Strong links have been forged since then between our two Governments and two peoples on the basis of equality and mutual respect. As the memory of Norman Bethune has inspired our efforts in the past, Chairman Mao's interest in developing better relations between our two countries will live in the friendship between us."

Message From Governor-General Blundell of New Zealand

New Zealand Governor-General Denis Blundell has sent a message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

The message says: "On my own behalf, and in the name of all the people of New Zealand, may I express to the Chinese people our deepest sympathy for the loss of their great leader, Chairman Mao Tsetung.

"No monument to Chairman Mao's wisdom and lifelong devotion to the interests of his people is more

fitting than China's present strength and self-reliance. People of present and future generations will surely give Chairman Mao a special and outstanding place in the long history of mankind."

Message From Prime Minister Muldoon of New Zealand

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon of New Zealand has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, extending condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: "May I, on behalf of the Government and people of New Zealand, express sympathy and fellow-feeling for the Chinese people in their great loss.

"Having personally experienced his dominance of the mind and spirit of modern China, I know the profound effect that his passing will have on his people. I am grateful for the opportunity to have met this legendary figure in his last days.

"At once a thinker, a man of action, and a statesman, Mao Tsetung made an impact on the life of his country equalled by very few leaders in its long history. He devoted his life to righting the wrongs suffered by China and the Chinese people in the past century. And not in vain. Mao Tsetung had already left his imprint firmly on the history of China, and of the world, when on October 1, 1949 he stood in Tien An Men Square to proclaim the founding of the People's Republic of China. Many leaders would have regarded such an achievement as the climax of their career. For Mao Tsetung, it was a beginning. For another 27 years he continued his labours in the service of the people of China, labours which ceased only with his death."

The message says: "In one of his most famous speeches, Mao Tsetung spoke of struggle and sacrifice in the pursuit of an ideal. He quoted the saying of a Chinese writer: 'Though death befalls all men alike, it may be weightier than Mount Tai or lighter than a feather.' The achievements of his life have ensured that Mao Tsetung's own death is indeed weightier than Mount Tai. We join with the people of China in mourning his passing."

Message From King of the Belgians Baudouin

King of the Belgians Baudouin sent a message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on September 9, extending his most profound condolences on the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: "The memory of the outstanding personality of Chairman Mao Tsetung and his influence on the history of China will never fade."

Message From Belgian Prime Minister Tindemans

Prime Minister of Belgium Leo Tindemans sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 9.

The message says: "I am very grieved by the announcement of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung and I wish to tell you that I share the sorrow of the Chinese people. The eminent personality of the Chairman will remain in the memory of all those who have the honour of being acquainted with him. He will leave an indelible mark on the development of modern China."

Message From Danish Queen Margrethe II

Queen Margrethe II of Denmark sent a message to the Standing Committee of the 4th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on September 9.

The message says: "At the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung I wish to express to the Standing Committee my sincere sympathy. Mao Tsetung's great achievements as leader of the Chinese people won him an everlasting place in history."

Message From Danish Prime Minister Joergensen

Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 9.

The message says: "At the demise of Chairman Mao Tsetung I wish on behalf of the Danish Government to express to you Mr. Prime Minister our sincere sympathy on the occasion of the loss suffered by China. With the demise of Mao Tsetung the world has lost one of its greatest and most important statesmen in this century."

Message From Grand Duke of Luxembourg Jean

Grand Duke of Luxembourg Jean sent a message to Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on September 9, expressing deepest condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: "My compatriots join me in paying homage to the memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung, an exceptionally great man. We are aware that with his death, one has lost one of the most distinguished men of our era, one of the great thinkers of mankind."

Message From Prime Minister Thorn of Luxembourg

Gaston Thorn, Prime Minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 9.

The message says: "I have just learnt with sorrow of the sad news of the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung, an outstanding statesman who, with his thought and action, made decisive marks on the destiny of the great Chinese people, and who was one of the greatest figures of the 20th century. On this occasion the Government of Luxembourg pays its last and respectful homage. Please accept, Your Excellency, the expression of my deep sympathy and condolences."

Message From Austrian President Kirchsclaeger

President of the Republic of Austria Rudolf Kirchsclaeger sent a message to Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on September 9.

The message says: "Deeply shocked by the news of the passing away of Mr. Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China. The People's Republic of China and the Chinese people have suffered an irreparable loss in the death of this outstanding statesman who, through his wisdom and his extraordinary merits and achievements, accomplished an everlasting feat. I beg you to accept the sincere sympathy of the Austrian people and my personal profound condolences."

Message From Zambian President Kaunda

Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng. The message says:

"It is with a profound sense of shock and sorrow that I have learnt of the death of your great leader, Chairman Mao Tsetung.

"Chairman Mao Tsetung symbolizes those qualities that have marked and will continue to mark the outstanding and phenomenal achievements of the People's Republic of China and its contribution to the world as a whole in many fields of human endeavour.

"Chairman Mao Tsetung was a great revolutionary leader who became a legend in his own lifetime. His life was a shining example of dedication and self-sacrifice in the cause of the Chinese people and mankind as a whole. Chairman Mao Tsetung was always a

revolutionary. From early age Chairman Mao Tsetung demonstrated qualities of a visionary and revolutionary leader. Even before the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in July 1921, he dedicated his life to the cause of the oppressed people of China against imperialism and domestic reaction. Chairman Mao Tsetung was a worker, teacher, a great guerrilla leader, philosopher and great statesman. In all these and other walks of life he was an uncompromising champion of the cause of the downtrodden.

"His leadership of the progressive forces of China against Japanese and other imperialist aggression and his routing of the puppet Chiang Kai-shek clique ushered in a glorious and unparalleled period of national reconstruction and development of China. Since the proclamation, under his leadership, of the People's Republic of China on 1st October, 1949, the achievements of the Chinese people in all fields have been truly remarkable.

"Twenty-seven years ago, China was a backward, oppressed and dependent country. Today she is a modern, prosperous and self-reliant country. Under the wise and able guidance of Chairman Mao Tsetung, China's economy has grown from strength to strength in the interests of the Chinese people.

"Chairman Mao Tsetung gave the People's Republic of China a new and purposeful sense of national unity and disinterested co-operation with the vast majority of the countries and peoples of the world.

"In the field of international relations, New China continues to make a profound contribution to the betterment of the world. The role that China has played and continues to play in championing the cause of freedom and justice is outstanding. Her commitment to the cause of liberation and the fundamental rights and interests of the developing world is an inspiration to the majority of mankind. China's support for the just cause of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America has strengthened revolutionary forces against the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism and racism.

"Furthermore, China's phenomenal growth into a major world power has dealt a severe blow to the superpower machination and adventurism. Whether we are talking in terms of a new international economic order, or in military and ideological terms, the glorious revolutionary example of the People's Republic of China, under the able and selfless leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, is a great encouragement to all progressive countries and forces.

"The Party, Government and people of Zambia will always remember the genuine co-operation and assistance that the People's Republic of China has rendered and continues to render to us. A friend in need is a friend indeed. Zambia has, since her birth, faced a bewildering variety of problems stemming principally from the unflinching support for the liberation struggle. Chairman Mao Tsetung and his great revolutionary

country and people have been a reliable supporter not only of Zambia but of the oppressed brothers and sisters in southern Africa. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Communist Party, the friendly people of China have forged a profound bond of friendship and co-operation based on a genuine commitment to the just cause of mankind.

"It is therefore with a profound sense of grief that the people of Zambia join the people of China and the entire world in mourning the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. We are, however, confident that his single-minded dedication to the cause of the broad masses everywhere will continue to inspire all those who are dedicated to the cause of justice the world over.

"I convey to Your Excellency, the Party, the Government and the entire people of China, on behalf of the Party, the Government and the entire people of the Republic of Zambia, and indeed on my own behalf, our deep and sincere condolences."

Message From Syrian President Assad

Hafez Al-Assad, Secretary-General of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic, sent a message to Chinese leaders on September 9, expressing sincere condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message reads:

"With deep sorrow we learnt of the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China and the prominent leader under whose leadership the People's Republic of China has made important achievements in many fields. On behalf of the Arab people of Syria, on my own behalf and on behalf of the leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, I express to Your Excellencies, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and to the friendly people of China our sincere sympathy and condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He will go down in history as the leader of the Chinese revolution, the founder of the People's Republic of China, the inspirer for all the great achievements made by China, the staunch defender of the cause of freedom and the firm supporter of the peoples' struggle against colonialism, imperialism, injustice and the system of exploitation. We share with you the sorrow for the passing of the great leader and wish China under the leadership of the Communist Party of China continued successes."

Message From Syrian Prime Minister Khleifawi

General Abdel Rahman Khleifawi, Prime Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, sent a message on September 9 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, expressing immense sorrow and profound condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"It is with much regret and sorrow that I learnt of the decease of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and a prominent fighter in human history who led your great people in the struggle for liberation and socialist construction. Under his leadership, the People's Republic of China has made brilliant successes and great achievements. Chairman Mao Tsetung was the leader and teacher of the Chinese people and a unique personality who supported the peoples' struggle for national liberation."

Message From Leaders of Democratic Yemen

Abdul Fattah Ismail, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Unified National Front Political Organization and President of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Salem Robaya Ali, Deputy Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Organization and Chairman of the Presidential Council; and Ali Nasser Mohamed Hassoni, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Organization and Premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, sent a message on September 10 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing sincere condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message reads: "With much grief, we learnt of the passing, at the age of 82, of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the great leader of the Communist Party of China and the prominent leader of the international communist movement and world revolutionary movement.

"In more than half a century when he wisely led the Chinese people, his thinking and teachings have become a beacon in the revolutionary life of the Chinese people and the world progressive humanity, illuminating the road to freedom, progress and socialism. In the wise revolutionary leadership and political line of the great Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people have, from their own experience of protracted fighting, found a way for carrying out people's revolution, building a new China and realizing the objectives of and the aspirations for the establishment of the dictatorship of the working class in China. We are confident that under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the great Chinese people will continue to advance with big strides to achieve all the grand objectives for which Chairman Mao Tsetung had fought for a long time."

Message From Chairman Hamdi of Yemen Arab Republic

Lieutenant-Colonel Ibrahim Mohamed Hamdi, Chairman of the Command Council of the Yemen Arab

Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"We learnt with bitter sorrow of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of China. This great misfortune has evoked deepest grief in our hearts. The death of Chairman Mao Tsetung is a great loss in the contemporary human history. I extend to Your Excellency, other Chinese leaders and the great Chinese people the condolences of the Yemen Arab Republic and its people on the death of the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. I believe that the friendly People's Republic of China and the friendly Chinese people will carry on the cause left behind by the late Chairman and his teachings and make constant efforts and continue to march in support of the struggle of the humanity for peace, national independence, progress and prosperity."

Message From Jamaican Prime Minister Manley

Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley sent a message on September 9, expressing deep and sincere sorrow on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message reads:

"The world today mourns the death of a great leader. Chairman Mao Tsetung, who was a Titan among men, will be remembered in history as the architect, liberator and builder of the New China. He will be remembered for his unswerving determination to set the Chinese people free from poverty, exploitation and oppression.

"This great man, who was all at once a poet, military genius and outstanding statesman, led his revolutionary forces on the famous Long March — an epic event in the history of any nation. He converted defeat into the overwhelming victory and liberation of the Chinese people.

"After the armed struggle had been won, Chairman Mao guided the New China for another quarter of a century and under his inspired leadership the Chinese people have made outstanding progress in the development of their country. The whole world admires and respects the achievements of the Chinese revolution which Chairman Mao led until the end of his life.

"On behalf of the Government and people of Jamaica, I wish to convey deep and sincere sorrow to the Government and people of China on the death of their great and beloved leader, Chairman Mao Tsetung."

Message From Fijian Prime Minister Mara

Prime Minister Mara of Fiji sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng extending sincere

condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"We in Fiji have learnt with great sorrow of the sad passing of your respected and distinguished leader, Chairman Mao Tsetung. He will be for ever remembered for his long years of devoted service to the People's Republic of China and for the historic part he played in its development."

Message From Icelandic Prime Minister Hallgrimsson

Geir Hallgrimsson, Prime Minister of Iceland, sent a message on September 9 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"With Mao Tsetung disappears the leader of the world's most populous nation. He was the undisputed leader of the Chinese people, militarily, politically, and spiritually. With his actions and teachings he has probably to a greater extent than any other contemporary influenced the international development in recent years. The Icelandic Government conveys sincere condolences to the people of China with the hope that they will react to the loss of their leader with the equanimity and courage which is their characteristic."

Message From Prime Minister den Uyl of the Netherlands

J.M. den Uyl, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, sent a message on September 9 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, expressing sincerest condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"History will acclaim Chairman Mao as one of the most outstanding personalities of our times because of his unique role in the development of China during the last half of the century."

Message From Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers

The Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic sent a message on September 9 to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China, which says:

"The Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic express condolences on the death of Mao Tsetung."

Message From Liberian President Tolbert

President W.R. Tolbert Jr. of Liberia sent a message on September 9 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng extending

sincere condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"We in Liberia have learnt with profound regrets the sad news of the passing into the great beyond in his 82nd year of your sagacious head of state and leader of the Communist Party of your great country, Chairman Mao Tsetung. Chairman Mao was indeed one of the greatest statesmen of the contemporary world and we feel certain that he will be recorded in the annals of modern history as one who had the greatest impact on his people and country."

Message From U.S. President Ford

U.S. President Gerald R. Ford sent a message on September 9 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"Please accept my personal condolences, and those of the Government and people of the United States, on the occasion of the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

"Few men in any era achieve historic greatness. Chairman Mao was one of these men. His leadership has been a decisive element in the shaping of the Chinese nation for several decades, and his works have left a deep imprint upon our civilization. He was truly a major figure of our times.

"I was privileged to meet Chairman Mao during my visit to Peking in December 1975. Our discussion furthered the development of U.S.-China relations along the lines that our two countries had earlier envisaged. Let me affirm now, as I did then, the determination of the United States to complete the normalization of our relations on the basis of the Shanghai communique. This would be a fitting tribute to his vision, and of benefit to the peoples of our two countries."

Message From Jordanian Regent Hassan bin Talal

Jordanian Regent El Hassan bin Talal sent a message on September 9 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"Please accept my sincere condolences on the sad demise of your great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and accept the hope that the great Chinese people will continue in their pursuit of peace and prosperity for peoples of the developing nations of the world."

Message From Jordanian Prime Minister Badran

Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran sent a message on September 9 to the Premier of the People's Republic of China, which says:

"With deep regret and sorrow I received the news of the death of your great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. Please accept my profound sympathy and condolences as well as those of the Government of Jordan for this grave loss."

Statement by Pakistan Prime Minister Bhutto

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan, issued a statement in Larkana, Pakistan, on the evening of September 9 on the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The statement says: "Without a doubt, Chairman Mao Tsetung was a giant among giants." It adds: "His powerful influence left its imprint on the hearts of millions of men and women everywhere."

The statement says: "Mao Tsetung is not dead. He remains immortal. His thoughts will continue to guide the destinies of peoples and nations until the sun sets for ever. It would be a disservice to the memory of this miracle man, if his epoch-making feats were measured in the dimension of China alone. Of course, he did wonders for China and her 800 million people, but Mao Tsetung was an Olympian world leader, whose contribution to contemporary events defies a parallel.

"Today, the world mourns the death of Mao Tsetung, but by the dawn of the morrow, it will rise to sing hymns in his everlasting praise." "My thoughts and sentiments, as those of my countrymen, are full of sorrow and anguish." "The humility and humour of the man, his glory and greatness, the valour and victory of Mao Tsetung are written in the boldest relief."

The statement continues: "The name of Mao Tsetung shall for ever remain synonymous with the great and good causes of the poor and the downtrodden. He shall remain the shining symbol of the struggle of mankind against oppression and exploitation, the hallmark of triumph against colonialism and imperialism." It says in conclusion: "We in Pakistan salute to the memory of the immortal Mao Tsetung."

Statements by Arab Republic of Egypt and Its Presidency

The Arab Republic of Egypt and its Presidency issued statements on September 9 separately to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The statement of the Arab Republic of Egypt reads: "The Arab Republic of Egypt regrets the death of the leader of the People's Republic of China and commander of its march, the prominent struggler Mao Tsetung.

"Chairman Mao was particularly outstanding among the leaders who with their struggle and thought contributed to the furthering of the causes of their peoples as well as the peoples of the third world. His prin-

ciples and his struggle will remain a beacon guiding the free men all over the world.

"The Arab Republic of Egypt sympathizes with the great loss incurred by the people and Government of the People's Republic of China as a result of the death of Chairman Mao.

"The People's Republic of China and the peoples of the third world lost a great leader and a struggler who remained unshaken in the face of hardships. Chairman Mao has given his life to the people of China and in return was given unique appreciation and respect by the people of China."

The statement of the Egyptian Presidency reads: "President Anwar el-Sadat and the Egyptian people received the news of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, with great sadness and regret. Owing to the passing away of Chairman Mao, China lost the commander of its march, the architect of China's revolution and pioneer of its struggle."

"In his name and in the name of the Egyptian people and Government President Sadat expressed condolences to the great Chinese people and the friendly Chinese Government on the death of their great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung."

Statement by Former U.S. President Nixon

Former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon issued a statement on September 9 on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The statement said: "Chairman Mao Tsetung's long march through life has now ended with his death at the age of 82. He was a man of immense physical courage and ideological determination, who worked up until his last days."

Nixon said: "As leaders who represented totally different philosophies and views, we both recognized when we met in Peking in 1972 that Chinese-American friendship had become indispensable to the interests of both our nations.

"I was particularly impressed by his profound understanding not only of the problems of his own people, but of the objective realities of the world situation. The new relationship which we established then was a tribute to this far-sighted vision on his part.

"He reaffirmed that vision in my last meeting with him on February 23 of this year."

He said: "Mao Tsetung was a unique man in a generation of great revolutionary leaders. He was a totally dedicated and pragmatic Communist, but he was also a visionary poet deeply steeped in the history of the Chinese people.

"Some years ago he wrote a poem that began: 'We had much to do and quickly. The sky-earth spins and

time is short. Ten thousand years is long and so a morning and evening count.'

"Historians will assess his career and his impact on the Chinese people and the world. There can be no doubt that he made his morning and evening count in working for the vision he saw and for the principles in which he so strongly believed."

Statement by Former Australian Prime Minister Whitlam

Edward Gough Whitlam, former Australian Prime Minister and leader of the opposition, issued a statement on September 9 on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The statement said: "The death of Mao Tsetung removes one of the giants of modern history. For more than half a century he led one of the great mass movements in history, and for the last 27 years was the revered leader and spiritual embodiment of the world's most populous nation. Few men have been so indissolubly identified with the development of a modern state and with the ideals and aspirations of its people."

It added: "Under his leadership China gained an international respect and an internal stability she had not known for centuries, and her people benefited from the most honest and efficient government China has ever had. My colleagues and I are grieved to learn of Chairman Mao's death and offer our deep sympathy to the Government and people of China."

Message From Egyptian President Sadat

Egyptian President Mohamed Anwar el-Sadat has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng. The message says:

"I have been afflicted to learn of the sad news of the passing away of the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung which in fact is a heavy loss for the Chinese people. The late Chairman Mao has devoted his life for boosting his people's status and led them through his wisdom and insight from victory to victory on the way towards realizing prosperity as well as grandeur. History will record him as an immortal leader and philosopher who had strenuous efforts for serving his country.

"The peoples all over the world who are looking for freedom will never forget his just stance towards the causes of world peace and order, particularly his firm support of the right of the Arabs in removing the traces of the Israeli aggression and restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

"I am very confident that the solid basis of friendship and fruitful co-operation laid by the late Mao

Tsetung between our two countries will go from strength to strength during the days to come to the mutual benefit of our two friendly peoples as well as for the just peace.

"May you accept, Mr. Premier, along with the friendly Chinese people in my own name and on behalf of the Egyptian people our deep sympathies and heartfelt condolences."

Message From Egyptian Premier Salem

Egyptian Premier Momdough Salem has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng. The message says:

"I learnt with extreme grief of the death of the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. His death is an immense loss to the Chinese people and the third world people. The world and China have lost a world leader who had the rare ability to combine theory with practice. To the great Chinese people and freedom-fighters all over the world, his words and deeds have served as a beacon light. I and my colleagues, members of the Egyptian Government, share your sorrow caused by the loss of the great leader. We hold that Chairman Mao Tsetung was worthy of being called a leader of the third world, who with his policies, style of work and theories has opened a new road for world diplomatic relations and relations of co-operation between peoples of the world. His merits and theories will for ever be valuable legacies for all mankind.

"Please accept my sincere condolences and sympathy as well as those of the members of the Egyptian Government."

Message From Congolese President N'Gouabi

Major Marien N'Gouabi, President of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, President and Head of State of the People's Republic of the Congo, has sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China, extending deepest condolences on the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"The revolutionaries of the whole world are today in mourning. Chairman Mao Tsetung is gone; he has left us after devoting his whole life to the service of the Chinese and world revolution.

"I take this opportunity to express, in the name of our glorious party—the Congolese Party of Labour, the heartfelt gratitude of the Congolese people to the immortal Mao Tsetung.

"For the Congolese revolutionaries, Mao Tsetung is one of the most eminent figures of all time. His tragic demise has evoked unparalleled grief in our hearts. The work of Chairman Mao Tsetung is immeasurable and his prestige has gone beyond the boundary of the great People's China and won recognition throughout the world.

"Chairman Mao Tsetung, from the launching of the national-liberation struggle, the Long March till his death, has always worked with firmness and determination to free completely his people from the exploitation of man by man and gradually bring welfare and social justice to them. Under his clear-sighted leadership, the Chinese people have won brilliant victories in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and diplomatic fields. Not to recall all the grand historical moments of the revolutionary China which emerged thanks to the lucidity and tenacity of this prestigious statesman, we limit ourselves to mentioning the recent diplomatic victory won through the admirable and untiring efforts of the resolute Chinese people—we mean the restoration of the seats of the People's China in the United Nations.

"Despite imperialist vetoes, the ever-increasing prestige of Mao Tsetung's great People's China asserted itself and led the United Nations to recognize the People's Republic of China as the sole, legitimate representative of the entire Chinese people. Justice was thus preserved to recognize the merits of a dynamic foreign policy in favour of the peoples in struggle and in the interests of the consolidation of the independence of the young states newly freed from the colonialist and imperialist yoke. The sincere, effective and disinterested aid which the China of Mao Tsetung has rendered and is continuing to render to the people of these countries shows that today, co-operation with the People's Republic of China occupies a salient place in Africa. If yesterday, poisoned by reactionary propaganda of imperialism, not a few African countries cherished illusions and trembled at the thought of "yellow peril," today, the Chinese people have become a sincere friend of the peoples of the third world thanks to the dynamic diplomacy of a people and a man. The Congolese people, on their part, will always highly appreciate the co-operation which links so happily the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of the Congo.

"The image of Chairman Mao Tsetung will always be engraved in our memory, the image of an exceptional hero who fought with courage against illness just as he combated the enemy of the Chinese people and built socialism for the well-being of his people.

"To the revolutionaries in the Congo and the world, Chairman Mao Tsetung will for ever remain the image and immortal symbol of the revolution. His thoughts will be everlasting and will contribute to our own revolutionary action. The Congolese people are, and will always be, the friend of the Chinese people. The rela-

tions between us have surpassed the domain of simple co-operation and reached the stage of militant and revolutionary solidarity and fraternity."

Message From Togolese President Eyadema

General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on September 10. The message says:

"We are shocked to learn with deep grief the demise of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The passing of the teacher of the Chinese nation is an irreparable loss not only to the Chinese people but also to the entire international community. As an outstanding statesman, Chairman Mao succeeded, at the price of great sacrifices, in leading the Chinese people to victories over underdevelopment and international imperialism. The Togolese people, their Government, their movement of national union — the Togolese People's Union (R.P.T.) and I join the Chinese people in their immense sorrow and we express our deepest condolences to them."

Message From Malagasy President Ratsiraka

President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 10, extending profound condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"We learnt with great emotion and profound grief of the passing of Mr. Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Lamenting today the father of their socialist revolution, the Chinese people will continue to hold high the banner of the indefatigable leader of the Long March at all times. The struggling peoples will always remember this great statesman who devoted all his life to the service of their cause and to the establishment of more just and equitable international relations. With his passing, we have lost a precious friend who worked incessantly for the harmonious development of fraternal relations of friendship and frank and fruitful co-operation between China and Madagascar."

Message From Maldivian President Ibrahim Nasir

Ibrahim Nasir, President of the Republic of Maldives, sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 10, extending deepest sympathies and condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"Shocked and deeply grieved to hear of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. His passing away will be an irreparable loss to the People's Republic of China and her citizens."

Message From Ghanaian Head of State Acheampong

Ignatius Kuntu Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of Ghana, sent a message on September 9 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: "It is with profound sorrow and deepest regret that we have received the news of the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party."

It says: "We share the grief of the Chinese people and indeed of all progressive world forces on the irreparable loss of this outstanding world leader. A man of proven wisdom and deep learning of Chairman Mao Tsetung one can rightly speak in volumes, but at this time of grievous sorrow our minds can only readily go to those easily identifiable areas where his great contribution led to the radical transformation of the conditions of life of the Chinese people and of the thoughts and policies of the nations of the modern world. We refer to his revolutionary zeal as a founding father of the Chinese People's Liberation Army which now does not only ensure national defence against external aggression but is also an essential arm of the state in national construction and development. He will be remembered as the builder of the Chinese Communist Party whose direction and policies and the interaction between these and state interests he masterly controlled. As a founder of modern China, it was Chairman Mao Tsetung who on October 1, 1949 proclaimed the People's Republic of China under which he was elected Chairman."

It says: "As revolutionary leader and theoretician his rural-based theories of frugality and self-reliance provided not only the Chinese people but also the third world countries with a philosophy for economic and social development. His numerous books and writings will continue to inspire all countries and peoples struggling to achieve human dignity, development and progress. He was at once a seer, scholar-philosopher, a military strategist and a world statesman of no mean order. Chairman Mao Tsetung urged his countrymen to dare to struggle and dare to win. Throughout his life he lived this saying and in the process transformed Chinese society and moulded it into the world power of today. In my own name and in the name of the Government and people of Ghana I extend to Your Excellency, the Government and people of the People's Republic of China heartfelt condolences on the

death of this great leader and respected champion of third world causes.”

Message From President Lamizana Of Upper Volta

Lieutenant-General Elhadj Aboubakar Sangouie Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta, sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 10, extending sincere sympathies and condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: “We are convinced that the passing of the man of the Long March will bring sorrow to the people of the whole world, because his name will be linked for ever not only with the liberation struggle of the valiant Chinese people, but also with that of all the oppressed and freedom-loving peoples. Chairman Mao Tsetung is one of the most illustrious figures seldom seen in the postwar period and contemporary history. In his demise, the Chinese revolution which he led with clear-sightedness and determination and to which he devoted his whole life, has lost the greatest leader. A man of action and a brilliant thinker throughout his life, he has left to mankind voluminous and rich works which will guide the generations to come.”

Message From Malaysian Supreme Head of State Yahya Petra

Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ibrahim, Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia, sent a message to Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Soong Ching Ling on September 10, extending sincere condolences and sympathies on the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Message From Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein Onn

Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 10, extending sincere condolences and sympathies on the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: “His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung was the principal founder and architect of New China and was one of the greatest men of our time. He had personally endorsed the establishment of friendly

relations between the People's Republic of China and Malaysia and the people of Malaysia will always remember him for this contribution.”

Message From Maltese President Mamo

Anthony J. Mamo, President of the Republic of Malta, sent a message to Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Wu Teh on September 10, expressing profound grief on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

“The death of Chairman Mao Tsetung leaves the People's Republic of China and the whole world bereft of a great statesman and leader whose life was dedicated to the advancement of the Chinese people and of all oppressed nations of the world. The Government and people of Malta have lost a true and great friend, and they join me in mourning his passing away.”

Message From Moroccan King Hassan II

Moroccan King Hassan II sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 10, extending deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: “We beg you to believe that his passing represents the departure of one of the most illustrious leaders of state who have left their imprint on human history and guided their peoples with insight and full awareness of the contradictions of the modern world and who have worked for the defence of the dignity of man and struggled for laying the foundation for peace and security in the world.

“The memory of the Chairman of China and the promoter of her renaissance will always be a torch for the Chinese people on the road to development and well-being.”

Message From Equatorial Guinean President Masie

Masie Nguema Biyogo Nguie Ndong, Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 10. The message says:

“With profound sorrow and regret we learnt the sad news of the passing of His Excellency the great Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of modern China. The Equatorial Guinean people, their National United Workers' Party and I myself, extend to the people, the Communist Party and the Government of China our profound condolences on the passing of the great Mao

Tsetung, the great revolutionary of modern China. This great figure of contemporary history, who changed the course of world events and guided his people to become the vanguard in the world political arena, transformed New China into a peaceful, modernized and industrialized power. This great statesman was a steadfast friend of the people of independent countries in Africa, the Equatorial Guinean people in particular. His passing has greatly saddened us. Although the great Mao Tsetung has left us, his wise policy guiding the Chinese people will live for ever. The Equatorial Guinean people are fully and deeply convinced that millions upon millions of the Chinese people will surely continue to implement the policy of the great Chairman Mao Tsetung and carry on the cause of this supreme founder of the People's Republic of China. The great Mao Tsetung dedicated his whole life to the well-being of the Chinese people, fighting against foreign imperialism until China was transformed into a modern world power."

Statement by Zairian President Mobutu

A statement by Zairian President Mobutu on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung was broadcast by the Zaire Press Agency on September 9. He said: "I had the opportunity to meet Chairman Mao Tsetung twice, first in January 1973 and then in December 1974." He added: "What impressed me were his quickwittedness and his great wisdom despite his great age." He stressed: "I am sure that the great ideas of the great thinker Mao Tsetung will continue to influence the history of future generations." "With grief and respect I salute his memory," he stated.

Statement by Mexican President Echeverria

Mexican President Luis Echeverria on September 9 said that Chairman Mao Tsetung was a great man in human history, for he made contributions to its transformation.

He said this in a statement he made in Zacatecas, capital of Zacatecas State, on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The President recalled his meeting with Chairman Mao Tsetung in April 1973. He said: Chairman Mao "was the poet, prophet and fighter of his people"; "I always consider him a great reformer of his people. He was a man really full of wisdom, with the richest and very well established experience."

The President added: "In China we saw great social achievements and a profound spirit of solidarity in the people who are faithful to his teachings. The world has lost a great statesman. He was a great political and spiritual leader of his people."

China, he continued, had suffered from exploitation by foreign countries which had made it a colony and prostrate. The revolution led by Chairman Mao liberated China. "We have seen how a lively, smiling and hard-working people have prospered. And it is one quarter of humanity," he added.

President Echeverria said: "I think that internationally the policy of People's China (as a most important third world country) will remain the same."

Statement by Philippine President Marcos

Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos issued a statement on the evening of September 9, mourning the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The statement says that Chairman Mao Tsetung "was a leader of man, a mover of history. He belongs to the ages. He welded China into a great self-reliant nation and led it with wisdom, courage and self-sacrifice to claim its position in the family of nations."

"That many small nations of the world are able to maintain equal ties of friendship with China is one of Mao Tsetung's achievements in the name of world peace," the statement says.

Announcement by the Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia

"Not only the people of China but the entire oppressed masses of the world are deeply grieved by the death of Chairman Mao. Ethiopian masses who are in the midst of a violent class struggle are specially grieved by his death," said the Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia on September 9 in an announcement on the passing away of the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The announcement, published as the leading item in the frontpage of the *Ethiopian Herald*, stated that "during his lifetime, Chairman Mao has made a creative contribution to Marxism-Leninism by making it applicable to the contemporary struggle for the liberation of the oppressed peoples of the world. His works are widely read by the Ethiopians. In particular, his ideas on new-democratic revolution have inspired the revolutionary programmes of countries like Ethiopia." "Thoughts of Chairman Mao have also inspired the struggle of the oppressed masses of Ethiopia against feudalism, imperialism and bureaucrat-capitalism."

"Chairman Mao is one of the greatest revolutionaries of all times. That he stands alongside Marx, Engels and Lenin is proved by the heroic role he played in the great Chinese revolution and by the revolutionary

heritage he left behind for the oppressed peoples and the revolutionary forces of the world," it noted.

"As a revolutionary fighter, Chairman Mao was second to none. Following the examples set by Chairman Mao and strictly adhering to his teachings, the broad masses of the Chinese people have achieved commendably great gains. There is no doubt that the oppressed masses of Ethiopia will benefit from the laudable example set by Chairman Mao and from the vigilance the Chinese people have shown in their struggle against their enemies," the announcement said. "Since liberation, the people of China have made tremendous progress under the guidance of Chairman Mao's thoughts. In addition, China today serves as a shining example to the struggle of all the oppressed people against imperialism," it added.

"Although Chairman Mao is no more physically present with us, his teachings and fighting zeal will always remain a guiding star to all the oppressed and struggling masses of the world," the announcement stressed.

Statement by U.S. President Ford

U.S. President Gerald Ford issued a statement on September 9 on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The statement, read by President Ford for newsmen at the White House, said: "Chairman Mao was a giant figure in modern Chinese history. He was a leader whose actions profoundly affected the development of his country. His influence on history will extend far beyond the borders of China."

"Americans will remember that it was under Chairman Mao that China moved together with the United States to end a generation of hostility and to launch a new and more positive era in relations between our two countries. I am confident that the trend of improved relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States, which Chairman Mao helped create, will continue to contribute to world peace and stability."

The statement said: "On behalf of the United States Government and the American people I offer condolences to the Government and people of the People's Republic of China."

Statement by British Prime Minister's Office

The British Prime Minister's Office expressed great sorrow over the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung in a statement issued on September 9.

The statement said: "The news of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung has been received with great regret by the Prime Minister and his colleagues in the British Government. Chairman Mao was one of the outstanding leaders of this century and devoted himself wholeheartedly to China and the Chinese people. He

will be remembered as a man of great vision and as a thinker with a profound sense of history. China's position in the world today is a memorial to his unique achievements."

Message From President Pereira of Cape Verde

Aristides Pereira, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde and President of the Republic of Cape Verde, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

The message says: "In the name of the people of the Republic of Cape Verde, their Government, the fighters of the National Direction of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde and in my own name, I extend to the Chinese people, the People's Republic of China, the great Party and the Government of China our profound and sincere condolences on the sad and irreparable loss of the most respected Chairman Mao Tsetung, your great leader, exemplary fighter for the liberty of the peoples and statesman of world stature. His passing has deeply saddened us and all the peace- and freedom-loving peoples, but we believe that the valiant Chinese people always guided by your great Party will continue to carry on successfully the grandiose cause of the great deceased and consolidate the great victories achieved in the construction of your great country. While reaffirming the friendly solidarity of our people at this grievous moment experienced by the courageous Chinese people, I ask Your Excellency to accept our lofty and fraternal considerations."

Message From Prime Minister Pires Of Cape Verde

Pedro Pires, Prime Minister of the Republic of Cape Verde, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

The message says: "On learning the sad news for the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people and all the freedom-loving people, please allow me, in the name of the Government of the Republic of Cape Verde, the National Commission of Cape Verde of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, the Cape Verdian people and in my own name, to present sincere condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the great fighter for the freedom of the peoples. We highly appreciate that the great victory of the Chinese people won under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung has made a great contribution to the liberation struggle of the peoples. We are convinced that the Chinese people will surmount the immense sorrow with the same courage they always displayed in their struggle for freedom, national independence and progress."

Message From President Luis Cabral Of Council of State of Guinea-Bissau

Luis Cabral, Deputy General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde and President of the Council of State, sent a message on September 10 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing deepest condolences and sympathy on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: "It is with profound sorrow that we learnt of the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and founder of the People's Republic of China. In the demise of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the international working class, the friendly Chinese people and all the peoples cherishing peace and justice have lost a great fighter. China's liberation under the wise leadership of the mourned Comrade Mao Tsetung is no doubt a great contribution to the cause of the oppressed peoples of the third world." "We are deeply convinced that the relations of friendship, co-operation and solidarity between our two peoples will be further strengthened."

Message From Rwandan President Habyarimana

Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and President and Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"We are shocked to learn of the regrettable demise of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. At this sorrowful moment, I, in the name of the Rwandan people rallying around the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and in my own name, extend to Your Excellency and all the friendly Chinese people our deepest condolences. The People's Republic of China and its friends have lost a great revolutionary militant whose great spirit and action will be engraved in their memory and go down in the annals of history."

Message From Somali President Siad

Mohamed Siad Barre, General Secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and President of the Somali Democratic Republic, has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"I have learnt with great sorrow of the demise of the great leader of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. On behalf of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, Government and people and in my own name, I would like to

express our heartfelt condolences and regrets for having lost the father of China, the leader of the third world and a staunch supporter for the liberation of oppressed and colonized peoples in the world. The loss of Chairman Mao Tsetung is a great loss not only to China but also to the Somali Democratic Republic, to all the progressive and peace-loving peoples."

Message From President da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe

Manuel Pinto da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, sent a message on September 10 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The message says: "With extreme grief the people of our country learnt of the demise of the greatest revolutionary of this century. Please allow me, in the name of the Sao Tome and Principe people, the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and in my own name, to express to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the entire Chinese people the most profound condolences on the demise of this great historic figure who not only built a powerful China but also provided the oppressed and exploited humanity with theoretical weapons to win liberation. His thought will continue to guide the people in their struggle against exploitation.

"Eternal glory to Chairman Mao Tsetung!"

Message From Cypriot President Makarios

Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic of Cyprus, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

The message says: "It is with deep sorrow that I was informed of the death of the great leader of the People's Republic of China Chairman Mao Tsetung. With his philosophical thinking and his revolutionary spirit, Chairman Mao founded and shaped modern China, and by his work he won the place of a great leader in history. Chairman Mao was a figure of world radiance and his death is a loss not only for the people of China but also for the whole humanity. On behalf of the people of Cyprus, the Government and myself, please accept and convey to the people of the People's Republic of China my heartfelt condolences for the great loss resulting from the death of Chairman Mao."

Message From King Olav V of Norway

Olav V, King of Norway, sent a message on September 10 to the Standing Committee of the National

People's Congress, expressing sincerest condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Message From Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli

Odvar Nordli, Prime Minister of Norway, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"It is with deep sorrow that the Government of Norway has received the news of the passing away of the great old statesman Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. His tremendous achievement in the founding and development of the People's Republic of China has secured him an outstanding place in Chinese and world history. On behalf of the Government and the people of Norway I express to Your Excellency our most sincere condolences."

Message From King Juan Carlos of Spain

Juan Carlos, King of Spain, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, extending profound grief on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: "As a result of his death, one of the most outstanding figures in the century has disappeared. He created a new China and placed her in an outstanding position in the world." "You may believe that at the sorrowful moment, we all sincerely share the grief of the Chinese people. I am sure too that the image of the late Chairman will serve for ever as the model and orientation for his people."

Message From Spanish Prime Minister Suarez

Adolfo Suarez, Prime Minister of the Government of Spain, sent a message on September 10 to Vice-Chairman Wu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, extending condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says that Chairman Mao Tsetung "is a great figure not only of your country but also of the whole world. His passing has evoked immense grief among the Chinese people and the Spanish people sincerely share with them this grief."

Message From Indonesian President Suharto

Suharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia, has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, ex-

tending most sincere condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"He will be remembered by the world as a statesman of historic stature who rendered his great service to the people and the state of the People's Republic of China."

Message From Panamanian Head of Government Torrijos

Omar Torrijos, Head of Government of Panama, sent a message to the Government of the People's Republic of China on September 9, expressing condolences on Chairman Mao Tsetung's passing. The message says:

"On account of the irreparable loss caused by the death of this great leader of the masses who was Chairman Mao Tsetung, I express to the Government and people of the People's Republic of China our feeling of solidarity in this hour of grief, not only for the Chinese people but also for all the peoples who struggle for their liberation.

"I always cherished the profound desire to have the honour to meet the architect of New China who knew how to give dignity to his people and to keep them from hunger.

"In Mao Tsetung, China gave to mankind one of its greatest men whose legacy will never perish."

Message From U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim

Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, sent a message on September 9 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"I have learnt with deep sorrow and sadness of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung, who dedicated his whole life to the building of a new China. The courage and determination with which he accomplished his vision will continue to inspire future generations and will ensure that his place in the history of his people will be unique. His devoted leadership for more than half a century earned him the love of his people and the respect of the world. His untiring search for the achievement of better international understanding and world peace will always be remembered. Under his leadership China in the United Nations has joined with other nations in helping to create a better world for all. In fulfilling this task the world is now deprived of Chairman Mao's great wisdom and experience. On this very sad occasion I wish to express to Your Excellency and through you to the Government and to the people of China my heartfelt sympathy and condolences."

Statement by Former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka

Former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka made a statement on September 9 on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

He said: "Upon learning the sad news of the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the representative of China, a neighbour which has been friendly to Japan for several thousand years, I was deeply grieved."

He continued: "In order to end decades of the unfortunate history of relations between Japan and China, I visited Peking as a representative of Japan. The resumption of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, a great event of historic significance, could not have been realized in a businesslike manner."

Tanaka recalled that it was Chairman Mao, the leader of New China and her 800 million people, who made the decision to lift the curtain on lasting peace between the two countries. "I think this is a great decision made not only in the interest of Japan and China but also of all mankind," he said.

Message From President Kerekou of Benin

Mathieu Kerekou, President of the Central Committee of the Party of the Popular Revolution of Benin and President of the People's Republic of Benin, has sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The message says:

"The passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, the world proletariat and the oppressed nations and people of the world, has evoked great sorrow and profound affliction among the Benin people. We hereby express to the friendly, great Chinese people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China our very sincere condolences and deep sympathy. The life of Chairman Mao Tsetung was a brilliant and inalterable example of hard work, persevering and unyielding struggle, clear-sightedness, shrewdness, ardent tenacity and revolutionary zeal in the service of the just cause of radical and complete liberation of the proletariat and the Chinese people, an example of discretion and modesty as well as of firmness in implementing the Marxist principle of proletarian internationalism and of constant and effective support to the struggle for the emancipation of the peoples of the third world. The Benin people under the leadership of their vanguard party, the Party of the Popular Revolution of Benin,

and together with the other revolutionary peoples, parties and movements of the world, will draw correct lessons from this exemplary life, turn grief into still more profound and consistent revolutionary actions, study and apply independently and in the spirit of responsibility the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Eternal glory to the glorious image of the venerable Chairman Mao, worthy son of progressive mankind! Eternal glory to the glorious image of the great proletarian leader Chairman Mao, venerable leader of the world proletariat and the oppressed nations and people of the world!

"Let's advance on the radiant path of October 1917 Revolution which was immortalized by Mao Tsetung, genius continuer of the imperishable revolutionary work of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

"Be prepared for the revolution!

"The struggle continues!"

Message From Gambian President Jawara

Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of the Gambia, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng which says:

"I have heard with profound regret and grief of the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great and esteemed leader of the Communist Party of China and the people of the People's Republic of China. Chairman Mao Tsetung was undoubtedly one of the greatest leaders the world has ever had and his death must be a great shock and a tragic loss to the Chinese people. In view of the friendly relations existing between our two countries and of my own memories of Chairman Mao Tsetung, this great loss is deeply felt by me and the people of the Gambia. On my behalf and on behalf of the Government and people of the Gambia I extend to you and to the Government and people of China sincere condolences."

Message From Guyana President Arthur Chung

Arthur Chung, President of Guyana, has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng expressing his sincere condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Message From President Bokassa of Central African Republic

Marshal Jean-Bedel Bokassa, President of the Central African Council of Revolution and Life President

of the Republic of Central Africa, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng expressing the most profound and sorrowful condolences on Chairman Mao Tsetung's passing.

The message says: "We share the deep sorrow with the glorious and friendly people of the People's Republic of China for the disappearance of this illustrious and prestigious statesman whose unparalleled fine qualities, great clear-sightedness, devotion and wisdom have contributed to the liberation of his country and gave his people the place which should belong to them in history. Chairman Mao Tsetung has passed away, he was not only one of the greatest strategists and heroes of modern times who made constant and untiring efforts to contribute to the liberation of the third world countries, but also one of the most indefectible statesmen devoted to the cause of peace and justice.

"I am convinced that the courage which the heroic and friendly people of the People's Republic of China have always displayed on the other occasions will help them restrain their sorrow which is sincerely felt by the people of the Central African Republic."

Message From Icelandic President Kristjan Eldjarn

Kristjan Eldjarn, President of Iceland, sent a message on September 10 to the State Council of the People's Republic of China which says:

"On the occasion of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great and beloved leader of the Chinese people, please accept my most sincere condolences and those of the people of Iceland."

Message From Surinam President Ferrier

Dr. Johan H. Ferrier, President of the Republic of Surinam, sent a message on September 10 to the Government of the People's Republic of China, extending sincere condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Message From Sudanese Vice-President and Prime Minister Bakr

Rashid el Tahir Bakr, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"With deep sorrow we have learnt of the sad news of the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the supreme revolutionary leader of the Chinese people, leader of the creative socialist movement and a great man of thought whose ideas and philosophy have not

only left everlasting effects on the whole of mankind but have also inspired man to mediate on the universe and his social conditions. With his contribution the Chinese people have become both in theory and practice among the most prominent and highly esteemed nations of the world. Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese people he led have demonstrated to the world the ability of human will to create, maintain and promote decent living conditions in pursuance of the truth and in response to the call of duty within the confines of reason.

"Motivated by this constructive experience I send you our deepest condolences. The world as a whole has lost a unique leader and a rare hero."

Message From President Gligorov of Yugoslav Federal Assembly

Kiro Gligorov, President of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, sent a message on September 10 to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, which says:

"It was with sorrow that we received the news on the demise of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, leader of the great Chinese socialist revolution and indefatigable fighter for the construction of modern China who devoted all of his life to the struggle for the better future of his people. By the death of Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have lost their greatest son and the world lost a personality of undeniable historic significance.

"On behalf of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in my own name I ask you to accept our most profound condolences."

Message From President Bijedic of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council

Dzermal Bijedic, President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng which says:

"On the passing away of Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, an outstanding revolutionary and great leader of the Chinese people, may I, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in my own name, extend our deepest and most sincere condolences.

"Chairman Mao Tsetung has made his great contribution to the promotion of all-round co-operation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China, which, I am confident, will continue to strengthen between the peoples of our two countries."

(To be continued.)

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

Message From Central Committee of Communist Party of Malaya

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya sent a message on September 10 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing most profound and keenly felt condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao. The message reads:

"Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest proletarian revolutionary and thinker of the contemporary era. He founded and led the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China, building the Communist Party of China into a great, glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist political party, the Chinese People's Liberation Army into an invincible people's army, and the People's Republic of China into an indestructible revolutionary bulwark. He dedicated all his wisdom and energies throughout his life to the victory of the cause of liberation of the Chinese people and the world people and to the victory of the cause of communism, making magnificent contributions which can never be erased.

"Under the wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, following the road blazed by Chairman Mao of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force, fought valiantly, overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism with people's war and won a great victory of historic significance in the new-democratic revolution.

"Under the wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, following Chairman Mao's teachings on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, took class struggle as the key link, built their country independently and with the initiative in their own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift, and won great victories of historic significance in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

"Initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters with Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao as the chieftains, smashed Teng Hsiao-ping's scheme to restore capitalism, and further consolidated

the dictatorship of the proletariat in China so that socialist China is exerting an ever greater influence on the progress of the world revolution.

"In the international communist movement Chairman Mao, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, led the genuine Marxist-Leninists all over the world to wage a principled and tit-for-tat struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, and won an epoch-making great victory.

"Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. For more than half a century, integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, he inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the protracted, acute and complicated struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, both inside and outside the Party. Chairman Mao's theories on the new-democratic revolution, on people's war, on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, on Party building, and on philosophy and literature and art, and his series of scientific theses on major issues of the contemporary era enriched the theoretical treasury of Marxism. Invincible Mao Tsetung Thought indicates the orientation of struggle for the revolutionary people of various countries and is illuminating the road of their advance.

"As the greatest proletarian internationalist of the contemporary era, Chairman Mao was very much concerned for the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries of the world including our country. Holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, he resolutely opposed the capitulationism, great-power chauvinism and hegemonism of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, and energetically supported and aided the proletariat of various countries and the oppressed nations and oppressed people in their revolutionary struggles. He made most valuable contributions to the strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two Parties and two peoples, to the strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the Communist Party of China and the genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations of the whole world and to the strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the Chinese people and the people of various countries, the people of the third world countries in particular.

"The passing of Chairman Mao is an inestimable loss not only to the Chinese people but also to the revolu-

tionary people in our country and the rest of the world and to the international communist movement.

"We firmly believe that in order to carry on the cause left behind by our esteemed and beloved great teacher Chairman Mao, the Chinese people will surely rally closely around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, turn grief into strength, implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line thoroughly, seize still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, build China into a powerful socialist state and proceed to realize communism.

"In order to carry on the cause left behind by our esteemed and beloved great teacher Chairman Mao, the Malayan Communists and people are determined to turn grief into strength. We will assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, persevere in and develop the revolutionary armed struggle, and fight to seize the complete victory of the new-democratic revolution of our country. We will unite closely with the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people as well as the genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations and revolutionary people of various countries, and fight together with them for the downfall of imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction and for the realization of communism."

Letter From Central Committee Of Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador

The Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador on September 12 sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The letter says: With the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung, "the Chinese revolution and the world's proletarian revolution, the Chinese people and the people of all lands have lost the most outstanding Marxist-Leninist leader of the contemporary era, the most selfless, the staunchest, the most beloved and esteemed proletarian revolutionary fighter who fought for the cause of communism." "Comrade Mao Tsetung had made many contributions of far-reaching significance to the liberation cause of the people the world over and this makes him as great as Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the great teachers of the proletariat."

The letter notes: "Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people waged a heroic struggle; the old China is gone for good and a revolutionary New China full of vitality has emerged to take its place." "Socialist New China has now become the solid bastion and reliable rear area of the world's proletarian revolution."

"To avert the danger of the restoration of capitalism," the letter continues, "the Communist Party of

China under the wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung carried out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, mobilizing the people and the Red Guards to struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping and prevent China from changing its political colour." "Comrade Mao Tsetung laid down the general line for the Chinese revolution in the entire period of socialism. We are firmly convinced that the Party, working class and people of China will surely fulfil this mission with credit and ultimately realize communism."

The letter adds: "To defend the world's proletarian revolution, the purity of the Marxist-Leninist principles, Comrade Mao Tsetung led the Communist Party of China in denouncing, exposing and dealing blows at modern revisionism and brought to light the essence of Soviet social-imperialism, alerting the people of all countries to the social-imperialists' menace to the world revolution and world peace." "In this struggle the genuine Marxist-Leninist Communist Parties had the firm proletarian internationalist support of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tsetung." "Our Party has all along enjoyed the sincere and firm support of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tsetung. The relation between us is fraternal and is becoming ever closer and consolidated."

In conclusion the letter says: "Our Party has always held the world's revolutionary teacher Comrade Mao Tsetung in great esteem. Members of our Party must study and have a good grasp of his invaluable teachings and put them into practice. We reiterate our determination to study his writings in a more deep-going way and integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete conditions in our country.

"The Central Committee of our Party calls on the whole Party to turn grief into a new motive force against imperialism, revisionism and the ruling class and march forward courageously in the course of struggle for national liberation."

Letter From Chairman Aust of Communist Party of Germany (M-L)

Ernst Aust, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninists) has sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the State Council of the P.R.C., expressing deepest condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The letter says: "Comrade Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the contemporary era. His immortal accomplishment was in carrying on the cause of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. The death of Chairman Mao Tsetung is an inestimable, grievous loss to the glorious Communist Party of China, the heroic Chinese people, the international communist movement, the

working class of all countries and the people throughout the world.

"Comrade Mao Tsetung led to victory the cause of revolution and socialism in China which has the largest population in the world. He was the founder of the Communist Party of China. Comrade Mao Tsetung integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and persisted in the proletarian revolutionary line in the struggle against Right and "Left" opportunism of all descriptions. Thanks to the principled struggle waged persistently by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China has won the trust of the broad masses of the people and assumed leadership of their struggle. The highly principled struggle carried out by Comrade Mao Tsetung set a great example for the Communist Parties of various countries and provided them with rich experience."

The letter goes on to say: "The victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China were the most important event since the October Revolution in Russia, having dealt a heavy blow at imperialism and reactionaries on a worldwide scale. They were a great victory for the world socialist revolution."

"Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung," the letter says, "the Chinese people were engaged in the gigantic undertaking of building a socialist New China. Once the most backward and poorest country in the world, China has now become a great and prosperous socialist state and a bulwark of the world revolution. It is loved and supported by the international proletariat and enjoys profound respect and sympathy among the world peoples. This brilliantly testifies to the correctness of the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung."

The letter continues: "Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China under his leadership stood in the forefront of the struggle to defend Marxism-Leninism, safeguard the unity of the international communist movement, oppose the betrayal of the Khrushchov revisionists and combat their splitting activities against the international communist movement." "By its unswerving struggle against modern revisionism, the Communist Party of China led by Chairman Mao Tsetung performed indelible meritorious deeds for the international communist movement and the international proletariat. This will be remembered for ever by all the Communists and workers with class consciousness the world over."

It notes: "Comrade Mao Tsetung initiated and led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, through which the Chinese working class and the masses of Chinese people routed the forces which tried to restore capitalism in China. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution smashed two bourgeois headquarters, one led by Liu Shao-chi and the other by Lin Biao, and defended and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. This victory won by the Chinese working class and the masses of Chinese people under the personal

leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung was also a victory for the working class of the whole world."

"The triumphant progress of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution shows that revisionist degeneration and capitalist restoration are not necessarily destined to take place in socialist countries. Basing itself on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line, the working class can repulse any counter-revolutionary attack and safeguard and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat," the letter says.

The letter says: "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has triumphed because Comrade Mao Tsetung analysed and summed up with mastery the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the lessons of the Soviet Union and some other socialist countries having degenerated into revisionist countries, from which he drew necessary conclusions and laid down the basic line for the historical stage of socialism."

It continues: "Comrade Mao Tsetung's theses on continuing the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat constitute an important development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. This question is of vital significance to the working class. The victory in the present struggle against the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-ping's attempt to reverse the correct appraisal on the Great Cultural Revolution and restore capitalism in China once again forcefully proves the correctness of Chairman Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line."

The letter says: "Comrade Mao Tsetung dedicated his whole life to the cause of the world revolution and communism. He consistently encouraged the working class of all countries and the oppressed peoples to carry firmly through to the end the struggle against imperialism, reaction and revisionism." "Today, the people of all countries stand more and more firmly against the two superpowers and realize ever more clearly the danger of war arising from the two superpowers' contention for world hegemony. Today, Russian social-imperialism, a superpower which is most aggressive than the other, is being seen through, and the international united front against hegemonism is developing and gaining in strength. All this is favourable to the peoples of the world and is inseparably linked with the name of Comrade Mao Tsetung," the letter says.

It continues: "Comrade Mao Tsetung has passed away but his cause is immortal. Like the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, Comrade Mao Tsetung's theory will for ever be a guide to the world communist movement, the international working class and the revolutionary peoples in their struggle to overthrow imperialism in the whole world and to win the victory of the world socialist revolution.

"Communists the world over, the international working class and the revolutionary people will be loyal to Chairman Mao Tsetung's revolutionary thought, turn grief into strength and further strengthen the struggle against imperialism, reaction and revisionism."

ROUND THE WORLD

UNITED NATIONS

Support for Liberation Movements in Southern Africa

The Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly concluded on October 8 its debate on the question of the elimination of racial discrimination.

The representatives from more than 50 countries, those of the African countries in particular, strongly condemned the racist regimes in southern Africa for their evil rule over the people of South Africa (Azania), Zimbabwe and Namibia and pledged firm support for the national-liberation movements in southern Africa.

During the debate, Annan Arkyin Cato, Representative of Ghana, noted that the struggle against racism and racial discrimination entails sacrifice, and in the final analysis, "victory can be won only through the resolve and courage of the victims of these evil practices."

Mauritanian Representative Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed said: "We must react by isolating, both politically and militarily, the racist regimes in South Africa and Zimbabwe."

Ugandan Representative Rwabazaire expressed his firm support for the African's' armed struggle in South Africa until apartheid was liquidated.

Guinean Representative Bengaly Dabo said the racists and Zionists would never come to reason. He expressed the conviction that the final victories of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa (Azania) and Palestine could not be held back.

Congolese Representative Mrs. Fila emphasized that the only language which the racists of Pretoria could understand was the organized violence of peoples against the violence of apartheid.

Albanian Representative Muhamed Kapllani said the imperialists' sup-

port for the minority regimes in southern Africa was aimed at preserving their own interests. The U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists were extending their tentacles into southern Africa in an attempt to dominate the world.

Chinese Representative Hsing Sung-yi in his speech expressed support for the just struggle of the people of South Africa (Azania), Namibia and Zimbabwe. He stressed that in their contention for world hegemony, the superpowers have over the past year or two intensified their rivalry in Africa, particularly in southern Africa. One superpower has been active in many quarters advertising "peaceful evolution" in a bid to maintain its vested interests in southern Africa. Under the signboard of supporting "the national-liberation movement" and "combating racism," the other superpower with its ambitious design is employing a variety of conspiratorial manoeuvres to sow dissension and intensify its infiltration and expansion in southern Africa. But the long-tempered African people are clearheaded. They do not believe the superpowers' "nice" words, nor are they intimidated by their blustering. They have come to realize ever more clearly that in fighting resolutely against the racist regimes, it is imperative to heighten their vigilance to "prevent the tiger from entering the back door while repulsing the wolf from the front gate."

On October 8, the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid issued a report on the recent situation in South Africa strongly condemning the racist Vorster regime for its savage suppression of the black people of South Africa.

SOUTH PACIFIC COUNTRIES

Establishing 200-Mile Economic Zones

Twelve South Pacific countries and regions, including Australia, New Zealand, Western Samoa, Fiji, Papua

New Guinea and Tuvalu, decided in principle on October 13 to establish 200-mile economic zones around their territories. They also decided to study ways of policing these zones.

The decisions were made at a meeting of the South Pacific Forum recently held in Suva, capital of Fiji.

A spokesman for the forum, Prime Minister Topuola Efi of Western Samoa said the decision on the establishment of 200-mile economic zones would be formally proclaimed after the U.N. Sea Law Conference next May. The participating countries, Efi said, were considering a licensing system which would allow controlled fishing in the waters of the economic zones. They had also decided to set up a fishing agency to study ways of pooling strength to control distant water fishing, he added.

New Zealand Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon, speaking after the meeting, said that the South Pacific nations have a good deal of the area under surveillance, "so we might endeavour to build on that." He noted that Fiji was building additional air strips and New Zealand recently purchased 12 reconnaissance aircraft. Muldoon repeated his concern about Soviet activities in the South Pacific. He said Soviet fishing activities were closely allied to its global strategic plans.

The South Pacific Forum is an organization of the South Pacific nations for discussing the question of regional co-operation. It has met three times this year and vigilance against intensified Soviet activities in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific was discussed at each meeting.

THAILAND

Military Coup

A military coup in Thailand on October 6 overthrew the government of Prime Minister Seni Pramoj which had just been formed on September 25.

Radio Thailand broadcast on October 6 a statement of the National Administration Reform Committee headed by Sangad Chalawyo, Minis-

ter of National Defence of the Seni cabinet and former supreme commander of the armed forces. The statement said: "The National Administration Reform Committee seized power in the country at 18:00 hours on October 6 and the entire situation has been placed under the control of the National Administration Reform Committee." It added: "The National Administration Reform Committee will in no way change the rule of protecting the royal family, religions and the nation." On foreign policy, the committee declared that it would "preserve the rights and meet the obligations under existing treaties and agreements with other countries based on equality, and promote friendly relations with other countries."

Radio Thailand then broadcast some orders of the National Administration Reform Committee, declaring that military control had been carried out throughout the country, the constitution, government and parliament abolished, and the courts at various levels incorporated into the system of martial law. The orders declared the dissolution of all political parties in Thailand and the banning of political gathering of more than five persons. The orders also declared the confiscation and destruction of all printed matter "encouraging communism."

On October 6 a phalanx of armed police and reactionary rioters attacked Thammasat University with various weapons including rifles, machine-guns and rocket launchers while some 4,000 students were holding a campus sit-in demonstration demanding the ouster and punishment of former dictator Thanom Kittikachorn. Forty-one people were reportedly killed, and over 180 others wounded in this incident of savage suppression of the students. By the next day 3,000 students and other people had been arrested by the authorities.

Thanom Kittikachorn, who had lived in exile after being toppled in October 1973, stole into Bangkok this September 19. The broad masses of the people of Thailand had

since held large-scale protest demonstrations against this.

UNDERGROUND UKRAINE ORGANIZATION

Soviet National Oppression Denounced

The Brezhnev clique has been accused by an underground organization in the Ukraine in its leaflet of feverishly practising great-Russian chauvinism and pursuing a policy of national oppression. In the same leaflet, the organization urged the Soviet people of all nationalities to unite and overthrow the reactionary rule of the new tsars.

The leaflet said: "We have seen with our own eyes that the Soviet Union has entirely turned into a traditional prison of great-Russianism for the Soviet people of various nationalities. Amidst the clang of a rabid armaments race and the noise of naval fleets cruising in all corners of the world, the non-Russian Soviet peoples are suffering national and social oppression and are being Russified while the Russian people are being tied to the imperialist and chauvinist cart, resulting in the cruel and endless exploitation of the labouring people and lasting crises in the country's industry, agriculture and economy as a whole."

The leaflet pointed out that Brezhnev and company "constantly trample upon the human rights and national rights of the Soviet people of all nationalities, fill prisons, concentration camps and 'psychopathic hospitals' with innocent people and extinguish certain nationalities," while "continuing to push their unbridled aggressive policy and exert pressure under the cloak of the notorious detente which in fact will surely lead to the next worldwide conflict."

"Through K.G.B. terror, deceptive propaganda and economic pressure," the leaflet continued, "the new tsars endeavour to keep the peoples in fear, subjugation and isolation, strive to conceal from them and the people the world over the internal decadence, contradictions and crises which will inevitably lead to a state as Lenin

at one time called a 'revolutionary situation.' In effect, the new tsars are sitting on the volcano of the people's rage and are on the brink of their collapse," the leaflet stated.

"The new tsars realize that they can carry out their oppression and exploitation policy only when they succeed in holding the peoples in awe, blackmailing them and keeping them in poverty. Because, only under these circumstances can they enslave and exploit the labouring masses. Meanwhile, they are aware of their weakness and they have no doubt about the fact that all things will end in failure when the labouring people of all nationalities in the Soviet Union rise to resist, stop paying attention to their requests and refuse to be toys in their blood-stained hands."

The leaflet called on the Soviet people of all nationalities and the oppressed people of the East European countries to unite and fight against the national and social oppression by the new tsars in the Kremlin. It said: "We should always remember that the real force is in the hands of the people; and if we, all of us, unite, the authorities will yield until they are burnt off the globe by the volcano of the people's anger!"

The leaflet said: "The people of the third world countries should maintain vigilance against the plots of the tsars in Moscow" and "against the Soviet infiltration, enslavement and other acts of making use of them to attain its own imperialist aim. Brezhnev and his clique have time and again and everywhere paid lip service to national liberation — then let them liberate first of all the Soviet people of all nationalities who are still under their yoke!"

In conclusion, the underground organization said it wishes to repeat its "warning to the peoples in the West that the delusive, one-way policy of detente and concessions and trade favours granted the Moscow leaders by the Western countries have steadily led to the reinforcement of the military might of the U.S.S.R., intensification of the new tsars' aggressive ventures and to the next worldwide conflict."

ON THE HOME FRONT

Tremendous Victory Over Yellow River Floods

FROM July 20 to September 13 this year, seven flood peaks took place one after another on the lower reaches of the Yellow River, registering a big flow volume and high water levels and of long duration. The fifth and sixth flood peaks in late August and early September were the biggest ever recorded since 1958. This threatened the 1,400-kilometre-long dykes along the river.

The great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee were greatly concerned about the battle against the Yellow River floods. When the first flood peak occurred, the State Council issued an emergency notice calling for strengthening leadership over anti-flood work and ensuring that there were no breaches in the dykes. Leading comrades of the central leading organs also issued important directives in good time. The local Party organizations concerned at various levels, on their part, gave full play to their role as fighting bastions in the battle against the floods. The Party committees of Honan and Shantung Provinces and the Party committee of the P.L.A. Tsinan Units called emergency meetings to study and take anti-flood measures. Their leading members were in the front-line leading the anti-flood work. A mighty contingent of 200,000 flood fighters comprising cadres and the masses in the prefectures, counties and people's communes along the river was organized to take part in the battle. Fighting side by side in the rain, they inspected dykes, checked water levels and did anti-flood work.

In the days and nights of the anti-flood struggle, the militia, commune members and P.L.A. men taking part in it were selfless and fearless. They declared: "We are ready to go wherever there are difficulties, and

no difficulty can deter us. We are determined to conquer the floods. The people will surely conquer nature!" Thanks to their heroic and tenacious struggle, a tremendous victory over the Yellow River floods was won this year.

In the past, all reactionary ruling classes regarded the Yellow River floods as an irresistible natural disaster. But in the eyes of the people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, floods are no monster which cannot be defeated. While on an inspection tour of the Yellow River valley in 1952, Chairman Mao issued the great call: "Work on the Yellow River must be done well." Over the past 20 years and more, the people living along the river, in response to Chairman Mao's call, have made big efforts to repair and put up dykes and build reservoirs, thus constantly increasing the anti-flood capacity and bringing changes to the Yellow River basin where dyke breaches took place twice every three years before liberation.

The sad news of the passing of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao came at a time when great victory was won in the anti-flood struggle. Immersed in the deepest grief, the masses of cadres, commune members and P.L.A. fighters working along the river pledged to turn grief into strength, closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, take class struggle as the key link, conscientiously sum up experience and speed up the process of harnessing the Yellow River. They were determined to do the work on the Yellow River well.

Coal Production Rises Steadily

COAL production has gone up steadily. By the end of August, national total output of raw coal was 4.27 per cent higher than for the same

period last year, while dressed coal and tunnelling footage registered varying degrees of increase. As far as coal mine capital construction is concerned, 32 new pits were completed and put into operation between January and August, with production capacity up by 34.77 per cent compared with the same 1975 period.

The Kailan Coal Mine, the biggest of its kind in China, was seriously damaged by the strong earthquake on July 28. But Kailan's workers said proudly: "The stronger the quake, the harder we work." Ten days after the quake, "anti-quake coal" had been successfully mined at the Machiakou Colliery. At the same time, coal mines in other parts of the country sent manpower and materials to Kailan to help restore production. Many volunteered to shoulder the task originally assigned to Kailan and asked the ministry concerned to give them additional production tasks to ensure the successful completion of the state coal production plan. The Tsaochuang Coal Mine in Shantung Province is an example. With the miners underground striving to turn out more coal to make up for the loss in the quake-stricken area and cadres and workers above going down into the pits to help extract coal, the mine increased its daily production by a big margin. Coal output in Heilungkiang Province has always remained high and stable and the quota for the first eight months of this year has been fulfilled ahead of time.

Since the beginning of the year, leading cadres at various levels on the coal production front have earnestly acted according to Chairman Mao's directive that "management itself is a matter of socialist education" and consciously identified themselves with the workers. Thirteen leading cadres at the Yenyai Colliery under the Tatung Mining Bureau in Shansi Province have averaged more than 100 days a year doing manual work in the past several years, and some have even worked over 200 days. The workers' enthusiasm soared with the

北京周报
英文版
第四十三期
(一九七六年十月二十二日出版)

cadres working alongside them. As a result, the colliery's raw coal output last year doubled that of 1965. At the Chaili Colliery under the Tsao-chuang Mining Bureau, leading cadres and office workers have, since the beginning of last year, taken turns to work in the pits, doing productive labour, making investigations and directing production. Its production plan has been overfulfilled every month.

Under the guidance of the principle of bringing into play the initiative of both the central and local authorities, small coal mines throughout the country have developed rapidly and output has swiftly increased. They have played an important role in fulfilling the national coal production plan.

Academic Reports by Workers and Peasants

A SYMPOSIUM on sand control was recently held in Lanchow, northwest China, by the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The first of its kind since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966, it was attended by 130 representatives from Peking and Shanghai and from provinces and autonomous regions where there are many deserts, such as Sinkiang, Chinghai, Kansu, Ningsia and Inner Mongolia. Forty-one per cent of the treatises submitted were from ordinary workers and peasants. Eight were read at the symposium, 6 of which were delivered by worker-peasant representatives. This shows that since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the monopoly of scientific research by a few experts and scholars has come to an end.

The Gobi and other deserts take up 13 per cent of China's total land area. In the 26 years since the founding of New China in 1949, the working people of various nationalities have planted trees on 666,600 hectares of sandy land. They have also grown grass on one million hectares to check sand encroachment and brought several million hectares of

shifting sand under control. In addition, they have built oases by bringing another two million hectares under irrigation. The result is a basic change has taken place in these areas where, as the local people aptly described, "the onslaught of wind and sand forced the people to retreat" in pre-liberation days.

At the symposium, the worker-peasant representatives spoke about their achievements and experiences in controlling sand. Clear-cut in political content and lively in language, their papers were written from a materialist-dialectical approach, with new ideas and innovations in science and technology.

A representative from the Wushen-chao People's Commune in Inner Mongolia summed up a method of planting trees, shrubs, bushes and grass to bring 6,600 hectares of shifting sand under control. The Wuhsing People's Commune in Sinkiang's Turfan adopted a variety of measures to combat sandstorms and extend the land under cultivation, thus greatly increasing grain and cotton output. Using seven different methods to move the sand with water, the Yulin Prefecture in Shensi Province levelled sand dunes to build farmland and expand the irrigated acreage by 13,300 hectares.

The symposium was presided over by a three-in-one leading group made up of worker-peasant representatives, who formed the mainstay, leading cadres and scientists and technicians. Half of the leading members were representatives of national minorities, like Abdul Rayimu from Sinkiang and Sechin Dalai from Inner Mongolia. During the symposium, 20 papers were examined and finalized for publication, 13 of which were prepared by worker-peasant representatives or grass-roots units working on sand control.

Kwangsi's Chemical Fertilizer Output Multiplies

CHEMICAL fertilizer industry in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in south China has

made rapid progress since the Great Cultural Revolution. Compared with 1965, total output in 1975 increased 5.7-fold, and that of nitrogenous fertilizer 74-fold. In the first six months of this year, the region fulfilled its production plan 15 days ahead of schedule, with the output 6.8 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year.

Chemical fertilizer industry was non-existent in pre-liberation Kwangsi. After liberation, the people of the autonomous region, adhering to the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," made full use of local resources and set up chemical fertilizer plants in a big way. By 1958, the year of the big leap forward in socialist construction, over 30 had been built. With a still faster development in the past ten years following the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, there are now 147 medium and small ones. Run by counties or communes, small plants making nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers are distributed in all parts of the region. In the Yulin Prefecture in southeastern Kwangsi, there are deposits of phosphate and troilite ores. During the Cultural Revolution, the local masses have been organized to prospect for and extract minerals. As a result, more than 50 sites have been discovered and exploited, thus greatly increasing the supply of raw materials. The 1975 chemical fertilizer output in the prefecture was more than 20 times the 1966 figure.

All enterprises in the various prefectures have organized three-in-one combinations of workers, cadres and technicians in developing chemical fertilizer production. They have made technical innovations in equipment and technological processes and popularized them. Over the past few years, chemical fertilizer plants in Kwangsi have promoted the development of production by completing over 30 important items of scientific research.