

# PEKING REVIEW

42

October 15, 1976

## **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 of the People's Republic of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

## **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

## **Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Prime Minister Somare**

The Chinese Government Will Continue to Carry Out  
Resolutely Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line  
And Policies in Foreign Affairs

— Speech by Chairman of the Chinese Delegation Chiao Kuan-hua at  
the U.N. General Assembly Session

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## CONTENTS

### THE WEEK

3

**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 of the People's Republic of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

**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

Prime Minister Somare Visits China

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Prime Minister Somare

Joint Communique

### ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

- Common Aspiration of Hundreds of Millions of People—Editorial by *Renmin Ribao, Hongqi and Jiefangjun Bao* 6
- The Nation Warmly Supports the Two Important Decisions by Central Leading Organs 7
- At Banquet Welcoming Prime Minister Somare of Papua New Guinea:  
Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech (Excerpts) 10  
Prime Minister M.T. Somare's Speech (Excerpts) 11
- The Chinese Government Will Continue to Carry Out Resolutely Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Policies in Foreign Affairs**—Speech by Chairman of the Chinese Delegation Chiao Kuan-hua at the U.N. General Assembly Session 12
- Foreign Trade: Chinese Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow—Our Correspondents Chao I-ou and Sung Erh-chiao 16
- Africa: Stand Up to the New Tsars!—A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent 19
- Profound Mourning for Passing of the Chinese People's Great Leader Chairman Mao Tsetung 21
- Profound Mourning for Passing of the Chinese People's Great Leader Chairman Mao Tsetung 26
- Memorial Meetings Held in Many Countries to Mourn Chinese People's Great Leader Chairman Mao 32
- Chairman Mao Tsetung Will Live For Ever in the Hearts of Revolutionary People in the World (*Pictorial*) 34

# **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 of the People's Republic of China,  
The State Council of the People's Republic of China, and  
The Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

October 8, 1976

**T**O perpetuate the memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities in our country and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, and to educate and inspire the workers, peasants, soldiers and other labouring people to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and carry the cause of proletarian

revolution through to the end, it is hereby decided:

(1) A memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung will be established in the capital Peking.

(2) Upon the completion of the memorial hall, the crystal coffin containing the body of Chairman Mao Tsetung will be placed in the hall so that the broad masses of the people will be able to pay their respects to his remains.

# **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

October 8, 1976

**I**N the past half century and more, the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all respects and enriched the treasure house of Marxist theory in the course of

leading China in the great struggle to accomplish the new-democratic revolution and carry out the socialist revolution and socialist construction, in the great struggle against the Right and "Left" opportunist lines within the Party and in the great struggle against imperialism, against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core and

against the reactionaries of all countries. Chairman Mao's works are immortal Marxist-Leninist documents. The publication of these works is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for the people of all nationalities of our country in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and carrying through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause and for the cause of the liberation of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over. The publication will be a great event in the annals of the development of Marxism and we must exert ourselves seriously and earnestly and carry it out well. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China hereby decides:

(1) Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* will be published at the soonest possible date, with other volumes to follow. While the selected works are being published, active preparations are to be made for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*.

(2) The work on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung* will be under the direct leadership of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, under which a committee for the editing and publication of the works of Chairman Mao

Tsetung will take charge of the work of compiling, editing and publishing.

(3) The General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China will be responsible for collecting and keeping all the manuscripts of Chairman Mao's works.

The Central Committee directs the Party committees at all levels to send to the General Office of the Central Committee as soon as possible all of Chairman Mao's manuscripts kept in their localities or their units, including the original scripts of articles, documents, telegrams, written directives, letters, poems and inscriptions, and the original minutes of Chairman Mao's speeches. The General Office of the Central Committee should make duplicate copies and send them to the units or persons that have provided the originals, for their own keeping.

The C.P.C. Central Committee calls on the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to bring about a new upsurge in studying works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and of Chairman Mao and energetically help collect the originals of Chairman Mao's writings. It hopes that Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations and progressive organizations and friendly personages of various countries will offer their help to make a success of the work of collecting the originals of Chairman Mao's writings.

## Prime Minister Somare Visits China

**P**RIME Minister of Papua New Guinea Michael Thomas Somare and Mrs. Somare arrived in Peking on October 11 for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Premier Hua Kuo-feng,

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Madame Lin Chia-mei, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Sha Feng and thousands of people of the capital were at the airport to welcome the distinguished guests. An

impressive welcoming ceremony was held at the airport.

The following day, the State Council gave a grand banquet at the Great Hall of the People to welcome the distinguished visitors. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien acted as the host.

(Continued on p. 11.)



Distinguished guests from Papua New Guinea warmly welcomed at Peking Airport.

# Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Prime Minister Somare

**H**UA Kuo-feng, Premier of the State Council, met on the afternoon of October 12 with Michael Thomas Somare, Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, and Mrs. Veronica Somare and the other distinguished guests from Papua New Guinea.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien was present on the occasion.

At the meeting, Premier Hua Kuo-feng, with great joy, warmly shook hands with Prime Minister and Mrs. Somare and the other guests, extending his welcome to them. Then the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

Among the distinguished guests from Papua New Guinea attending the meeting were Anthony Siaguru, Secretary for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; John Yocklunn, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister; Robin Chow, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; and Miss Janet Regione, Research Officer of the Office of the Prime Minister.

Also present were Wang Hai-jung, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chou Hua-min, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; and Madame Lin Chia-mei.



## Joint Communique

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Papua New Guinea, in conformity with the interests and common desire of the two peoples, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from 12 October, 1976. The two Governments have agreed to exchange ambassadors as soon as it is mutually

practicable and to provide each other with all necessary assistance for the performance of their diplomatic functions in their respective capitals in accordance with international practice.

The two Governments have agreed to develop diplomatic relations, friendship and co-operation between their two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity,

mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

(Signed)

(Signed)

Hua Kuo-feng Premier of the State Council of the People's Re- public of China	Michael Thomas Somare Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea
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Peking, October 12, 1976

# Common Aspiration of Hundreds Of Millions of People

—Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

WHILE our whole Party, our whole army and the people throughout our country are deeply mourning Chairman Mao and are determined to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and continue our triumphant advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, 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 C.P.C. Central Committee made public the Decision on the Establishment of a Memorial Hall for the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, and the C.P.C. Central Committee made public 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*. These two important decisions are major events in the political life of the Chinese people and in both the history of the development of Marxism and of the international communist movement. They are of tremendous political importance and far-reaching historic significance.

Chairman Mao was the great leader of our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities in our country and the great teacher of the international proletariat and oppressed nations and oppressed people. He is the never-setting red sun in our hearts. The brilliant image of Chairman Mao will always be a source of tremendous strength inspiring us in our advance. The leading central organs have decided to set up a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung in the Chinese capital Peking so that people for generations will be able to pay their respects to Chairman Mao's remains, honour the memory of his magnificent contributions and review his teachings to inspire their revolutionary fighting will. This is the common aspiration of the 800 million Chinese people. It is also the common aspiration of the revolutionary people the world over.

Chairman Mao was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. He inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all aspects in the course of leading China in the great struggle to accomplish the new-democratic revolution and carry out the socialist revolution and socialist construction, in the great struggle against the Right and "Left" opportunist lines within the Party and in the great struggle against imperialism, against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core and against the reactionaries of all countries. Chairman Mao's works

are a scientific summing-up of the experience of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people in their revolutionary struggles; they are our inexhaustible ideological treasure house. The C.P.C. Central Committee's decision to publish the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and to make preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung* is an immense education and inspiration to our whole Party, our whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. We must actively 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, strive to raise our Marxist theoretical level, implement more consciously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, persevere in combating and preventing revisionism and do a still better job in all socialist undertakings.

Mao Tsetung Thought developed in the course of struggle against class enemies at home and abroad and against Right and "Left" opportunist lines within the Party. To acquire a deep understanding and grasp of Mao Tsetung Thought, it is necessary to study and apply it in the course of struggle. At present, we should conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, study his series of important instructions on the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and continue to beat back the Right deviationist attempt. It is imperative to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" and wage resolute struggles against all statements and actions that run counter to these three basic principles. Our Party was founded by Chairman Mao himself and has been long-tempered in the flames of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and it is a great, glorious and correct Party. Historical experience shows that our Party cannot be easily destroyed. Anyone who betrays Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies is bound to fail.

The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, uphold the unity and unification of the Party, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, obey the Party Central Committee in all our actions, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the

proletariat, consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, strive to win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

(October 10)

## The Nation Warmly Supports the Two Important Decisions by Central Leading Organs

THE whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout China have expressed warm support for 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 Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee 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*. The masses of Communist Party members, the masses of the people and the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army warmly hail the two decisions as fully reflecting the aspirations of the 800 million Chinese people and as a tremendous inspiration to the whole nation.

The people of all nationalities have declared their firm determination to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and "practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." They have pledged to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution in China which Chairman Mao pioneered.

Early in the morning of October 9 when the news of the two decisions by the central leading organs reached the cities and countryside in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the various P.L.A. units, it evoked immediate enthusiastic response from the armymen and people across the land. They said: We have boundless esteem for Chairman Mao and cherish a deep memory of him. The establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung will enable the people of our country and all future generations to pay their respects to his remains and this will be a great education and inspiration to the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Chairman Mao Tsetung inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all respects and enriched the treasure house of Marxist theory in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles. Chairman Mao's works are immortal Marxist-Leninist documents. The publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* Volume V and the subsequent volumes and the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung* will be a great event in the history of the development of Marxism; it is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance. We must respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, bring about a new upsurge in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, firmly grasp the powerful weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, struggle against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, struggle against revisionism and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

In Peking, the capital, Communist Party and Communist Youth League organizations at all levels and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers held meetings to study the two decisions. They said: The adoption of these decisions is a great event the people throughout the country have been looking forward to.

since the passing of Chairman Mao. The publication of the two decisions fully shows that the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is of one heart with the people of the whole country.

Veteran workers at the Peking No. 1 Machine Tools Plant said that the central leading organs' decision to erect Chairman Mao Tsetung's memorial hall in Peking to let the people pay their respects to Chairman Mao's remains is of extremely great significance in teaching our generation and the generations to come to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and continue the revolution for ever.

Students of the Kaoshan nationality at the Central Institute for Nationalities said: The compatriots in Taiwan Province cherish the memory of Chairman Mao day and night. The establishment of Chairman Mao's memorial hall will enable the people of all nationalities of the motherland to pay their respects to the remains of the esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. We will never forget Chairman Mao's magnificent contributions and our great indebtedness to him.

Members of the Party branch of the Tapailou Production Brigade of the Hunghsing People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking said: We will lead all our Party members, cadres and commune members in assiduously studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, and arm our Party branch with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought so as to build it into a militant fortress in combating and preventing revisionism.

When news of the two decisions by the central leading organs reached Hsiangtan Prefecture in Hunan Province on October 9, the people there rejoiced, saying: These two decisions come closest to our hearts. We will unite most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and set off a new high tide in studying the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao and carry through to the end the Chinese proletarian revolutionary cause Chairman Mao pioneered. They restudied Chairman Mao's teaching "**Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire**" and pledged to wage resolute struggles against all statements and actions that run counter to these three basic principles. They said: Our Party was founded by Chairman Mao himself and has been long-tempered in the flames of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and it is a great, glorious and correct Party. Historical experience shows that our Party

cannot be easily destroyed. Anyone who betrays Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies is bound to fail.

The people of Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's home village, in Hunan Province, gathered that day before the former residence of Chairman Mao and enthusiastically supported the two decisions by the central leading organs. They said: The two decisions have embodied our aspirations to honour the memory of Chairman Mao and study Mao Tsetung Thought. We will pass on Mao Tsetung Thought from generation to generation. We will rally still more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, carry forward the revolutionary tradition and continue our advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In Chingkang Mountain Prefecture and in the old revolutionary base area of Tungku County where Chairman Mao led the Autumn Harvest Uprising, the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants said: Invincible Mao Tsetung Thought will always be our guide in the struggle to win constant new victories.

The people of Yen-an who had lived and fought together with Chairman Mao for 13 years love best to study Chairman Mao's works. How they long to have the opportunity to pay their respects to Chairman Mao's remains and strengthen their will to continue the revolution. How they long to see more of Chairman Mao's works coming off the press to direct the revolutionary struggle in the days to come. They enthusiastically supported the two decisions and pledged that they would conscientiously study and get a really good grasp of Mao Tsetung Thought and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao.

In Shanghai, workers in printing houses undertaking the printing of Chairman Mao's works were very excited on hearing the decisions. Veteran workers of the Chunghua Printing House said: Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we have printed with great care more than 31 million copies of Chairman Mao's works, over 17 times the total figure for the years preceding the Cultural Revolution. Since Chairman Mao's passing, we printers, full of love for Chairman Mao, have been looking forward day and night to assignments from the Party Central Committee to print the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* Vol. V. Now the Party Central Committee has made



the decision to publish this new volume. We pledge to give our very best to the successful accomplishment of the glorious task of printing it.

Veteran workers of the Chairman Mao's philosophical works study group of the Tientsin No. 2 Woollen Mill said: The publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* Vol. V and the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung* will give us, the working class, additional sharp weapons for the struggle against the bourgeoisie and revisionism. We must assiduously read and study Chairman Mao's works so that we will always have Mao Tsetung Thought as our guide in struggle.

Party organizations at all levels of the Taching Oilfield held meetings at which the masses of Party members and workers recalled the fighting course in building and developing the oilfield by relying on Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*. They understand deeply that but for the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, there would not have been a Taching Oilfield at all and that the oilfield developed entirely by relying on Mao Tsetung Thought. They pledged to launch a new upsurge in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao and keep the invincible banner of Mao Tsetung Thought flying over the Taching Oilfield for ever.

Members of the Party branch of the Tachai Brigade in Hsiyang County, Shansi Province, said: Mao Tsetung Thought has been the source of our strength in keeping to the socialist road and the guarantee of our victory. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai will study Mao Tsetung Thought even more assiduously, adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and always strive to win new victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

Worker-peasant-soldier theoretical study activists in many places said: The Party Central Committee's decision on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* Vol. V and the preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung* has been made to meet the Chinese people's needs in continuing the revolution and the needs of the international proletariat and labouring people in their endeavours for liberation. Once Mao Tsetung Thought is grasped by the masses of the people, it turns into an inexhaustible force.

Educated young people who have settled in border regions have warmly responded to the Party Central Committee's call for a new upsurge in the study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao and pledged to study Chairman Mao's works conscientiously in connection with the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right devia-

tionist attempt, consolidate and develop the great achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, strike roots in the border regions and make revolution in the countryside all their lives.

With boundless respect and love for the great leader Chairman Mao, printers in Foochow and Changchun said they will prepare in every way for the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* Vol. V and the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung* to contribute their share in spreading Mao Tsetung Thought all over the country and the world.

The people of various nationalities in the vast border areas of the motherland have warmly supported the two decisions. They said: We are determined to rally still more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, exert ourselves in studying Chairman Mao's brilliant thought and, under the guidance of his revolutionary line, build our motherland's border areas into indestructible iron bastions.

The commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army have expressed firm support for the two decisions. Commanders and fighters of the naval vessels *Loyang* and *Changchiang* and a heroic air force unit, which Chairman Mao had inspected, said that they were resolved to conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, further strengthen army building and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, fight bravely for the carrying out of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Commanders and fighters in various units all over the country said: All our victories have been won under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought and the Party's absolute leadership. We pledge to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, exert ourselves in studying Mao Tsetung Thought well, rally closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, resolutely safeguard the unity and unification of the Party, earnestly implement the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention, obey orders of the Party Central Committee in all our actions and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, study hard, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt, and work energetically to fulfil the fighting tasks assigned us by the Party Central Committee. They said: We are determined to heighten our vigilance a hundredfold and do our best in opposing aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism and in the struggle to liberate Taiwan Province—our motherland's sacred territory.

## Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(Excerpts)

THE Honourable Prime Minister Somare, crossing the vast ocean, has come to our country for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government and brought to the Chinese people the friendly sentiments of the people of Papua New Guinea. Today we have signed a joint communique on the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to express our warm welcome to the Prime Minister and Mrs. Somare and the other distinguished guests from Papua New Guinea as well as our warm congratulations on the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

Papua New Guinea is a richly endowed and beautiful country in the South Pacific. After waging protracted and unremitting struggles, the brave and industrious people of Papua New Guinea finally won independence on September 16 last year. Since then they have continued to make great efforts to safeguard national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and develop their national economy. The Chinese people heartily rejoice at the successes achieved by the people of Papua New Guinea and wish them continuous new victories on their road of advance.

Last month, our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao left us for ever. The passing away of Chairman Mao has evoked immense grief in the hearts of the people of all nationalities in our country. The leaders and people of various circles of many countries, Prime Minister Somare included, have sent us messages of condolence to honour the memory of Chairman Mao. For this we express our heartfelt thanks.

Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out: The current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and it is excellent. All the basic contradictions in the world today are sharpening. The two superpowers are locked in a desperate rivalry for world hegemony, which reflects the irreconcilable contradictions between them and is bound to lead to war. In particular, the superpower that daily clamours about "detente" and "disarmament" is the main source of a new war. Flaunting the banner of "socialism," it extends its arm for expansion in all parts of the world, not excepting the South Pacific. But it lacks the strength to carry out its wild ambitions. Beset with troubles both at home and abroad, it finds the going very hard. Its pipe dream to dominate the whole globe and enslave all the world's people is doomed to be dashed. The future of the world is in the hands of the people. Chairman Mao said: **"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."** **"All the reputedly powerful reactionaries are merely paper tigers. The**

**reason is that they are divorced from the people."** Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution—this has become an irresistible historical trend pounding away at superpower hegemony with the force of a mighty tide. The numerous third world countries are playing an ever more important role in international affairs. It is not the third world that fears the superpowers but the superpowers that fear the third world. The people of all countries will surely win final victory if they get united and persevere in struggle. Any country, big or small, has its strong and weak points. Big nations should not bully small ones, and strong nations should not bully weak ones. The Chinese people are determined to implement the revolutionary line in foreign affairs formulated by Chairman Mao personally, never seek hegemony but unite with all the forces in the world that can be united with to jointly carry the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism through to the end.

The situation in China is excellent, too. Mourning with profound sorrow our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, we the entire Chinese people are determined to turn grief into strength, rally closely round the Party's Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and, acting upon Chairman Mao's teachings, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the Party's basic line, persevere in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, work hard to build China into a powerful socialist country and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity.

Although China and Papua New Guinea are far apart geographically, the vast Pacific Ocean is no barrier to the friendship between the people of our two countries. Back in the last century, Chinese contract labourers sold by Western colonialists already worked and lived on your land together with your people and sowed the seeds of friendship. Both China and Papua New Guinea belong to the third world. A common historical lot and common fighting objectives have bound us together. We are glad to note that in the past year and more friendly contacts between our two governments and peoples have made new progress. In February last year Sir Maori Kiki, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence, Foreign Affairs and Trade of

Papua New Guinea, visited China upon invitation. In September last year the representative of the Chinese Government was invited to attend the celebrations of the independence of Papua New Guinea. There has also been an increasing exchange of visits between trade officials and persons of various circles of our two coun-

tries. We believe that the current visit to China by the Honourable Prime Minister Somare personally and the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries will add a new chapter to the annals of the development of relations between our two countries. We wish Prime Minister Somare a fully successful visit.

## Prime Minister M.T. Somare's Speech

(Excerpts)

**T**HANK you Mr. Vice-Premier for the words of welcome and for the overwhelming reception we have received in China. Thank you too for offering my wife and I and members of my delegation such warm hospitality here in the Great Hall of the People. It is indeed an honour for the leader of one of the newest and smallest actors on the world stage to be received by the leaders and people of one of the oldest and greatest nations of the world.

Before saying anything else, I feel I should express again the condolences of the Government and people of Papua New Guinea on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Chairman Mao was a leader of world stature and his influence will be felt well beyond his passing.

It is a great pleasure to be able to note on this occasion that our two countries have agreed to enter into diplomatic relations. Undoubtedly this will improve and expand the friendly informal relationship we already enjoy.

One of the early steps taken by my government was to make approaches for the establishment of active trade relations with your country. The Chinese Government responded warmly and we are very happy that our bilateral trade is expanding and will undoubtedly prosper.

Indeed, the People's Republic of China is at present holding an economic and trade exhibition in our

capital, Port Moresby. This is arousing great interest amongst the people of Papua New Guinea. I hope that, at some time in the future, Papua New Guinea will be able to reciprocate.

I believe that it is very important for our two countries to learn more about each other. It is the hope of the Papua New Guinea Government that its universalist foreign policy will be the appropriate context within which to encourage an exchange of information and culture.

Papua New Guinea has been isolated from the rest of the world for many centuries. Since independence on 16th September 1975, Papua New Guinea has been actively developing contacts with the rest of the world. We want to do this in such a way as to make friends with all and enemies of none. We will seek friendship with all countries regardless of ideology, creed or economic system. The only exception to this is that we will not have any dealings with countries which practise apartheid or carry out racist policies totally unacceptable to us.

Papua New Guinea is not in any bloc or political group. We stand on our own. We are a peace-loving people. As a small and new nation we have little influence on the world situation. We therefore look to major powers such as China to do everything possible to maintain world peace so that our birthright of independence is preserved.

(Continued from p. 4.)

Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Li Su-wen was also present. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Prime Minister Somare spoke at the function (see pp. 10 and 11 for excerpts of speeches).

The joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Papua New Guinea was signed in Peking on October 12 by Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Prime Minister Somare on

behalf of their respective governments.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks with Prime Minister Somare during the latter's stay in Peking.

On October 11, *Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial which said that the Chinese people warmly welcome with friendly feelings the distinguished guests from Oceania.

It said: "Under the leadership of Prime Minister Somare, Papua New Guinea has since its independence followed a foreign policy of neu-

trality and non-alignment, resolutely safeguarded national independence and opposed outside interference. Today, it is advancing along the road of developing its national economy and culture and has achieved initial success."

The editorial said: China is a developing socialist country. China and Papua New Guinea both belong to the third world and the relations between the two countries will further develop on the basis of the Five Principles. The friendship between the two peoples will grow with each passing day.

# The Chinese Government Will Continue to Carry Out Resolutely Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Policies in Foreign Affairs

— Speech by Chairman of the Chinese Delegation Chiao Kuan-hua  
At the U.N. General Assembly Session

*The 31st Session of the United Nations General Assembly opened on September 21 in New York. Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China and Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a speech at the plenary meeting on the morning of October 5. Following is the full text of the speech.*

Mr. President,

We, the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, have come to attend the present session of the United Nations General Assembly today at a time of immense grief for the people of all nationalities in China. Chairman Mao Tsetung, the most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher of the Chinese people, passed away on September 9. The passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung is a loss beyond measure to the 800 million Chinese people. But for Chairman Mao, there would have been no victory of the Chinese revolution. But for Chairman Mao, there would have been no New China of today. Without the victory of the Chinese revolution under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the world would not have changed so vastly as it has. The extremely sorrow-stricken Chinese people are determined to turn grief into strength, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution in China which Chairman Mao pioneered. The Chinese people's revolutionary cause has worthy successors. Chairman Mao Tsetung has left us for ever, but the magnificent contributions he made in revolutionary theory and practice are immortal. The radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought will always illuminate our road of advance.

Here I wish to express once again on behalf of the Chinese Government and people our deep gratitude to the representatives of many countries who have tendered condolences on the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung at various meetings of the United Nations.

Chairman Mao Tsetung drew a whole series of profound conclusions on the contemporary international situation. The complete correctness of these conclusions is being more and more corroborated by the developing situation.

Back in the early 60s, Chairman Mao Tsetung vividly portrayed the contemporary world situation in these verses:

**"The Four Seas are rising, clouds and waters raging.**

**The Five Continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring."**

The world situation has been in a state of great turmoil. All the political forces in the world have undergone drastic division and realignment as a result of prolonged contests of strength and struggles. On the one hand, there is the rise of the third world; on the other hand, there is the rivalry for hegemony between the two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible trend of history. Looking around the globe, one cannot find a single place of tranquillity. "The wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains." The factors for both revolution and war are increasing. As Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out, the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and it is excellent. This great disorder is a good thing and not a bad thing for the people. It throws the enemies into disarray and divides them, while awakening and tempering the people, thus pushing the international situation to develop further in a direction favourable to the people and unfavourable to imperialism and social-imperialism.

Making a penetrating analysis of all the basic contradictions of our time and the division and realignment

of all the political forces in the world, Chairman Mao Tsetung advanced his great strategic concept of the three worlds. He pointed out: The United States and the Soviet Union make up the first world; the developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere constitute the third world; and in between the two is the second world composed of Europe, Japan, Canada and other countries. Lenin once said: Imperialism is the progressing oppression of the nations of the world by a handful of great powers; it is an epoch of wars among these powers for the extension and consolidation of national oppression. At present, the Soviet Union and the United States, the two superpowers constituting the first world, are the biggest international oppressors and exploiters of our time and they are the sources of a new world war. While the developed countries of the second world oppress and exploit third world countries, they themselves are at the same time subjected to superpower oppression, exploitation, control or threat. The numerous third world countries are most heavily oppressed and exploited by colonialism and imperialism; they are the main force in the fight against imperialism, and particularly against superpower hegemonism.

Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out: **"Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution."** Chairman Mao's concept of the three worlds provides orientation for the workers and oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world in their fight in the realm of international class struggle.

In the past year, the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism waged by the people of the third world countries has made great progress, though it suffered temporary setbacks in individual places. They have further awakened and have strengthened their unity in struggle. The heroic people of Egypt, unable to bear social-imperialist bullying and oppression any longer, resolutely abrogated the Egyptian-Soviet treaty. The Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries withstood outside pressure and maintained the position of opposing imperialism, and particularly superpower hegemonism. The people of Asia, Africa and Latin America have come to see more and more clearly the true colours of social-imperialism. The great African people are now launching an offensive on barbarous racism, and the handful of colonialists have been cornered in southern Africa. The situation there is complicated owing to the meddling of the two superpowers. But the long-tempered African people are clear-headed. They do not believe the nice words of imperialism and social-imperialism nor are they intimidated by their bluster. They will surely win their liberation by relying on their own armed struggle, strengthening their unity and persisting in this course. Chairman Mao Tsetung said: **"The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the**

**trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the black people."** The future of Africa is infinitely bright.

Strategically, Europe is the focus of contention between the Soviet Union and the United States for world hegemony. The so-called "European security conference" was in fact a "European insecurity conference." There are always some people in the West who want to urge social-imperialism eastward and divert this peril towards China, thinking it best if all is quiet in the West. The "European security conference" reflected such a Munich line of thinking. After the conference concluded last year, these people thought that henceforth there would be peace and tranquillity in Europe. But since that conference the military threat posed by the Soviet Union against Western Europe and its political subversion there have been on the increase, and Europe is not more secure but in greater danger. The desire of the European people for peace is understandable. But the Soviet Union has played up the "European security conference" with ulterior motives. It attempts thereby to put Western Europe off guard, divide and crush it piecemeal and ultimately seize the whole of Western Europe. The fact that strategically Europe is the focus of contention between the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, is determined by their fundamental interests. Some people take the lead in appeasing and making concessions to the expansionists, attempting to shift this strategic focus by recognizing their sphere of influence and giving them small favours. But such an attempt cannot be realized. The continued pursuit of such a policy will result in lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet. Forces opposing appeasement are now rising in the West. The unity of the West European countries has made new progress. We support the unity of Western Europe and wish to see Western Europe grow strong.

The rivalry between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, extends to all parts of the globe. The United States has vested interests to protect around the world, and the Soviet Union seeks expansion. This state of affairs is unalterable. In this worldwide rivalry, the expansionist activities of the Soviet Union are all-pervasive. A Soviet leader has openly declared that there is no corner of the earth that is not taken into account by them. Now more and more people have come to realize that the so-called "irreversible process of detente" constantly peddled by Soviet social-imperialism is but a fraudulent and hollow phrase. Every day it talks "peace" but practises expansion; every day it talks "disarmament" but practises arms expansion. Soviet social-imperialism is the biggest peace swindler and the most dangerous source of war today. The continued fierce rivalry between the two superpowers is bound to lead to war some day. This is independent of man's will. The so-called "balance of power" is only a temporary, superficial and even deceptive thing. It cannot be relied upon to main-

tain peace. As Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out, in an era when classes exist, war is a phenomenon between two periods of peace. The danger of a new world war is visibly growing, and the people of all countries must get prepared.

There is now a strange phenomenon in the world. Some people are terrified at the mention of the Soviet Union, thinking that it cannot be touched. This is superstition. Soviet social-imperialism is nothing to be afraid of. It is outwardly strong but inwardly weak. Alienated from the people, it is essentially feeble. It faces economic difficulties and ever sharpening class contradictions and contradictions among its nationalities. Carrying out expansion everywhere and committing all sorts of evils, it has affronted the people of the East European countries and of the world. Its offensive posture bears the seed of defeat. Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out long ago: "All reactionaries are paper tigers." "The revisionist Soviet Union is a paper tiger too." All the countries that are subjected to superpower aggression, subversion, interference, control or threat should unite and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against it. "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The destiny of mankind is definitely not to be decided by any superpower. "People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."

Mr. President,

Following Chairman Mao Tsetung's teachings, the Chinese Government and people firmly and unswervingly support the just struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. Now, I would like to state our consistent position on some of the issues to be considered by the current session of the General Assembly.

We firmly support the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania in their just struggle against white racism and for national liberation. We warmly support the relevant resolutions adopted by the recent Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries. We firmly support the people of Zimbabwe in their armed struggle against the Smith white minority regime. We firmly support the people of Namibia in their armed struggle against forcible occupation by the reactionary authorities of South Africa and for national independence. We warmly hail the powerful mass movements of the people of Azania against racial discrimination and apartheid. We strongly condemn the Soviet Union for disrupting the unity of the Angolan national-liberation movements and carrying out armed intervention in Angola. We are firmly opposed to the rivalry between the two superpowers in southern Africa, and especially

to social-imperialist attempts to seize the opportunity to sow discord and carry out armed intervention while pretending to support the national-liberation movements.

We firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle for the restoration of their national rights and the recovery of their lost territories and against the rivalry between the superpowers for hegemony in the Middle East. We sincerely hope that the various political forces in Lebanon, together with the Arab states concerned and the Palestinian people, will set store by the national interests of Lebanon and the militant unity of the Arab countries and find a reasonable solution to their temporary differences through peaceful consultations free from superpower interference.

We firmly maintain that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus should be respected. We earnestly hope that the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus and the countries directly concerned will guard against superpower meddling and gradually eliminate their differences through patient consultations on the basis of equality and in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

We firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. U.S. aggression and interference in Korea are the main cause for recurrent tensions in Korea and for the failure to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification. The United Nations command must be dissolved, and the U.S. armed forces must be withdrawn from south Korea. The division of Korea must end, and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea must be realized. This is not to be hindered by any force on earth.

We firmly support the admission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to membership in the United Nations. The U.S. threat to use the veto is utterly unjustifiable. We firmly support the just struggle carried on by the people of East Timor under the leadership of the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor (FRETLIN) in defence of the independence and territorial integrity of their country against foreign aggression. We hold that the position of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality free from interference by foreign powers should be respected.

We firmly support the proposal of the Government of Sri Lanka to declare the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. We firmly support the proposal of the Government of Pakistan to establish a nuclear-free zone in South Asia. We firmly support the solemn statement of the King of Nepal declaring Nepal a zone of peace. We firmly support the reasonable position taken by Bangladesh on the question of sharing the water of the Ganges River.

We firmly support the just struggle of the third world countries for the establishment of the new international economic order. To attain this aim, the third world countries have, since the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly, made many efforts at various international conferences. But owing to obstruction by the superpowers, these efforts have so far not achieved the progress they ought to have. Facts prove that the superpowers will never lightly give up their prerogative of exploiting and plundering the developing countries. We approve of dialogue, but first of all one must be strong. The developing countries can wrest back step by step positions on the economic front occupied by the superpowers only if they maintain independence and self-reliance, fully exercise their state sovereignty, take firm hold of their national resources, develop and expand their national economies, consolidate and expand the associations of raw material-producing countries and strengthen their mutual help and co-operation.

As for the question of disarmament, our consistent position and views are known to all. The Soviet representative puts forward at this forum every year a sham disarmament proposal of one description or another to achieve a demagogic effect. It is not worthwhile here to comment on such old stuff in new concoctions.

Mr. President,

The Chinese Government and people are determined to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, adhere to the basic line of our Party and keep to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs — this has been solemnly declared in the Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country by 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, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. and in the memorial speech by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, at the mass memorial meeting for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. The revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs laid down for us by Chairman Mao personally are a beacon that has illuminated and will for ever illuminate the successful advance of our external work. The Chinese Government will continue unswervingly to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, keep the people in mind, place hopes on them, uphold proletarian internationalism, and will never seek hegemony or be a superpower. We will strengthen our unity with the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, our unity with the people of the third world countries and our unity with all the countries subjected to aggression, subversion, inter-

ference, control or bullying by imperialism or social-imperialism so as to form the broadest possible united front against imperialism, and particularly against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. We consistently maintain that all countries, big and small, should be equal. The affairs of any country should be managed by its own people; world affairs should be managed by all countries in the world. As in the past, we will establish or develop relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Chairman Mao Tsetung taught us that **"in our international relations, we Chinese people should get rid of great-power chauvinism resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely."** We will follow this instruction of Chairman Mao in handling all our foreign relations. China is still a developing socialist country. However great our future achievements in national construction, we will keep firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching always to be modest and never become arrogant, not even after a hundred years, and never become cocky, not even after the 21st century.

China is a vast and richly endowed country with a population of 300 million. Chairman Mao Tsetung taught us: **"China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity."** At present, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people are taking class struggle as the key link, keeping to the Party's basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism, persevering in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidating the great unity of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, deepening the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidating and developing the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, working hard to build China into a powerful socialist country independently and self-reliantly and striving to make a greater contribution to humanity. Following the consistent teachings of Chairman Mao, we are determined to strengthen our preparedness against war, heighten our vigilance and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dare to invade China. We are determined to liberate Taiwan. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, we Chinese people are fully confident that we will triumph over domestic and foreign enemies, overcome all difficulties and achieve our objectives.

Surveying the whole world, we see that there is great disorder under heaven and that the situation is excellent. The way ahead is tortuous, but the future of mankind is bright. The people of China are ready to join hands with the people of all other countries in our common endeavour.

# Chinese Export Commodities Fair In Kwangchow

by Our Correspondents Chao I-ou and  
Sung Erh-chiao

THE 1976 (autumn) Chinese Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow which opened October 15 and closes November 15 is the 40th to be held since 1957 when this twice-a-year fair, in spring and autumn, was inaugurated.

Over the past 19 years this fair has grown larger and larger, in both number of visitors and number and variety of commodities exhibited. It enjoys increasing influence in international trade and serves as an important channel for friendly exchanges between the Chinese people and the people of other countries, particularly people in economic and trade circles. Besides displaying samples of commodities for export, the fair also shows China's economic achievements.

## A Marker of China's Economic Development

These bustling Kwangchow spring and autumn fairs clearly reveal the development of China's foreign trade as well as reflect the country's flourishing socialist economy. We saw many vivid illustrations of this at the 39th (spring) fair.

The first such fair only had a total of some 12,000 export items on display in the spring of 1957. The 39th fair had over 40,000 samples. Total floorspace at that first fair was 12,000 square metres while the 39th had 110,000 square metres, housed in new buildings.

The variety of commodities at each fair has increased progressively. Petroleum products were exhibited for the first time at the autumn fair of 1963. On display last spring in the chemical industry section were more than 150 samples of crude oil and petroleum products, 300 items of chemicals and 2,000 chemical products.

Another example is steel. China is now producing more than 20,000 kinds of rolled steel and more than 1,300 types of steel. Powder metallurgy products first appeared at the fair in spring 1976 and attracted much attention. Powder metallurgy has been in existence only in the last 20 or 30 years. The Soviet revisionists tried to prevent us from adopting this process and the imperialist countries refused to sell us technical data and equipment for it. But at the 39th fair China was showing more than 1,500 products turned out by this process

which our country had mastered through its own efforts and was exporting some of these products.

There has been an obvious change in the composition of the list of export commodities. Industrial products and minerals, processed agricultural and farm sideline products now make up about 65 per cent of the total exports. China only had one type of lathe for export in 1957. But more than 200 types of machine tools making up a rather comprehensive range are exported today. Hardware, instruments and meters, bearings, diesel engines, textile machinery, farm machinery, and medical equipment and apparatuses are also exported to many countries. The amount of complete sets of equipment exported also have risen in recent years.

Light industrial export commodities run into five figures. Last year's exports of these were 500 per cent over that of 1965, the year before the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and were 45 times that of 1952. More than 7,000 kinds of light industrial products were shown at the previous fair and the textile industry itself displayed nearly 6,000 varieties of new textiles, most of them of new design.

A big change has also taken place in traditional export items like farm, forestry, fishery products, animal byproducts and native produce. Canned foods in the grain and edible oils section, for example, came to more than a thousand varieties, a 100 per cent increase over that of 1965, and 81 times more than there were at fairs in the early years after liberation.

The development of trade relations with other countries and regions can be seen from the number of visitors who came and where they came from. Only about 1,200 from over a score of countries and regions came by invitation in 1957. Last spring, however, there were more than 24,000, a 20-fold increase.

## Formerly a Parasitic Siphon

Vast changes have taken place in China's foreign trade. This is readily observable by looking back at past fairs. But if a comparison is made with China's foreign trade before liberation, then post-liberation and pre-liberation foreign trade are as different as day and



night. We interviewed some foreign trade personnel familiar with external trade in old China and from what we heard it was quite clear that foreign trade in semi-feudal, semi-colonial old China was simply a siphon through which the imperialists bled the Chinese people.

Old China's economy was backward and had few exports—tea, raw silk, tung oil, bristles, soya beans and so on, plus several kinds of minerals such as tungsten, antimony and tin. Foreign trade in those days was entirely in the hands of the imperialists. China had no say at all in it. It was just as Engels had incisively pointed out: "... it also became evident that trade, like robbery, is based on the law of the strong hand." (*Outlines of a Critique of Political Economy.*)

Using the various privileges they had exacted, the imperialists turned China into a dumping ground for their commodities and a base for extracting raw materials for their industries. They directly controlled the customs, as well as banking and foreign exchange, commodity inspection and other organs in China connected with foreign trade. The imperialists determined what and how much was to be imported and exported. Exports in those days consisted mainly of primary products. Imports were "surplus" consumer goods dumped by the imperialist countries and luxuries for the exploiting classes. Here is a partial 1946 list from Shanghai, China's largest port. Exotic foodstuffs like shark's fin, 190,000 kgs.; butter 80,000 kgs.; milk powder 2,350,000 kgs.; bottled brandy 43,000 kgs.; oranges 10,000 tons. . . . This is how the foreign currency earned by the sweat and blood of the Chinese working people was squandered by a handful of parasites. No more than 10 per cent of the imports were machinery and other means of production. More than 90 per cent of the imports were consumer goods. Even the tiny fraction of the imports—machines and means of production—was paid for by selling out the country's resources and used by imperialist monopoly capital to build railways, open mines and start factories to facilitate their using cheap labour to more brutally exploit and squeeze the Chinese people, and for the expanded reproduction of the enterprises owned by the Kuomintang bureaucrats and compradors.

Because of the imperialist policy of unrestrained dumping, industries owned by the national bourgeoisie languished and many of their factories were forced to shut down. A country's foreign trade should help promote its economic development, but before liberation the reverse was true. Foreign trade hampered the development of production.

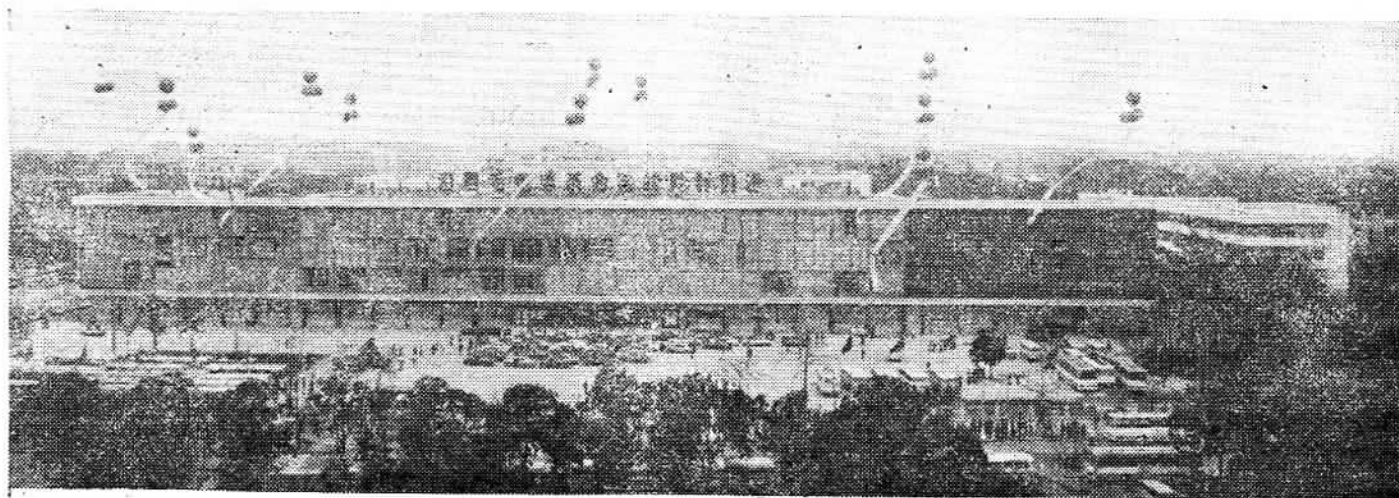
The nature of China's foreign trade before liberation was completely semi-feudal and semi-colonial and facilitated the imperialists, through exchanges of unequal values, to plunder as they pleased. Take imported petrol for example. The 1944 price of petrol was estimated at 1,481 times that of 1925, whereas the price of tung oil China exported went up only 360 times. The price of imported artificial silk rose 626-fold during this period while raw silk went up a mere 129-fold.

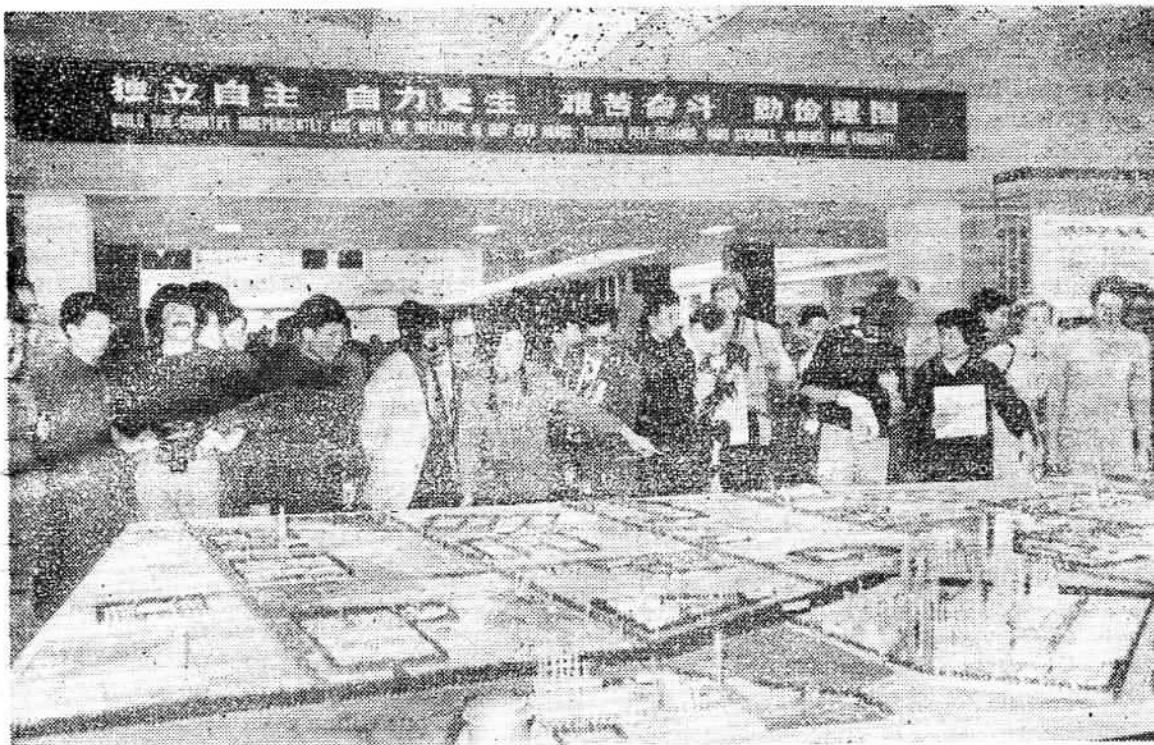
There was a chronic unfavourable trade balance in China's foreign trade throughout those years. According to the records, China had trade deficits for 73 straight years, from 1877 until the country was liberated in 1949. The reactionary governments' deficits were made up by selling out the country's sovereignty to get foreign loans. This put China even deeper into the imperialists' political and economic clutches.

### Socialist Foreign Trade

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people used revolutionary violence to overthrow the rule of the imperialists and the reactionaries and won political independence. Guided by Chairman Mao's principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, the national economy of our country developed swiftly. Agriculture today can basically meet the needs of feeding and clothing the country's 800 million people. An independent, fairly comprehensive integrated industry and national economic system have been initially established, which provide the conditions for the thorough transformation of old China's foreign trade.

**Maintain Independence and Rely On Our Own Efforts.** China trades with other countries on the principle of





Foreign visitors to the Chinese Export Commodities Fair see a scale model of the Taching Oil-field, the red banner on the industrial front.

maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. The state determines what to export and import and in what quantities. This has put an end to imperialist dumping, their disrupting of China's national economy, getting raw materials for next to nothing and plundering the country's resources. Because both imports and exports are handled by the state in an overall manner, the foreign trade deficits which had plagued the country before liberation were quickly eliminated. And, as the country differentiates prices on the home market from the foreign market, the constant price fluctuations and the economic crises of the capitalist world cannot adversely affect the economy. The principle of maintaining independence and self-reliance has enabled foreign trade to play a useful role in promoting socialist construction, break the imperialist blockade and embargo, counter trade discrimination and the sudden economic onslaughts of social-imperialists. Foreign trade has continually expanded following the steady development of China's national economy.

Through the fair we can see some other characteristics of China's new-type socialist foreign trade.

**State Control.** China's foreign trade is completely controlled by the state. As early as on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The restoration and development of the national economy of the people's republic would be impossible without a policy of controlling foreign trade." (Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.) After the founding of the People's Republic of China the state immediately set up special departments and

organizations to control foreign trade and abolished all imperialist privileges in China. All foreign trade enterprises owned and run by bureaucrat-capitalists were confiscated. At the same time state-owned foreign trade enterprises in various trades were set up. Private capitalist import-export enterprises were transformed in the 1950s into state-private enterprises and finally incorporated into the state socialist foreign trade system. The export commodities fair, for example, was started by seven state specialist companies as a trading body for discussing trade with visiting business people.

**Equality, Mutual Benefit, Supplying Each Other's Needs.** China's foreign trade is conducted on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs. Its socialist economy is based on its domestic market, no reliance being put on foreign markets and foreign products. However, the principle of maintaining independence and through self-reliance does not preclude developing trade with other countries. On the contrary, trade, economic and technical exchanges with other countries are both necessary and helpful in promoting the economic development of the trading partners.

China is a developing socialist country; China belongs to the third world. Through trade China and other third world countries support and help each other, promote each other's economic development and work to oppose monopoly, exploitation and plunder by imperialism and colonialism and superpower hegemonism. Over the years the volume of trade between China and other countries at these fairs has continually increased and the scope of economic exchanges steadily expanded. Among the 24,000 visitors to the 39th fair many were

from third world countries. Some visiting businessmen we talked with told us they found there was no bullying, no deception, and that new and old business acquaintances and large and small traders were treated alike and integrity was stressed so that the fair promoted both trade and friendship and an atmosphere of friendship permeated the whole fair in Kwangchow.

As in all aspects of China's foreign trade, the Chinese Export Commodities Fair, guided by Chairman

Mao's revolutionary line, has made huge achievements. These were won through the struggle to continually criticize and defeat the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping. The struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts is forcefully propelling China's economic construction and other undertakings forward. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, China's foreign trade will achieve new and greater development.

## Africa

# Stand Up to the New Tsars!

**F**OLLOWING their armed intervention in Angola, the new tsars have gone further in their keen rivalry with U.S. imperialism to dominate Africa. With a view to whitewashing their unabated expansion and infiltration into the continent, they have advanced one preposterous argument after another, trying to justify their encroachment upon Africa.

The African people, on the other hand, are alerted by what the new tsars have said and done on their continent. They are standing up to the Kremlin overlords and exposing their lies and prevarications.

After the events in Angola, Moscow's mouthpieces cockily declared that further development of African events depended to a considerable degree on its "victory in Angola." This victory, so they said, had enabled "the freedom train to run full steam toward the Cape of Good Hope" and had opened up for the future Africa "new vistas of progress." Thus, the new tsars become the benevolent saviour of the African people!

According to the Soviet revisionist gentlemen, they alone can deliver the Africans from their distress and misery for two reasons:

One. Africa is backward. Most of the African nations "are sadly underdeveloped, with limited manpower and inadequate natural resources . . . nor are there competent cadres."

Two. The African states are polarizing toward two extremes — the "progressive" and the "reactionary" — and this polarization is "deepening year after year."

Consequently, it was claimed, African development is to be "determined by external factors." "(African) development would be difficult without foreign assistance." Only by "closely co-operating" with the Soviet Union "is it possible for Africa to advance smoothly towards social progress."

These insidious assertions flow from the same logic of the old-run colonialist aggressors. It is only natural that the African people should rise to challenge and refute them.

The new tsars' "Africa-is-backward" argument is a malicious slander. It serves as a cover for their exploitation and subjugation of the African people. It is common knowledge that the African continent which abounds in resources has always been a glittering prize in the eyes of the competing colonialists and neo-colonialists. Yet the new tsars, out of ulterior motives, alleged the continent's "insufficiency." It is also common knowledge that the underdevelopment of the African economy is the result of wanton plunder on the part of the colonialists and neo-colonialists. Yet the new tsars, who have a guilty conscience, have refrained from mentioning this historical fact. Many African people have come to see the new tsars for what they are and call them "the biggest hypocrites" and the "vipers one must be on guard against."

Public opinion in Africa has explicitly pointed out: "The problem of development is in essence a political problem." In his article "Backward Europe and Advanced Asia" written over 60 years ago, Lenin said: "Who does not know that Europe is advanced and Asia backward? But the words taken for this title contain a bitter truth."

Is it not true that the present relationship between the Soviet Union and Africa also contains such a bitter truth? A handful of renegades of the Soviet Union, a self-styled country of "advanced socialism," are carrying out criminal aggression and expansion and pushing neo-colonialism in Africa; at the same time, hundreds of millions of awakened people in Africa, a continent they slanderously describe as "backward," are seeing through the ugly features of the revisionist new tsars and waging a fit-for-tat struggle against them.

The Egyptian Government and people tore the mask off the Soviet revisionists who claimed to be their "natural ally," boldly declared the abrogation of the Egyptian-Soviet "treaty of friendship and co-operation" and cancelled the provision of facilities for the Soviet navy. Zaire sternly condemned the Soviet interventionist troops for the barbarous crime of bombing its border city. It solemnly affirmed that "the Zairian people are ready to meet Soviet subversive menace and aggression." Senegal indignantly exposed the Soviet social-imperialists' shameless action of providing it with dilapidated ships so that Senegal's fishery companies went bankrupt. The Sudan flatly rejected a despicable Soviet revisionist proposal which was in fact blackmail to raise the cost of an "aid" project — a hospital. African students in their demonstrations shouted: "Soviet social-imperialism, get out of Africa!" An increasing number of African countries refuse to take Soviet aggression lying down and dare to confront the "colossus" openly. All these fully demonstrate that Africa of today is an advanced Africa and an awakened Africa.

"The theory of African polarization" is a reactionary theory deliberately created by the new tsars for dividing Africa. They supported one organization and opposed the other two in Angola. Now they have divided the African countries into two groups — "progressive" and "reactionary" — in accordance with their attitude towards the Soviet revisionists. African public opinion penetratingly pointed out that Soviet revisionism "is dividing Africa down the middle."

Because of their reverse acts, the new tsars find themselves in a position of acute antagonism to the African people. Let us unite, act in solidarity and "fight against those trying to re-colonize Africa" — this has become a common militant slogan of the numerous African countries and their people.

Zambian President Kaunda pointed out: "Africa's power lies in the unity of its people and nations," whose "supreme principle" is "no intervention by foreign forces in Africa." Many African leaders in their statements, public opinion on the African continent and participants in international conferences have openly denounced the Soviet scheme to sow dissension and stressed militant unity in Africa. At the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity held last January, a vast number of African countries stood up to Soviet pressure and frustrated the Soviet scheme to break up the O.A.U. In July, the 13th O.A.U. Summit Conference once again demonstrated the will of African countries to strengthen their militant unity, solemnly declaring that "we will never divide." Unity and co-operation have been developed in breadth and depth between African countries and national-liberation organizations, between African and Arab countries, and between the African countries themselves. This is a powerful rebuff to the new tsars who try to break up Africa.

The theory that "foreign aid decides everything" is an out-and-out gangster theory concocted by the new

tsars who assert that the weak should fall a prey to the strong. By "foreign aid," they mean Soviet infiltration and expansion; and by "deciding everything," they mean that the destiny of the African people must be decided by them.

From their bitter experience in dealing with the Soviet Union, many African countries have clearly understood just what Soviet "aid" is. The Egyptian people angrily pointed out: "The Russians are coming with their eyes and pockets wide open and arms stretching out . . .," "they try to colonize other nations in the name of friendship." A Kenyan paper said: "Conditions attached to the Soviet aid were even sometimes worse than Western aid," "political domination is precisely what Moscow is seeking." Zairian public opinion pointed out: "The present activities of the Soviets in Africa show that the intentions they publicly professed are just perfidious talk insulting the people of the world."

"The destiny of Africa must be held in the hands of the Africans," and "Africa's problems must be solved by the Africans themselves." These are the strong demands of the 400 million African people. The people of southern Africa in their struggle for national liberation have put forward their clear-cut slogan "Let us be freed by ourselves." The African countries are fully confident that they can uproot colonialism in all its forms and completely win their continent's liberation by relying mainly on the African people's own efforts. Those African countries which have won independence have quickened their tempo in consolidating political independence and seeking economic independence. They resolutely oppose superpower exploitation, plunder and control and demand the establishment of a new international economic order. At the same time, in keeping with their own conditions and characteristics, they have repeatedly taken active steps to get rid of the colonialist and neo-colonialist yoke step by step, and have achieved gratifying successes in promoting the national economy, culture, education and cadre-training. From their firsthand experience they are deeply aware that one must rely neither on U.S. imperialism nor on the new tsars. To rely on them will bring one endless trouble. The only way out is to count on one's own efforts.

The African countries and people want independence, liberation and revolution, while the new tsars want intervention, aggression and expansion. These two are diametrically opposed to each other, and the contradictions between them are irreconcilable. As the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists are contending for domination of Africa, the African peoples are sure to rise against these two hegemonic powers and stand up to them. The new tsars who try to hoodwink the public with a rotten colonialist fallacy are bound to be badly battered!

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent, September 30)

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

## Message From President Clarke of Trinidad and Tobago

President Ellis Clarke of Trinidad and Tobago on September 9 sent a message to the leadership of China, expressing sincere condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message reads:

The people of Trinidad and Tobago join me in expressing to the Chinese people through you sincere condolences and sympathy for the great loss occasioned by the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

## Message From Prime Minister Williams of Trinidad and Tobago

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

Peking

On behalf of the Government and people of Trinidad and Tobago and on my own behalf, I send deep and sincere condolences to you, the Government and the people of China on the sad occasion of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The Chinese people and indeed the peoples of the entire world have lost a great statesman and philosopher. He was a leader of great vision, of tremendous physical endurance and possessed of the rare gift which enabled him to inspire his people and peoples beyond China's borders. He changed the course of human history for the betterment and progress of mankind, particularly of the peoples of the third world.

I consider it a great privilege and honour to have been able with one of my ministers to meet and talk with Chairman Mao on the occasion of my state visit to the People's Republic of China in 1974.

Please convey our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Mao and other members of the bereaved family.

Eric Williams

Prime Minister

Port of Spain, September 9, 1976

## Message From Indian President Ahmed

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China,  
Peking

I am deeply grieved to learn of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung, a great leader of the Chinese people. His death is a great loss. On behalf of the Government of India and on my own behalf, I would like to extend heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathy.

Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

President of the Republic of India

September 9, 1976

## Message From Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

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

Peking

The Government and people of India join me in sending you our sincere condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He was an eminent statesman who led the resurgence and progress of the Chinese people.

Indira Gandhi

Prime Minister of the Republic of  
India

September 9, 1976

## Message From Australian Governor-General Kerr

Her Excellency Soong Ching Ling,  
Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee  
of the National People's Congress,

Peking

I wish to express my own deep sympathy and that of the Australian people to the Chinese people for the

great loss which they have suffered in the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. I know that each member of the Chinese nation feels today as a family feels on the loss of its eldest and most respected member a sense of irreparable personal loss.

John R. Kerr  
Governor-General  
September 9, 1976

### **Message From Australian Prime Minister Fraser**

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

Peking

On the sad occasion of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung I wish to convey my own deep sympathy and that of the Australian Government and people to Your Excellency and to the Government and people of China.

The pageant of his long life and career provides a record of unique achievement in many fields. Above all he was a great patriot under whose guidance and inspiration China regained its national respect and international influence. His was the guiding hand as in recent years China emerged to play a major role in world affairs. The nascent China is his enduring memorial.

Please also convey my condolences to his widow.

Malcolm Fraser  
Prime Minister of Australia  
September 9, 1976

### **Message From Mauritanian President Daddah**

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

Peking

We have just learnt with deepest emotion of the demise of Chairman Mao Tsetung. On this sorrowful occasion, we bow to the memory of the prestigious father of the glorious Chinese revolution whom we acclaim as one of the greatest political geniuses of our epoch and one of the greatest architects of the emancipation of the peoples of all time. But personally I feel it all the more to be an immense loss for whole mankind as I have had the privilege of being received twice by the illustrious deceased and experiencing his very warm friendship and indestructible solidarity with our people and other peoples who, like us, are fighting

for justice, progress and peace. In the name of the people of Mauritania, its Party and Government and in my own name, I hereby express to you our sincere sympathy and deepest condolences. I am also fully convinced that the great Chinese people armed with the thought of Chairman Mao Tsetung will surely overcome their sorrow and resolutely continue the grand work of progress and peace for which he has blazed the trail.

With highest consideration,

Moktar Ould Daddah  
President of the Islamic Republic  
of Mauritania

Nouakchott, September 9, 1976

### **Message From Cameroonian President Ahidjo**

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

Peking

It is with deep emotion that the Cameroonian people, Government and I myself received the news of the death of His Excellency Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China. In his demise, the People's Republic of China has lost an illustrious statesman who has made invaluable contribution to the progress of his country. The foreign policy of the People's Republic of China which he inspired conforms with the aspirations of the third world for freedom, dignity and progress. He has taken an active part in the strengthening of the ties of friendship and co-operation between our two countries. At this sad moment, please accept and convey to the bereaved family and the people and Government of the People's Republic of China our saddest condolences.

With highest consideration,

Ahmadou Ahidjo  
President of the United Republic  
of Cameroon

Yaounde, September 9, 1976

### **Message From Burundi President Micombero**

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

Peking

We learnt with very deep grief of the sad news of the passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party

of China. The most staunch fighter for the cause of the proletariat and socialism, Chairman Mao Tsetung was the principal founder of New China and the sincerest and most reliable friend of the oppressed and enslaved peoples of the world. He was a man who never cared about himself and worked selflessly till his last breath with incredible energy for building China into a highly developed country in all fields. His passing away leaves an unforgettable memory in world revolution and his memory will serve as an example to all the revolutionaries and thinkers of the world. The Burundi people, the Party of Unity and National Progress and the Government, as well as I myself, extend with profound grief our deepest condolences to 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 at the same time, our sincerest sympathies to the bereaved family. The great contribution that Chairman Mao Tsetung made to the victory of the Chinese revolution, to socialist construction and to world revolution will shine for ever.

With high consideration,

Lieutenant General Michel Micombero

General Secretary of the Party  
of Unity and National Progress,

President and Head of the  
Government of the Republic of  
Burundi

Bujumbura, September 9, 1976

### Message From Ethiopian Chairman Teferi Bante

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

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

Peking

In the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung, an outstanding and brilliant leader of the Chinese people, a historic revolutionary who has made invaluable contributions to the development of Marxism-Leninism and its application with regard to the liberation of the toiling masses throughout the world, the people of China and indeed the people of the whole world have lost a great teacher and leader. His own achievement in leading the Chinese people through more than a quarter of a century of struggle before the establishment of the

People's Republic of China and the subsequent leadership he has provided to his people in consolidating the gains of their revolution and the rich ideological contribution he has made to inspire the struggle of oppressed peoples everywhere are indeed achievements which history will always remember. A leader of Chairman Mao's stature can never die because his monumental achievements will always be with mankind. Chairman Mao may have come to a rest after a long journey but revolutionary peoples everywhere and the Chinese people in particular will carry on the banner of liberation that he has hoisted higher and higher.

With the entire Chinese people and the revolutionary peoples everywhere, the people of Ethiopia join in mourning the passing away of Chairman Mao while they remain fortified by the knowledge that his inspiring guidance has become already part of the human experience.

On behalf of the people and the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia I extend our heartfelt condolences to the people, the Communist Party of China, to the Government of China, to Madame Mao and the rest of his family.

Highest considerations,

Brigadier General Teferi Bante  
Chairman of the Provisional Military  
Administrative Council and the  
Council of Ministers of  
Socialist Ethiopia

Addis Ababa, September 9, 1976

### Message From President Mancham Of Seychelles

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

Peking,  
China

On my personal behalf and on behalf of the Government and people of Seychelles I wish to extend to Your Excellency and the Government and the people of the People's Republic of China our very deeply felt sympathy at the death of your great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. Historians will record the life of Chairman Mao as an outstanding era in the history of the great Chinese people and their contribution to human dignity and international peace and understanding. He was certainly one of the few great leaders of this century,

Highest consideration,

James R. Mancham  
President of the Republic of  
Seychelles,

Mahe, September 9, 1976

## Message From San Marino Heads of State Clelio Jalassi and Marino Venturini

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

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

Upon learning of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the people and Government of the Republic of San Marino share the great sorrow of the Chinese people. The Chinese people have lost a great statesman and outstanding state leader who led them in the march towards a long-range goal of progress. There exist between our two countries sincere and friendly relations. Through us, the people and Government of the Republic of San Marino extend to you and the Government and people of the People's Republic of China their deep condolences.

Clelio Jalassi  
Marino Venturini

Heads of State of San Marino

## Message From Peruvian President Morales

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

Peking

In the name of the Revolutionary Government of the Armed Forces of Peru and in my own name, I extend to Your Excellency most profound condolences on the irreparable loss caused by the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung, and our solidarity to the noble people of the People's Republic of China and to the members of your illustrious government.

Lieutenant General Francisco  
Morales Bermudez Cerrutti

President of the Republic of Peru

Lima, September 9, 1976

## Message From Peruvian Prime Minister Arbulu

Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,  
Premier of the State Council,  
First Vice-Chairman of the Central  
Committee of the Communist Party  
of China,

Peking

Please accept my deepest condolences on the irreparable loss caused by the death of honourable Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Lieutenant General  
Guillermo Arbulu Galliani

Prime Minister of Peru

Lima, September 10, 1976

## Message From Venezuelan President Perez

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

Peking

On behalf of Venezuela, I send to you and, through you, to the Chinese people my condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. With his death mankind has lost an important figure of our time and brave leader of the biggest country of the world. Thanks to him, the country has won a solid universal prestige which it enjoys today. Chairman Mao will for ever live in the admiration of the whole world.

With consideration,

Carlos Andres Perez  
President of Venezuela

Miraflores, Caracas, September 9, 1976

## Message From Argentine President Videla

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

Peking

In the name of the Argentine Government and people and in my own name, I extend to Your Excellency sincere condolences on the passing away of the eminent statesman and public figure Mr. Mao Tsetung.

Lieutenant General Jorge Rafael Videla  
President of Argentina

Buenos Aires, September 9, 1976

## Message From Brazilian President Geisel

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

Peking



On behalf of the Brazilian people, and in my own name, I wish to convey to Your Excellency the expression of my deep sorrow for the death of His Excellency Mr. Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. I avail myself of this opportunity to present to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ernesto Geisel

President of the Federative Republic  
of Brazil

Brasilia, September 9, 1976

### **Message From Acting Governor- General Latour-Adrien of Mauritius**

Latour-Adrien, Acting Governor-General of Mauritius, on September 9 sent a message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, expressing deepest sympathy on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message reads:

The passing away of the Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tsetung has caused great grief in Mauritius. May I offer the Government and people of China and the bereaved family on behalf of the Mauritian Government and people and on my own behalf our deepest sympathy on the loss of such a great international figure who did so much for his country.

### **Message From Chilean President Pinochet**

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

Peking

Please allow me, on behalf of the Chilean people and Government and in my own name, to express to Your Excellency our sincere condolences on the unfortunate passing away of Mao Tsetung, an eminent statesman.

The deceased leader who projected the road to prosperity and development for your country has left an illustrious image in the history of humanity. Your Excellency, please accept the feelings of my highest consideration.

General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte  
President of the Republic of Chile  
Santiago, Chile, September 9, 1976

### **Message From Maltese Prime Minister Mintoff**

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

Peking

The people of Malta have today learnt with great sorrow of the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the greatest leader of the Chinese people of all time. Chairman Mao was father, philosopher and teacher to his people and to all the oppressed people of Asia. The people of Malta have found in him a true friend and an active supporter for their independence. They join the heroic people of China in their grief and mourning.

Dom Mintoff

Prime Minister of Malta

Malta, September 9, 1976

### **Message From Prime Minister Of Thailand**

On September 10, Premier Hua Kuo-feng received a message from Thai Prime Minister M. R. Seni Pramoj expressing deep condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message reads:

I was deeply distressed to learn of the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung. On behalf of His Majesty's Government and that of my own, I wish to express to Your Excellency and, through you, to the Government and people of the People's Republic of China and the bereaved family our sincere condolences and deep sympathy on the grievous loss sustained by them.

### **Message From Prime Minister Burnham of Guyana**

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

My Party and the Government and the people of Guyana join with you and the people of your great Republic in mourning the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. It was under his revolutionary leadership that

your Republic was conceived and built. It was his wisdom and guidance which transformed every part of your land into a socialist society from which hunger and disease have been banished. His heroic example and his thoughts are a source of inspiration and will continue to sustain men wherever they are held in bondage, in dismal ghettos of great cities, or the evil camps of apartheid or in besieged enclaves of imperialism. While we mourn his loss we can be confident that his teachings will not die but will provide a programme for action in ages to come.

In the long struggle for liberation very few men have been called upon to play a decisive role. Chairman Mao Tsetung must be numbered among those few. With his going, our planetary community has been sadly impoverished. With his death, the progressive forces of the world have lost one of their foremost leaders.

Please convey to Chairman Mao Tsetung's widow, to your Party and the Government and people of China, an expression of our sympathy on the irreparable loss of your beloved Chairman.

Co-operatively Yours;

L.F.S. Burnham,

Prime Minister of Guyana and  
Leader of the People's National  
Congress

## Message From Prime Minister Takeo Miki of Japan

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

I learnt with deep grief of the death of His Excellency Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. May he rest in eternal peace.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was not only the founder of the People's Republic of China and the great leader of the Chinese people but, as a great statesman of the world, also left gigantic exploits in history. At the present time when the relations between Japan and China are developing, I am sincerely distressed on the passing away of this great leader.

On behalf of the Government and people of Japan, I express condolences to your Government and people.

Takeo Miki

Prime Minister of Japan

September 9, 1976

(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 Thailand

The Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades:

We learnt with deepest grief of the passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the great leader of the Chinese people, the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world, and the esteemed and beloved friend of the Thai people. We, on behalf of the entire membership of the Party, the fighters of the

People's Liberation Army and all the revolutionary people of Thailand, extend to you comrades and, through you, to the entire membership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the entire Chinese people our deepest condolences.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time. He inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the struggle against the class enemies inside and outside the Party, at home and abroad. Throughout his lofty life he made great, splendid and immortal contributions to the cause of emancipation of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world and to the international communist movement. He creatively developed Marxism-Leninism by integrating its universal truth with the practice of the Chinese revolution and

the world proletarian revolution. He put forward a whole set of great theories and tactics on the making of revolution in colonial and semi-colonial countries, pointed to the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force, linked the new-democratic revolution with the socialist revolution, and put forth the theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus further enriching the treasury of Marxism. All this constitutes a radiant beacon light for the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world.

Comrade Mao Tsetung founded the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China, the powerful Chinese People's Liberation Army and the prosperous People's Republic of China. In the course of acute and protracted revolutionary struggle, he waged the struggle between the two lines and triumphed over opportunist lines of all descriptions, thus providing a guarantee that the Chinese people's revolution marched from victory to greater victory. He led the new-democratic revolution to victory, causing the situation in Asia and the rest of the world as well as the balance of forces between revolution and reaction to develop in a direction still more favourable to the revolution, and blazed a new trail for the victory of the cause of emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world.

Comrade Mao Tsetung led the Chinese people in building China into a powerful socialist country in the economic and political fields, in science and technology, and in national defence. Comrade Mao Tsetung set forth the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts have further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and made socialism an unwavering orientation. This was the great contribution made by Comrade Mao Tsetung to the history of the contemporary world.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was a great Communist. He was concerned about and wholeheartedly supported and helped the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over. In the international communist movement, Comrade Mao Tsetung fought resolutely against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core. He summed up a whole set of fresh experiences in combating and preventing revisionism, preventing capitalist restoration, building socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. This has resulted in the vigorous development of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and pushed the history of mankind triumphantly forward.

The life of Comrade Mao Tsetung was the greatest and most brilliant one. The victories of the Chinese people's revolution in all periods and all fields were

won under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, and they were victories of great Mao Tsetung Thought. The victories of the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world in their struggle for liberation were won under the illumination of brilliant Mao Tsetung Thought.

The passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung is an inestimable loss to the Chinese people, the international proletariat, the revolutionary people of all countries and the international communist movement. His passing is bound to evoke unspeakable grief among all the revolutionary people.

The Communist Party of Thailand is loyal to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The growth and development of the Communist Party of Thailand and the successes it won in the people's war were victories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in Thailand. The Communist Party, the People's Liberation Army and the entire revolutionary people of Thailand will turn their grief into strength. They will persist in studying and grasping Mao Tsetung Thought in a better way, unite widely with all the labouring people and all the forces that can be united, carry the people's war through to the end, drive out U.S. imperialism, overthrow the reactionary government and establish an independent, democratic and prosperous new Thailand. The Communist Party of Thailand supports the socialist revolution and socialist construction carried out by the Communist Party and people of China. The Communist Party of Thailand will persist in working together with the Communist Party of China, other Marxist-Leninist Parties, the oppressed nations and oppressed people and revolutionaries the world over, to carry the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction through to the end, and push forward the struggle of the world revolutionary people for independence, democracy and socialism.

Eternal glory to Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great teacher of the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world!

The Central Committee of  
the Communist Party of Thailand  
Thailand, September 10, 1976

## Letter From Chairman Wen Ming Chuan of Communist Party of North Kalimantan

The Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades:

We have learnt with shock and boundless grief the sad news of the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was a great leader and teacher boundlessly admired and wholeheartedly loved by the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world and was the greatest Marxist of our time. His death is an inestimable loss to the Chinese people, the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world and the international communist movement.

For decades Chairman Mao Tsetung, in accordance with the principle of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution and in a protracted, arduous, tortuous and acute struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, inside and outside the Party, inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism, greatly enriched the theoretical treasury of Marxism and made magnificent contributions to the international communist movement.

During the period of the new-democratic revolution, Chairman Mao Tsetung incisively analysed the intricate and complex situation in the Chinese society, laid down the tasks for different stages of the revolution, masterly generalized the functions and interrelations of the united front, armed struggle and Party building, creatively opened up a road for the colonial and semi-colonial people of waging people's war, building revolutionary rural base areas, using the countryside to encircle the cities and finally seizing political power. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Chinese people, after more than 20 years of arduous and bitter armed struggle, overthrew the three mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism weighing down on them, seized the great victory of the new-democratic revolution and set a shining example for the cause of liberation of the oppressed people and oppressed nations.

In the period of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao Tsetung, looking far ahead and aiming high, set forth for the first time in the history of the international communist movement the theory and measures of continuing the revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao pointed out that class struggle has not ended after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed. In 1962, he declared that in the historical period of the socialist revolution there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle and there is still the danger of capitalist restoration. Recently, he further expounded the economic foundation and political and ideological cause for the emergence of the new bourgeoisie, revealed its ways of existence, drew the scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party, set forth a series of measures to restrict and eradicate step by step bourgeois right, and viewed the matter from the strategical height of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and eventually wiping out classes and realizing communism. Under the guidance of this basic line, the Chinese people have won tremendous victories in the socialist revolution and

socialist construction, particularly in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius and in criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and repulsing the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

Chairman Mao Tsetung had answered in theory the problem of how to combat and prevent revisionism. Moreover, with the exceptional courage and daring of a proletarian revolutionary and the spirit of going against the tide, he had in practice led the Communist Party of China, together with all the genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations the world over and uniting with all the forces that can be united, in carrying out an uncompromising tit-for-tat struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, thus pushing the international communist movement to a new stage, greatly promoting the world people's cause of combating imperialism and hegemonism and propelling the course of the history of mankind.

We will turn grief into strength with determination, hold aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, advance bravely along the road of people's war opened up by Chairman Mao Tsetung for the colonial and semi-colonial people to strive for the victory of the new-democratic revolution in North Kalimantan, and advance bravely along the road guided by Chairman Mao Tsetung of continuing the revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the stage of the socialist revolution to strive for the victory of communism in North Kalimantan. We will turn grief into strength with determination, stand together with the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China that has consistently upheld the proletarian revolutionary theory and practice and heroically fought for the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the labouring people and for the liberation of the whole mankind, and fight through to the end for the final victory of communism in the whole world.

We are mourning with deepest grief the death of the respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung. He lives for ever in the hearts of us North Kalimantan Communists and revolutionary people and lives for ever in the hearts of millions upon millions of people the world over.

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Eternal glory to the great leader and teacher of the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world Chairman Mao Tsetung!

Wen Ming Chuan

Chairman of the Central Committee  
of the Communist Party of  
North Kalimantan

September 9, 1976

## Letter From Central Committee Of Communist Party of Peru

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru on September 12 sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing its deepest condolences over the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The letter says: "We are very much shocked by the news of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. In a situation of great upheaval in the world arena, his death is an inestimable loss to the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people's army and the Chinese people, to the proletariat of all lands and the revolutionary people the world over, to the international communist movement of which he was the leader and teacher, as well as to our Party, the Peruvian revolution and the Peruvian people. Chairman Mao Tsetung was the most outstanding and the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the contemporary era; he inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism and creatively integrated Marxism-Leninism with the concrete conditions of the revolution and socialist construction in China. He unified theory with practice, combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete conditions of the revolution and firm principle with flexible tactics." Comrade Mao Tsetung's life, one of "serving the people wholeheartedly and thoroughly and of serving communism is an immortal example," the letter adds.

The letter says: "His revolutionary thinking, the correctness of which has been proved by the raging flames of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, is the most advanced, most scientific and most revolutionary theory of the contemporary era — an inseparable part of Marxism-Leninism; it is an indispensable weapon of all revolutionaries and the people of all lands fighting against imperialism, social-imperialism, revisionism and Trotskyism."

The letter says: "Amid fierce class struggle, Chairman Mao Tsetung founded the Communist Party of China and the People's Liberation Army, led the Chinese Communist Party and rallied the Chinese people, guided them to win victory in the struggle against colonial, semi-colonial and semi-feudal rule, and founded the People's Republic of China. In the course of this struggle, he discovered the general law of revolution in the colonial, semi-colonial and semi-feudal countries, the general law of people's war and its special features in China, correctly solved the question of the Chinese revolution — the road of encircling the cities from the countryside. Today, the People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is led by the working class and based on a worker-peasant alliance."

The letter says: "Chairman Mao's theory that there are classes and class struggle throughout the period of socialist revolution, that there is struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism, and that there is the danger of capitalist restoration, as well

as the launching of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, have given an answer, both in theory and practice, to the question of how to ensure a continued revolution and the prevention of capitalist restoration. This is a development of Marxism-Leninism of historic significance."

The letter continues: "Chairman Mao Tsetung played an outstanding role in the struggle against modern revisionism in defence of Marxism-Leninism. We can see today that the international communist movement is growing in strength steadily in the course of struggle while revisionism is disintegrating and has met with disastrous defeats. His uncompromising and principled stand in defending Marxism-Leninism and in ruthlessly combating modern revisionism and opportunism of all descriptions is a glorious example for all the proletarian revolutionaries to resolutely follow."

The letter concludes: The death of Comrade Mao Tsetung has bereft "the international communist movement and revolutionary peoples throughout the world of their principal guide and teacher. Our Party, which is fostered by his revolutionary thinking, feels extremely grieved. Like the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people who turn grief into strength, we Peruvian people, the revolutionaries in our country and our whole Party, with clenched fists, will further strengthen our unity, enhance our militancy a hundredfold, and fight indefatigably for the triumphant cause of communism, a cause which Chairman Mao strove for all his life."

## Letter From Central Committee Of Communist Party of Poland

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland in a letter of September 10 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China expressed its most profound condolences on the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The letter says: "The heart of the leader of the world's biggest nation, a Marxist-Leninist thinker, revolutionary, theoretician, and strategist of revolutionary war, and the organizer and builder of socialism in a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat has ceased beating and his mind has ceased working. A man known for his great spirit and revolutionary exploits has passed away. The Chinese people and the whole progressive mankind have suffered a heavy, grievous and irretrievable loss. The Communist Party of Poland and the working class and the entire working people of Poland wish to extend to the Communist Party of China, the Chinese working class and the Chinese people their most profound revolutionary condolences."

It says that in a period of two generations, Mao Tsetung, founder and builder of the Communist Party of China, stood dauntlessly in the forefront of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary tide in China. Basing himself on the universal principles of Marxism-Lenin-

ism, he formulated the general line of the Communist Party of China in the War of Liberation and the general line for continuing the socialist revolution in the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It goes on to say that Mao Tsetung had guided the broadest masses of poor peasants to advance along the road to victory under the leadership of the working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party of China, up to the founding of the People's Republic of China. "It is a brilliant theoretical development and successful and practical fulfilment of Karl Marx's idea about 'the possibility of backing the proletarian revolution by some second edition of the Peasant War.' This historic step which carried Marxism forward turned into a magnificent action and became the greatest event in the history of mankind after the great October Revolution. The world's biggest nation thus took the road of revolution and socialist construction and of strengthening socialist unity of that multinational state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This places Mao Tsetung in the ranks of the most distinguished classical theoreticians of Marxism, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin."

The letter says: "Any stagnation is alien to Mao Tsetung Thought. Throughout his life, he was loyal to the revolutionary principle of class struggle which is the main motive force of progress of the whole mankind."

It points out: "The Communist Party of China has grown up in the revolutionary struggle against the 'Left' dogmatist tendency and the Right opportunist forces of which Khrushchov's modern revisionism is the most striking embodiment in the international communist movement and workers' movement. Mao Tsetung was the first to come out against the Khrushchov clique of renegades to communism and stood in the very forefront of the revolutionary struggle to combat modern revisionism and uphold revolutionary Marxism-Leninism, revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Mao Tsetung guarded the Communist Party of China against the possibility of degeneration into a bourgeois party and protected the Chinese working class from possible degeneration of the dictatorship of the proletariat. At the same time, in the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries of all countries, he held high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism thrown down by renegades to communism such as Khrushchov and his like."

The letter says that the Chinese people have won great victories in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by Mao Tsetung. They smashed the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping and exposed and hit hard at the Khrushchov-Brezhnev clique of social-imperialists. "Mao Tsetung raised the spirit of revolutionary struggle and rebellion against modern revisionism, a spirit cherished by the Marxist-Leninists throughout the world. The Communist Party of China has been strengthened and tempered and the People's Republic of

China has become a powerful socialist state commanding high prestige among the peoples of the world," it points out.

The letter says: "Mao Tsetung has passed away, leaving behind his behest of continuing the revolutionary struggle in China and the world as a whole, and the task of strengthening the revolutionary unity of the Communist Party of China with the whole international Marxist-Leninist movement and making continuous advance along the road to win new victory in socialist revolution. Imbued with a sense of revolutionary honour, we shall accomplish this task."

The letter points out that the Communist Party of China—the Party of Mao Tsetung—and its strong contingents of revolutionary cadres comprising the three generations—the old, the middle-aged and the young—who have been tempered in the class struggle and the invincible people's revolutionary army follow Mao Tsetung's correct line, namely, the line of continuing the socialist revolution and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat as a fortress of the powerful socialist state, the world revolution and socialism. The great Chinese people will protect Mao Tsetung Thought as the apple of their eye, unite round the glorious Party to seize new victory in socialist revolution and march forward towards communism.

The letter says: "Mao Tsetung himself followed with concern the developments of the December incident and the June incident in Poland and highly evaluated the revolutionary spirit of the Polish working class. The Polish Communists and proletariat will cherish the memory of Mao Tsetung and derive from the history of his life an inspiration to make continuous struggle for the victory of socialist revolution in Poland."

The letter concludes by saying: "Mao Tsetung has passed away but the creative cause which he championed throughout his life is immortal!"

### **Message From General Secretary Fosco Dinucci of Central Committee Of Communist Party of Italy (M-L)**

Fosco Dinucci, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist), sent a message on September 9 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing his deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: "At a time when the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people are in great grief over the loss of the great and respected leader Chairman Mao, we stand with you with the same feeling of deep grief as yours."

It says: "The passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung has left an incurable wound in the hearts of the Communists, revolutionaries and peoples of the whole world. The merits of Comrade Mao Tsetung belong to

the international proletariat, the people the world over and the cause of the proletarian revolution and the cause of struggle for liberation. Mao Tsetung Thought is a fundamental contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism."

The message adds, "With proletarian tenacity and great far-sightedness, Comrade Mao Tsetung laid down a correct Marxist-Leninist line and smashed all sorts of Right and 'Left' lines pursued by those from Chen Tu-hsiu to Wang Ming. Thanks to Chairman Mao's correct proletarian revolutionary line, the revolution triumphed over imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic-capitalism, liberated China and built the people's power."

The message notes, "Comrade Mao Tsetung made a contribution of historic and fundamental importance to Marxism-Leninism and the international communist movement on the question of how to combat and prevent the restoration of capitalism in a socialist country."

The message says, "Chairman Mao's call to conduct the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, his appeal to profoundly study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and his directives to limit bourgeois right mobilized the Party and people of China in waging the struggles against the counter-revolutionary lines and schemes of Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping. They also enabled the proletariat of China to become more conscious of their historical task and the necessity of exercising all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie not only in the economic base but also in all branches of the superstructure."

The message says in conclusion, "In the complex international situation in which the danger of war is growing as a result of the contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers, the United States and the U.S.S.R., the great internationalist teachings of Comrade Mao Tsetung have indissolubly united us. The road is tortuous, but the future is bright. We will hold aloft for ever the red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in our advance. Victory belongs to the Marxist-Leninist Parties of all countries, to the proletariat and the peoples of the world. Imperialism, social-imperialism, revisionism and all reaction will inevitably be defeated. When socialism and communism are realized in the whole world tomorrow, people also will remember for ever Comrade Mao Tsetung's thought and exploits."

### **Message From Central Committee Of Revolutionary Communist Party of U.S.A.**

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of  
China,

Peking

When the mountains thunder the grim word, the  
quiet tears bathe the valley.

October 15, 1976

The working class and the oppressed peoples of the world have lost a champion precious to their cause, and the deprivation is sore to bear.

Phrases pale in the attempt to measure this loss. The struggles of the Chinese people brought forth a Mao Tsetung and the world is illumined by that strength. The battle swells and his rich thought flies as a leading banner in the march.

His memory has many monuments more substantial than granite, more enduring than difficulty or danger, more vital than death can overcome. For all who struggle against exploitation and oppression there are the means and the method, the courage to conquer difficulty and danger, the confidence to persevere to working-class victory. And in the last great continuing battle of his life, the consolidation of working-class rule and the prevention of Soviet-style reversion, we cherish our trust in the revolutionary successors, nourished by his thought and steeled in the battles he led, to overcome all obstacles and, in his name, to lead the way forward.

We merge our grief with that of his widow and family, with the grief of the comrades of the Communist Party of China, and the world's revolutionary peoples, and pledge ourselves to continue the fight until the basis for twisting human labour into private gain has been wiped from the face of the earth for ever.

Long live the great unity of the peoples of the world! Long live Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought!

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party of the  
United States of America

Chicago, September 10, 1976

### **Message From Keerveld of Communist Party of Surinam**

The Communist Party of China,

Peking

Our hearts are full of grief for today's greatest  
defender of Marxism-Leninism has passed away.

Keerveld  
The Communist Party of Surinam

Paramaribo, September 9

(To be continued.)

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

## Democratic People's Republic of Korea

**T**HE city of Pyongyang and the northern half of the Republic were immersed in deep grief over the death of Chairman Mao. National flags were hung at half-mast at the high buildings around Kim Il Sung Square in Pyongyang and all the main buildings of Party and government institutions, factories and other industrial enterprises, business establishments, schools and the urban and rural residential quarters. At 4:00 p.m. on September 18 (3:00 p.m. Peking time) when the solemn mass memorial meeting was started in Peking, sirens in Pyongyang and other places in Korea were sounded, vehicles were halted and pedestrians stood at attention in silent tribute. All these showed the Korean people's high respect and love for Chairman Mao Tsetung and their extremely profound internationalist sentiments towards the Chinese people.

Since September 10, over 10,000 people have paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. They were cadres of Korean Party and government institutions, representatives of mass organizations, workers, peasants, officers and soldiers of the People's Army, youth and students. In Kaesong, more than 600 people visited the residence of the Delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission to express condolences.

Comrade Kim Song Ae, wife of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, called at the Chinese Embassy on September 11 to offer condolences. With profound grief she said, "Although Comrade Mao Tsetung has passed away, his lofty deeds will live forever in the hearts of the Korean people and the Korean women."

Representatives of various circles who paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy laid wreaths before the portrait of Chairman Mao Tsetung. With profound grief, one of the representatives said: "During the liberation war of our fatherland, Comrade Mao Tsetung held aloft the banner of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea and sent out the Chinese People's Volunteers made up of China's fine sons and daughters. Together with our army and people, they dealt blows at the U.S. imperialist aggressors. They were supporting us with their own blood." Another representative said: "During the period of our postwar recovery and construction, Comrade Mao Tsetung continued to render us selfless internationalist assistance morally and materially." Still another representative pointed out: "Comrade Mao Tsetung consistently supported our struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland.

This was a tremendous encouragement." "The greater our difficulty, the greater support and assistance Comrade Mao Tsetung rendered us. We will always remember him." The mourners unanimously pledged to continue to work for the consolidation and development of the great friendship and revolutionary unity forged and nurtured personally by Chairman Mao Tsetung and President Kim Il Sung and cemented with blood by the Korean and Chinese peoples.

## Viet Nam

**P**EOPLE in Viet Nam, with profound sorrow, expressed deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

From September 11 to 18, thousands of people in Hanoi paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy. Among the mourners were workers, cadres, soldiers of the People's Army, students, local residents and agricultural co-operative members from the suburbs.

Condolence calls were also made by delegations from Party and government departments as well as from mass organizations including the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association. They laid wreaths before the portrait of Chairman Mao Tsetung and wrote in the book of condolence. A leading comrade of a factory in Hanoi said: "The Vietnamese people received enormous and effective support from Chairman Mao both during the anti-French war and the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and in the socialist construction after the nationwide liberation. The friendship between the peoples of Viet Nam and China was nurtured personally by President Ho and Chairman Mao. Now the two leaders have departed. We must contribute to the consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship between the peoples of the two countries."

During these few days, 25 delegations from government departments and mass organizations in the port city of Haiphong called at the Haiphong Office of the Maritime Bureau of the Ministry of Communications of China to offer condolences.

Many enterprises and plants sent representatives or delegations to express deep condolences to the Chinese workers and technicians who worked in these units.

## Laos

**O**VER 2,600 representatives of government departments and mass organizations, personages of various circles and Chinese residents in Laos called at the Chinese Embassy in Vientiane from September 14 to 18



to express their deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Many Lao friends telephoned or wrote to the Chinese Embassy in praise of Chairman Mao. A student said in his letter: "On behalf of my whole family, I express deep condolences over the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great teacher of the People's Republic of China and progressive mankind. We will bear in mind for ever those great deeds of his which led us to a world of light. And we will march forward along the course charted by him."

Local Party and government leaders, functionaries and mass representatives in Phong Saly Province called at the Chinese Consulate-General in the province to deeply mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Wearing black armbands and white flowers they entered the mourning hall quietly and stood in silent tribute before the portrait of Chairman Mao. Some of them, unable to restrain their grief, wept. One of the mourners wrote in the condolence book: "We will bear in mind for ever the immense contributions the great teacher Chairman Mao made to the world revolution and the Lao revolution," and "Eternal glory to Chairman Mao's revolutionary spirit!"

On the afternoon of September 18 the Chinese residents in the Province of Phong Saly held a solemn memorial meeting.

## Nepal

OVER 1,500 friends and prominent figures of various circles in Nepal attended a memorial meeting held in Kathmandu on September 17 to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Nepal-China Cultural Association and the Preparatory Committee of the Nepal-China Friendship Association. Ram Hari Sharma, Chairman of the National Panchayat of Nepal, presided. Acting Foreign Minister Rabindra Nath Sharma said at the meeting: "Chairman Mao was the founder of New China. Under his leadership China has developed from a country of poverty and backwardness caused by imperialist invasion and exploitation into a powerful New China which is now playing an important role in the international arena. Chairman Mao's life was linked closely with China's prosperity and wise leadership such as his was very rare in world history."

He pointed out: "Chairman Mao's thought promoted the awakening of the oppressed people of Asia and the world."

He said: "Chairman Mao laid a solid foundation for the friendly relations between Nepal and China. I am confident that the friendship between the two countries will be further enhanced."

Former Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista said at the meeting: "I met Chairman Mao on three occasions and deeply felt the Chairman's greatness in politics and loftiness in thought, and the impression made on me is unforgettable. What the Chairman said to me is also a tremendous encouragement to the Nepalese people."

Bista added: "Chairman Mao was very happy that Nepal could uphold her national independence and state sovereignty, and expressed his admiration for the heroism shown by the Nepalese people. Chairman Mao has passed away, but his thought will never die." "I am confident that the Chinese people will continue to march forward along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao and the leaders of China will continue to carry out the Chairman's policies," he continued.

Poorna Bahadur, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Nepal-China Friendship Association, said: "Chairman Mao freed the Chinese people from the depth of sorrow and sufferings and founded New China. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution led personally by him has already had a far-reaching and deep influence in China and the world. His thought is a source of strength inspiring people to march forward."

Also speaking at the meeting were former Prime Ministers Tanka Prasad Acharya, Nagendra Prasad Rijal and Surya Bahadur Thapa, former Nepalese ambassadors to China Ranadhir Subba and Keshar Bahadur, and President of the Nepal-China Cultural Association Maniharsha Jyoti.

By September 17, seven separate memorial meetings had been held in Kathmandu and Patan. About 3,000 people attended.

## Bangladesh

THE press and many mass organizations in Bangladesh have held memorial meetings to deeply mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

A memorial meeting sponsored by the weekly *Ganoshakti* on September 16 was attended by over 500 people. It was presided over by Mohammad Toha, editor of the weekly.

Speakers praised Chairman Mao Tsetung's contributions to the people's liberation cause of China and the world. They stressed that great leaders like Chairman Mao live for ever. Although Chairman Mao had passed away, his ideals and thought will continue to inspire the people in their struggle to free themselves from the shackles of poverty, oppression, disease and exploitation and win liberation once and for all.

A solemn memorial meeting sponsored by the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association took place in Dacca on September 13. Over 500 people from various circles attended.

Members of the President's Council of Advisors, writers, professors and well-known public figures spoke at the meeting. They all highly praised the great contributions Chairman Mao Tsetung made to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world and held that Chairman Mao will live for ever in the hearts of the exploited and oppressed people throughout the world.

A resolution adopted at the meeting said: "We know that however profound their grief may be over the loss of their greatest leader, the heroic people of China will steadfastly continue to uphold the banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought. There is no power on earth, there is no disaster conceivable

# CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG IN THE HEARTS OF REVOLUTIONARIES



Tanzania: Carrying Chairman Mao Tsetung's portraits, several hundred workers from the Friendship Textile Mill go to the residence of Chinese experts to offer their condolences for Chairman Mao.



Peru: Before a performance by the Yuyachkani Theatre in Lima, the entire cast mounts the stage carrying a portrait of Chairman Mao and a red flag. One actor reads out a message mourning the late Chairman Mao. The audience of over 500 rose in silent tribute to his memory.



Italy: People march in Rome to express their mourning over the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. A quotation from Chairman Mao on a huge streamer reads: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."



# ILL LIVE FOR EVER IN THE RY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD



Mexico: People deeply mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung, at the Chinese Embassy.



France: Parisians march in the streets to mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung. A quotation from Chairman Mao on a placard reads: "The masses are the real heroes."

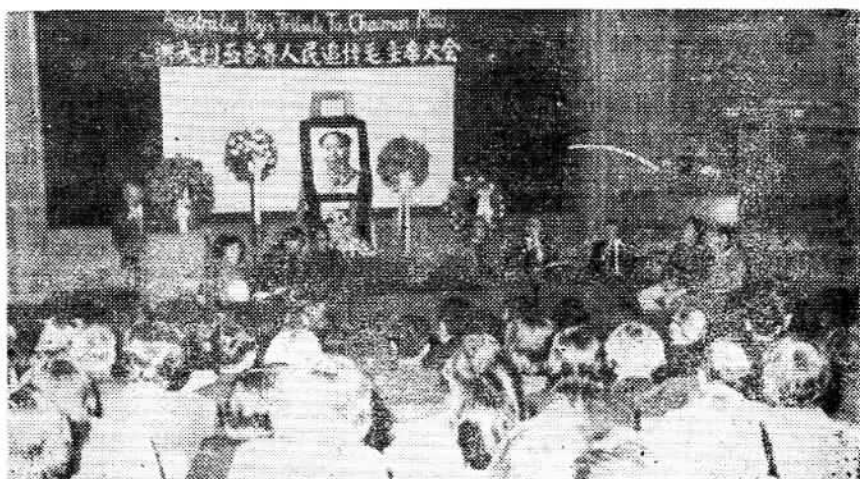


Bangladesh: People from all walks of life offer their condolences on Chairman Mao's passing at the Chinese Embassy.



Australia: A national memorial meeting held in Canberra to mourn Chairman Mao.

Sweden: People in Stockholm hold a torchlight procession and a memorial meeting to express their profound mourning for the late Chairman Mao Tsetung. Picture shows them with portraits of Chairman Mao and red flags proceeding to the memorial meeting place.



that can stop, even for a moment, the revolution they are carrying forward."

"In this hour of mourning, the people of Bangladesh pledge to the great people of China and the socialist land created by Chairman Mao that our patriotic people are and shall remain with them in the worldwide struggle against expansionism, hegemonism, imperialism and racism," the resolution stressed.

A resolution adopted at another memorial meeting jointly sponsored by three Bangladesh journalists' organizations said the great teachings and achievements handed down by Chairman Mao Tsetung "will continue to arouse millions of people in their struggle against all odds with the imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists, superpowers, hegemonists and expansionists."

## Pakistan

**A** MEMORIAL meeting mourning the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung was held by people from all walks of life in Islamabad on September 20.

Khan Habibullah, Chairman of the Senate, presided over the meeting.

In his memorial speech, Habibullah said that Chairman Mao's foreign policy should be an example for other countries as China had given resolute support to the cause of the downtrodden people of the world without intervening in the internal affairs of any country. He added that Chairman Mao was a trusted friend of Pakistan and his country had extended help to Pakistan whenever it was needed. Chairman Mao's life and struggle is a source of inspiration to the struggling people.

A memorial meeting sponsored by the Pakistan-China Friendship Society was held in Rawalpindi on September 19. At the meeting, Pakistan Minister of State for Culture, Science and Technology Malik Mohammad Jaffar made a memorial speech. He pointed out that Chairman Mao Tsetung was not only the great leader of China but a teacher of the masses of the whole world. He said that the best tribute to Chairman Mao Tsetung was to fight for the abolition of exploitation and eradication of imperialism.

Memorial meetings were also held in Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar.

At a memorial meeting in Lahore, Speaker of the Punjab Provincial Assembly Sheikh Rafiq Ahmad praised Chairman Mao Tsetung for dedicating his whole life to the cause of the oppressed people. Secretary-General of the Pakistan People's Party Mubashir Hasan stressed in his memorial speech that the best way to pay homage to Chairman Mao Tsetung was to study his philosophy and follow his teachings.

## Sri Lanka

**M**EMORIAL meetings were held by some mass organizations and people from all walks of life in Sri Lanka to express their deep mourning for the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association organized a solemn memorial meeting in Colombo on September 20. Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike and over 1,500 people attended the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Mrs. Bandaranaike said: "The passing of Chairman Mao is a great loss not only to the Chinese people but particularly to the people of the third world countries. I believe that though he has passed away, his name will eternally shine in human history." Chairman Mao Tsetung was immortal, she said.

R.D. Senanayake, Vice-Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs and President of the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association, told the meeting that the oppressed nations and people fighting for liberation were inspired by Mao Tsetung Thought and his death was a loss to the people of the whole world.

Speaker of the National State Assembly Stanley Tilakeratne, Minister of Irrigation, Power and Highways Maithripala Senanayake, Minister of Foreign and Internal Trade, Public Administration and Home Affairs, Ilangaratne, and Minister of Shipping, Tourism and Aviation Kalugalla also spoke. They all praised Chairman Mao Tsetung's immortal services for the cause of the Chinese revolution and construction and his concern and sympathy for the third world nations. Chairman Mao Tsetung, they said, was a beacon to the oppressed nations and people and his services would go down in history.

The meeting adopted a resolution to convey sincere condolences to the leaders and people of the People's Republic of China.

Memorial meetings were also held from September 11 to 21 by the people and mass organizations in Gampola, Kotte, Colombo, Gampaha, Jaffna, Badulla, Kandy, Trinomalee, Ratnapura and other places.

## Japan

**A** MEMORIAL meeting jointly sponsored by Japanese Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in Tokyo to mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung on September 18 was attended by 550 people.

The first mourner to make a memorial speech was Kuraji Anzai. He said: "The passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung is not only a tremendous loss to the Chinese people, but also an inestimable loss to the proletariat and the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the whole world as well as to us Japanese proletariat and the entire Japanese people." "Comrade Mao Tsetung founded the Communist Party of China and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, saliently and creatively combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and led the Chinese revolution to victory."

"The victory of the Chinese revolution fundamentally changed the world situation, particularly in Asia, and contributed immeasurably to the liberation struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations," he noted.

"After the victory of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Tsetung led the great work of China's socialist construction. Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out that there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society and expounded for the first time in the history of the development of Marxism the great thesis of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and initiated the magnificent Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution."

He also said: "We should never forget that at a time when various trends of modern revisionism headed by Khrushchov flooded and vitiated the international communist movement, the great Marxist Comrade Mao Tsetung rose to launch a resolute struggle to frustrate revisionism, standing at the forefront to defend the purity and revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism. Compared with the struggle waged by Lenin against Kautsky and other renegades of the Second International, this great struggle is more magnificent. Through this magnificent struggle we were all enlightened and came out to rebel against Miyamoto revisionism which is a branch of modern revisionism and is rotten to the core. Through this struggle we are more convinced than ever that Mao Tsetung Thought is the genuine revolutionary Marxism-Leninism of our time. We will hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and take Mao Tsetung Thought as our guiding ideology."

Shosaku Itai spoke next. He said: "Comrade Mao Tsetung was the greatest proletarian revolutionary of the contemporary era. Comrade Mao Tsetung led the Chinese people in winning the great victory of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist new-democratic revolution and then in continuing the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat and winning the great victory of the socialist revolution and socialist construction."

"The red banner of the international proletariat, from the Paris Commune through the Russian October Socialist Revolution, was passed on to the Chinese revolution. Today we can see that a great struggle to overthrow the old world of imperialism is advancing vigorously, with the third world as its main force and with the Chinese people standing at the forefront under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung. And Comrade Mao Tsetung was precisely the great leader standing and fighting as the vanguard in this struggle of world historic significance. Comrade Mao Tsetung was the great teacher not only heartily respected by the Chinese people but also by the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world. Comrade Mao Tsetung's great services to the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world and to the communist cause are immortal."

Itai also said: "The normalization of relations between Japan and China realized under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung in 1972 laid the foundation for the development of Japan-China friendly relations and the unity between the peoples of the two countries."

"In the Japanese people's struggle for independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, it is an indispensable and important task to strengthen the unity between the Japanese and Chinese peoples. We firmly uphold the proletarian internationalist spirit for which Comrade Mao Tsetung set a good example. It is imperative to make further efforts to strengthen the unity between our Party and the Communist Party of China and the unity between the Japanese and Chinese peoples."

Takaharu Sumioka said in his speech: "Comrade Mao Tsetung teaches us, 'The Japanese revolution will undoubtedly be victorious, provided the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution.' In mourning the passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung we express our determination to firmly abide by this teaching of his. We will take Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought as the guiding principle, wage a resolute struggle against Soviet revisionism and Miyamoto revisionism and uphold the principles of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"We are determined to abide by the revolutionary strategic principles laid down by Comrade Mao Tsetung, and, together with the broad masses of the Japanese people, fight resolutely against the exploitation, oppression and rule by the Japanese monopoly bourgeoisie; fight resolutely against hegemonism pursued by the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, make preparations for coping with the danger of a new world war which the two superpowers may unleash, and, carrying out Comrade Mao Tsetung's behests, strive vigorously for the victory of the Japanese revolution and for the long-range cause of communism."

On the same day, more than 350 people including representatives of workers, peasants, students as well as progressive figures from Tokyo and other places in Japan also held a memorial meeting in Tokyo.

In his memorial speech, Tetsuji Okuma said: "Comrade Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era" and "the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung is an inestimable loss to the communists and revolutionary people the world over." "Comrade Mao Tsetung's thought is immortal. We must study well the great thought and inexhaustible, rich theory of Comrade Mao Tsetung, carry out his behests and develop our country's revolutionary cause."

The headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) held a memorial meeting on the afternoon of September 18. With deepest grief they listened to a tape recording of the Japanese version of the Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country by 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, the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Chairman of the Association Hisao Kuroda emphasized in his memorial speech that the great leader

Chairman Mao Tsetung made tremendous contributions to the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China. "We will carry out Chairman Mao's behests and make common efforts for the early conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty."

While the mass memorial rally was taking place in Tien An Men Square in Peking on the afternoon of September 18, a great number of Japanese workers, peasants and students stood in silent tribute in workshops, the countryside and schools.

More than 1,500 people attended a memorial meeting on September 29 in Osaka, Japan's second largest city.

Ryoichi Kuroda, Governor of Osaka Prefecture and Yasushi Oshima, Mayor of Osaka and leading members of various political parties and organizations spoke at the meeting.

Ryoichi Kuroda said: "Chairman Mao Tsetung was the founder of the People's Republic of China and a great revolutionary." He continued: "Through his theory and practice Chairman Mao led the Chinese people in their socialist national reconstruction and at the same time showed the prospect of liberation and independence to the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over. As a representative leader of the present century, he made an immortal contribution."

Kazuo Kamieda, President of the Kansai Chapter of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade of Japan, said: "The spirit of Chairman Mao will be inherited by the 800 million Chinese people and Chairman Mao's deeds will shine brightly in human history."

Heiji Nakae, Chairman of the Osaka Chapter of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) said: "Chairman Mao taught us that 'the Japanese and Chinese peoples are good friends.' We should further strengthen the friendship between the two countries in accordance with this teaching."

Jiro Kaneko, Chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), said: "In deeply mourning Chairman Mao, we should further strive for the development of friendship between Japan and China, the conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and the enhancement of friendly co-operation between our two peoples."

On the same day, a memorial meeting attended by over 400 people was held in Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Soichiro Furutani, Chairman of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) said in his memorial speech: "We should turn our sadness into strength and 'integrate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of Japan and carry forward our struggle.'"

A representative of the Haguruma Troupe said in his speech: "Chairman Mao received us when we were on a China visit in 1957. We are determined to advance for ever along the proletarian line on literature and art charted by Chairman Mao."

At the meeting, actors and actresses of the troupe sang revolutionary songs composed of quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung.

In his memorial speech, Teiji Watanabe, representative of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee of the Japanese Communist Party (Left), praised Chairman Mao as the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the contemporary era. Chairman Mao "inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism and rendered great contributions to the international communist movement and the development of the world revolution," he said.

In addition, a memorial meeting was held in Sapporo by more than 200 representatives from five organizations including the Hokkaido Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) and prominent figures in Hokkaido.

Memorial meetings by people from various circles also took place in Kyoto and Hyogo Prefectures.

A solemn "national memorial meeting to mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung" was held in Tokyo on October 6 with 3,000 people attending.

Among the mourners were Takeo Miki, Japanese Prime Minister; Shigesaburo Maeo, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Kenzo Kono, President of the House of Councillors; Michio Nagai, Education Minister; Hikosaburo Okonogi, Vice-Foreign Minister representing Foreign Minister Zentaro Kosaka; Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Socialist Party; Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Komei Party; Tadashi Kodaira, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party; Seiichi Tagawa, representative of the New Liberal Club; responsible members of various Japan-China friendship organizations and prominent figures in various circles: Kozo Sasaki, Seimin Miyazaki, Takeo Ito, Tokumatsu Sakamoto, Shizuma Kai, Yoshihiro Inayama, Hosai Huga, Shigeru Fujita, Juzo Sugimoto, Yoko Matsuoka, Tomitaro Kaneda, Seiichi Katsumata, Susumu Kobayashi, Tadashi Yaoita, Hisao Ishino, Ichiro Watanabe, Chojuro Kawarazaki, Hideomi Tsuge, Masao Shimizu, Shigeo Sato, Shunichi Matsumoto, Hisami Yamazaki and others.

Chinese Ambassador Chen Chu and Kan Wen-fang, Chairman of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, also attended the meeting.

Representatives of various circles Hisao Kuroda, Kenzo Nakajima, Kaheita Okazaki, Makoto Ichikawa and Kazutsura Kawase delivered memorial speeches.

Hisao Kuroda said: "Chairman Mao not only was the esteemed and beloved great leader of the Chinese people, but, by the great revolutionary cause he accomplished in his lifetime and by the creative theory he put forward to lay the foundation for this great revolutionary cause, he illumined the road to liberation for the broad masses of the people of the world and made immortal exploits in the history of human progress."

He said that Chairman Mao "had made great contributions to the normalization of the Japan-China relations and shown constant profound concern for the future development of friendly relations between Japan and China."

"It is provided in the Japan-China joint statement that the two governments are to conclude a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and an anti-hegemony clause." "It is much to our regret that the proposed treaty had not been concluded before the passing of Chairman Mao."

Kuroda added: "As a result of the dangerous hegemonic activities of the superpowers, the international situation has become increasingly tense. The pressing need is for the conclusion of the proposed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and for the peoples of Japan and China to join forces in striving for world peace." "At present," Kuroda stressed, "we must wage a resolute struggle against the superpower threat and obstruction, and arouse national public opinion to force the Japanese Government to make up its mind over the conclusion of the proposed treaty."

Nakajima said: "The founding of the People's Republic of China, the practical result of Chairman Mao Tsetung's leadership, has brought tremendous changes to the whole world." "The world is astonished by the awakening of the Chinese people." The changes in the Chinese people "have brought about a revolution among us Japanese people in our understanding. It is under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung that these changes took place."

He said: "How Sino-Japanese relations will develop depends on the attitude of the Japanese Government." "The exchanges between the peoples will be further developed in accordance with the established principles and experiences accumulated in the past."

In his speech, Kaheita Okazaki said that Mao Tsetung Thought provides light and guidance for the people the world over who are feeling their way towards advance. Chairman Mao's philosophy "will certainly be passed on and inherited by countless people the world over, and shine with still greater glory and for ever, whether at the present time or in the future."

Makoto Ichikawa said: "Regarding the ever shining contributions of Chairman Mao Tsetung, we Japanese people will never forget that it was under his wise leadership that the Japan-China joint statement aimed at normalization of relations between the two countries was issued in September 1972." From then on, "relations between Japan and China has forged ahead, making a great contribution to peace in Asia." "We are resolved to see to it that the coming generations will correctly carry on the cause of friendship between Japan and China and develop their peaceful relations, so as to establish eternal peace between our two countries."

Kazutsura Kawase said: "Mao Tsetung Thought reflects the aspirations of the oppressed nations and oppressed classes the world over. The present struggle against hegemonism and for independence and equality which has swept the third world and indeed every corner of the world is a vivid case in point."

He added: "Chairman Mao who fully trusted the people and their creativeness was also convinced that the people's strength will bring about splendid days in

future Japan-China relations and the prospects for mankind."

After the memorial speeches all the participants, amid the sound of the funeral music, slowly walked up to the portrait of Chairman Mao in silent tribute and laid branches of flowers before it as an expression of respect for Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Memorial meetings were also held in many places by Chinese residents in Japan.

## Afghanistan

OVER 1,000 people, including officials and officers from Kabul and various provinces in the country paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy in the eight days from September 11 to 18. Many Afghan friends sent letters to the Embassy to express their deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. A teacher said in his letter: "The news of the passing away of Chairman Mao struck me like a thunderbolt." "Chairman Mao led the Communist Party of China in fighting against the revisionism and hegemonism of the Khrushchov-Brezhnev bloc and against imperialism and in supporting the world's people, especially the third world people, and has made socialist China and the Communist Party of China shine like a bright star over the world's people." When the sad news reached the Bagrami Textile Mill, some workers immediately gathered together. Some could not hold back their tears while paying silent tribute. One of them said: "I believe that the thought of Chairman Mao will illuminate our road for ever."

## Burma

IN deep grief, many friends wrote condolence letters to the Chinese Embassy in Rangoon to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. One letter said: "The passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung is an incalculable loss to the working people throughout the world. It has stirred the hearts of the working people all over the world!" A letter from some young Burmese people said: "Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has been unfolded to oppose the conspiracies of the counter-revolutionary revisionist chieftains in the Party Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping. Chairman Mao worked indefatigably in his advanced age for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the transformation of China into a powerful modern socialist state. He devoted all his life to the people's liberation and the cause of communism, winning deep love, admiration and respect from the Chinese people and the world's revolutionary people."

Chinese residents in Rangoon and other cities and towns of Burma held memorial meetings and other mourning activities for the late Chairman Mao Tsetung.

## The Philippines

IN Manila, more than 10,000 Philippine friends called at the Chinese Embassy from September 11 to 18 to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung, some bringing their children or in the company of their

parents or grand parents. They stood in silent tribute before the portrait of Chairman Mao. Groups of students from the city or the suburbs, wearing black armbands and white flowers, were taken to the Chinese Embassy by their teachers to bow before the portrait of Chairman Mao. A worker burst into tears as he entered the mourning hall. He said to the embassy staff: "Chairman Mao is greatly esteemed by the people of the Philippines and the peoples of the world. We will remember him for ever." On September 18, the last day of mourning, mourners streamed into the Chinese Embassy in spite of heavy rain. Many came by plane or by car from other cities. They wept with great sorrow on seeing the portrait of Chairman Mao. Philippine friends and Chinese residents in many provinces held memorial ceremonies in mourning halls of their own.

### Thailand

OVER 10,000 Thai friends and Chinese residents paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok from September 10 to 18. Six pupils from Suphanburi Province laid a wreath made by themselves before the portrait of Chairman Mao to express their respect and love for him. A Thai friend presented a wreath with the inscription: "The great teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung has not left us. Chairman Mao is the red sun and lives for ever in our hearts." Over 1,400 Thai friends and representatives of Chinese residents in the southern provinces of Thailand held a memorial meeting on September 13 in Hard Yai city, Songkhla Province, to mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung.

### India

MANY Indian friends were deeply grieved by the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. They sent telegrams or letters of condolence to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi to express their esteem and love for the late Chairman Mao Tsetung. An Indian friend said in his condolence letter: "The heritage he left behind — Mao Tsetung Thought — will ever illumine the paths of many countries, nations and people who are struggling for freedom, liberation and revolution." Among the over 300 mourners visiting the Chinese Embassy were leading members of the India-China Friendship Association and the All-India Dr. D.S. Kotnis Memorial Committee, and workers, students, newsmen and artists. Bowing in sorrow, some wept before the portrait of Chairman Mao. A memorial meeting was held by the India-China Friendship Association on September 13 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

### Singapore

THE Singapore branch of the Bank of China and other Chinese offices in Singapore jointly held solemn memorial ceremonies from September 11 to 18. Some 1,000 people in various circles in Singapore attended the memorial meeting at the Singapore branch of the Bank of China on September 18.

## People's Democratic Republic Of Yemen

THE mother of Chairman Salem Robaya Ali of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who is about 70, called at the residence of the Chinese medical team on September 11 to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. On September 14 she went specially to the capital Aden to make a condolence call at the Chinese Embassy. She told Ambassador Tsui Chien: "We were as grieved as you are when we learnt of the death of Chairman Mao. We will never forget the many good things the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao have done for Democratic Yemen." Over 1,000 workers at the Aden Textile, Printing and Dyeing Mill were deeply grieved upon learning the sad news. Many wore black armbands. A black streamer with an inscription in white letters running across the front gate of the mill expressed the condolences of all the workers there on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. A memorial meeting was held at the mill.

### Syria

A SYRIAN, Abbas Shami, said in a newspaper article: "As for the Arabs, they have lost in him [Chairman Mao Tsetung] a great friend who had supported their just cause and that of all struggling peoples." Many of the Syrian friends who came to the Chinese Embassy to express condolences pointed out that the magnificent contributions made by Chairman Mao to the people of the whole world are immortal. Chairman Mao will live for ever not only in the hearts of the Chinese people but also in the hearts of the peoples of the whole world who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

### Yemen Arab Republic

MOHAMMED al-Maisah, a leading member of the editorial department of the paper *Al Thorah* in the Yemen Arab Republic, wrote a prose poem in tribute to Chairman Mao Tsetung: "Mao Tsetung will always be a radiant red sun, a never-setting red sun shining over Peking..." Many patients in the Sanaa Republic Hospital learnt the news of the passing of Chairman Mao with great sorrow. They expressed their mourning in traditional ways, as the Yemeni people would mourn the passing of their own kinsfolk.

### Palestine

MANY Palestinian friends in Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Kuwait went to the Chinese embassies in these countries to express their grievous condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao. Anam Arafat, elder sister of Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, wrote in the condolence book at the Chinese Embassy in Cairo: "I sincerely mourn the loss of the great hero. It is a great loss to our revolution and the revolution of the free people." Tayeb Abdul Rahim Mahmoud, Director of



the "Voice of Palestine" in Cairo, wrote in the condolence book: Chairman Mao Tsetung was the great teacher not only of the great Chinese people but also of all the people of the world who aspire to freedom and liberation of land. For the Palestinian people, Mao Tsetung Thought is a force of inspiration and a beacon lighting up our way.

## The Congo

**C**ONGOLESE President Marien N'Gouabi presided over a memorial meeting on September 12 in Owando, capital of the Cuvette Region in northern Congo, to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Speaking at the meeting, he said that Chairman Mao Tsetung "is a great man who continued the work of Marx and Lenin, and made special contributions to the international proletarian revolution." Although Chairman Mao has died, he said, his revolutionary feats and thought "remain immortal not only for the Chinese but also for the revolutionaries of the world and for the Congolese in particular."

Also speaking at the meeting were leading members of Congolese trade unions, youth, women and other mass organizations as well as the Cuvette Regional Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour. They expressed deep grief over the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

At the mass meeting in memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung held in the Ewo District of the Cuvette Region on September 10, President N'Gouabi, who was there on an inspection tour, issued a Message to the Nation.

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

It said: "From the launching of the national-liberation struggle and the Long March to his death, Chairman Mao Tsetung 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. His glory recalls all the important moments in the history of revolutionary China."

It said: "At this moment of heart-rending sorrow, I can still hear the wise counsel that Chairman Mao Tsetung lavished on me during our meeting in Peking." "His image is for ever engraved in our memory, the image of an exceptional hero."

It said: "To the revolutionaries in the Congo and the world, Chairman Mao Tsetung will for ever remain the image and immortal symbol of the revolution. To us, his thought will be everlasting and will continue to guide our own revolutionary action."

In conclusion, the message said that the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, the Rev-

olutionary Government of the People's Republic of the Congo, all institutions in the Congo, the People's National Assembly, the Congolese Trade Unions Confederation, the Union of the Congolese Socialist Youth, the Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women and all the organizations of the anti-imperialist front extended, through the President, the deepest condolences to the family of the great deceased, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people.

The union of writers and artists of the second region of Brazzaville held a memorial meeting on September 17 which was attended by more than 1,000 people.

Addressing the meeting, the president of the union Miankenda Georga said: "Let us cherish the memory of, express our gratitude and pay respects to Chairman Mao Tsetung, great fighter and clear-sighted leader." Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung were recited by Congolese artists to express their deep condolences.

About 7,000 deeply grieved workers, peasants, soldiers, students and others called at the Chinese Embassy in Brazzaville to express condolences on Chairman Mao Tsetung's passing.

Silent processions were held in Nkayi city in the Bouenza Region and the Romono District in the Kouilou Region on September 14 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

## Ethiopia

**M**ORE than 100,000 people took part in a mass rally and parade in Addis Ababa on September 12 to mark the 2nd anniversary of Ethiopia's Revolution Day.

Addressing the rally, Teferi Bante, Chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, expressed condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He said: "At a time when we are celebrating the 2nd anniversary of our revolution, the revolutionary people everywhere are mourning the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The Ethiopian people join them in expressing this deeply felt sorrow."

He added: "Today — on our Revolution Day — we pay tribute to the lifelong struggle of this revolutionary teacher and the struggle of the entire Chinese people."

He said: "Although the death of Chairman Mao has deprived the revolutionary peoples of the world of his physical presence, they remain fortified by the knowledge that the legacy of the revolutionary achievements and thoughts that he left behind will be with them for ever."

"The Ethiopian people will draw instructive lessons from the lifelong struggle of Chairman Mao," he noted.

A number of paraders held aloft portraits of Chairman Mao Tsetung bordered with black crepe. Some held placards reading: "We are deeply grieved by the passing away of Chairman Mao!" "Although Chairman Mao has passed away, his works will remain for ever!" "Down with feudalism, imperialism and

bureaucratic-capitalism!" and "The struggle of the Ethiopian people will be victorious!"

In the days of mourning, people of all walks of life in Ethiopia poured into the Chinese Embassy in Addis Ababa to express their condolences. Fifteen employees of the Ethiopian Ministry of Public Works and Housing said in their letter of condolence that Chairman Mao's scientific thought and teachings would guide them to victory; this held true for all oppressed people, particularly those of the third world who suffered untold miseries under the shackles of feudalism, imperialism and Zionism.

## Zambia

**Z**AMBIAN President Kenneth David Kaunda presided over a grand memorial meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung at Mulungushi Rock in Central Province, Zambia, on September 18.

Among those attending the meeting were A.G. Zulu, General Secretary of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia; E.H. Mudenda, Prime Minister; members of the UNIP Central Committee; cabinet ministers; senior Party and government officials and officers and delegates to the coming session of the National Council of the UNIP.

The memorial meeting began at 8:30 a.m. local time. Funeral music was played and a 21-gun salute was fired. All participants observed three minutes of silence in memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Speaking at the meeting, President Kaunda said: "The Chinese people are our dependable friends. The tragic loss of their beloved and respected leader is also a loss to the United National Independence Party and the people of Zambia."

He said: "We mourn him because he is a great revolutionary leader of our friendly people. We mourn him as a true friend, a friend in the sunshine of success and in the period of trouble and despair."

President Kaunda said: "Chairman Mao is gone, but his spirit continues to inspire us to more victories in our revolution. Chairman Mao is gone, but may the friendship he helped build between the people of China and Zambia live and flourish for generations to come."

At 9:00 a.m. local time (3:00 p.m. Peking time when a solemn memorial meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung started in Tien An Men Square), President Kaunda asked all present to stand in silent tribute for three minutes again because, as he pointed out, the entire Chinese people were deeply mourning Chairman Mao at that moment.

Many Zambian workers, students, and people from various circles as well as freedom fighters of African liberation movements called at the Chinese Embassy in Lusaka or at the residences of Chinese technical and engineering personnel working in Zambia to express their deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

A Zambian friend said in a letter of condolence: Through Chairman Mao Tsetung's principled leadership

and his uncompromising stand against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and social-imperialism, he endeared himself and the Chinese people to the majority of the oppressed Africans.

A Namibian freedom fighter wrote in the book of condolence: "Chairman Mao was loved by all true revolutionaries all over the world. We all remain inspired by him. He is not dead for he lives on in the hearts of the revolutionary people and all the oppressed people who are struggling for liberation, including the people of Namibia."

## Equatorial Guinea

**T**HE Equatorial Guinean Government held a memorial meeting in Bata and another in Malabo to deeply mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

At the meeting in front of the Presidential Residence in Bata on September 11, President Masie Nguema Biyogo made a memorial speech. He said that Chairman Mao Tsetung was a great revolutionary and a great friend of the Equatorial Guinean people. "The great Chairman Mao Tsetung has left us, yet his spirit is immortal." "There is a close relationship between Equatorial Guinea and China. This friendly relationship was created by Chairman Mao Tsetung," he said.

President Masie expressed the firm conviction that "the Chinese people will surely follow Chairman Mao's teachings and carry on his unfinished cause through to the end."

The memorial meeting in Malabo, the capital, took place on September 15. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Friendship With All Peoples Nguema Esono Nchama delivered a memorial speech on behalf of President Masie, the Central Committee of the National United Workers Party and the Government of Equatorial Guinea. He said: "We will for ever cherish the memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung, great friend of the Equatorial Guinean people." He said that after the attainment of independence and especially at the most difficult moment in consolidating the independence in Equatorial Guinea, the late Chairman and his people continuously extended solidarity and support to the country which were conducive to achieving victory.

Attending the Malabo meeting were government ministers, members of the Central Committee of the National United Workers Party, other senior officials and people of all walks of life, about a thousand in all.

## Benin

**A**NATIONAL memorial meeting was held by the Revolutionary Military Government of the People's Republic of Benin and the Party of the Popular Revolution of Benin on September 18 to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Benin President Mathieu Kerekou, government ministers, members of the Central Committee of the Party of the Popular Revolution and over one thousand representatives from various circles attended the meeting.

President Kerekou delivered a memorial speech. He stressed: "We have gathered this morning in this Great Hall of the People in the Presidential Palace of the Republic to pay, on behalf of all the Benin people, a national, solemn tribute to the memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung."

President Kerekou said that under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung the great Chinese Communist Party "led the heroic and friendly Chinese people to the fundamental victory over all the reactionary forces inside and outside China, thus liberating a quarter of mankind."

He said: "It is an internationalist national duty for us, the Benin revolutionaries, to honour the memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung." He added: We should turn our profound sorrow for the demise of an eminent revolutionary into a pledge to forge ahead in our national-liberation struggle.

Concluding his speech, President Kerekou shouted: "Eternal glory to Chairman Mao Tsetung!" "Long live the active friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the Chinese and Benin peoples!"

Memorial meetings to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung were also held on the morning of September 18 in the capitals of all the provinces as well as in all the centres of the urban and rural districts of the country.

## Sierra Leone

A SEMINAR to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung was jointly organized in Freetown on September 17 by the Central Committee of the All People's Congress (A.P.C.) of Sierra Leone, the A.P.C. Youth League, the A.P.C. Women's Organization and the Sierra Leone-China Friendship Society.

Attending the seminar were A.P.C. Assistant National General Secretary D.F. Shears, wife of President Siaka Stevens Mrs. Rebecca Stevens, wife of Vice-President Sorie Ibrahim Koroma Mrs. Mabinty Koroma, Vice-President of the A.P.C. Youth League J.S. Sankoh, Secretary-General of the A.P.C. Women's Organization K.O. Cozier, Chairman of the Sierra Leone-China Friendship Society F.L. Sesay, and friends from all circles.

D.F. Shears presided over the seminar.

J.S. Sankoh pointed out in his speech: "All the victories of the Chinese people were achieved under the leadership of Chairman Mao." In her speech, K.O. Cozier said: "I am greatly convinced that the selfless determination, the sacrifices Chairman Mao made and his great works will go down in the annals of history." F.L. Sesay spoke highly of the great contributions made by Chairman Mao to the world revolution. He said: "I am convinced that the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought will for ever illuminate the road of advance of the Chinese people and the third world countries. Chairman Mao Tsetung was the rescuer of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the

people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism, and pushed the history of mankind forward. He was the greatest Marxist of our contemporary era."

The seminar concluded with the holding of a traditional Sierra Leonean vigil-keeping ceremony from 10:00 p.m. on September 17 till the small hours of September 18.

On September 11, over 350 local workers and technicians working on the national stadium held a memorial meeting at its construction site.

Many Sierra Leonean people in various provinces called at the places where the Chinese technical personnel were working to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Some came braving heavy rains and many others came from afar with their families. They expressed their firm confidence that the friendship between the Sierra Leonean and Chinese peoples will surely be strengthened daily.

## Nigeria

SEVERAL hundred people from various circles in Lagos, the Nigerian capital, held a memorial meeting on September 18 to deeply mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The meeting was sponsored by a committee of friends composed of four Nigerian friendly personages.

A memorial speech drafted by the sponsors was read out at the meeting. It said: The passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung "has plunged the entire people of the world into profound grief." He was "a great supporter of the national-liberation movements in all continents" and "a true successor to the theories of Marx, Engels and Lenin."

It continued: "The brilliant success scored by him in the process of emancipating one-quarter of the human race has made Mao Tsetung a teacher and inspirer of all mankind." "He has proved conclusively that only through self-reliance can the countries of the third world achieve progress within the context of real independence."

It also pointed out that in world affairs, China under the leadership of Chairman Mao defeated "the strategy of nuclear blackmail that lay behind the nuclear non-proliferation treaty" and pursued a "policy of aid without hegemony."

After the memorial speech was read out, a dozen representatives from all walks of life also spoke acclaiming the immense contributions of Chairman Mao Tsetung. A. Efunkoya, Chairman of the Nigerian Table Tennis Association and medical doctor, said that Chairman Mao Tsetung was "a great organizer and leader of the Chinese people. His greatness can be gleaned from many attributes he showed at various times during his many years of devoted service to his nation — China, and to the people of the world." He said: Respected Chairman Mao Tsetung has left us, "but his great spirit will live and march on for centuries."

Editor-in-Chief of the Nigerian monthly magazine *Afriscopes* Uche Chukumerije in his speech paid tribute

to Chairman Mao's success in uniting the 800 million Chinese people. He stressed that the African countries and people should also strengthen their unity in the struggle against racism, colonialism and imperialism.

## Tanzania

**O**VER ten thousand young people held a silent procession in Dar-es-Salaam on September 18 with five members of the Youth League of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) carrying a huge portrait of the late Chairman Mao in the van. Led by TANU leaders Diwani, Mukuchika, W. Bgoya and Mbakileki, the procession marched slowly from the TANU Youth League Headquarters through the main streets to the Chinese Embassy. The marchers were composed of fighters of the People's Defence Forces, National Servicemen, young workers, peasants and students.

Some of the placards held by the marchers read: "We are deeply grieved at the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung!" and "Long live Mao Tsetung Thought!" When the marchers gathered in front of the embassy's mourning hall, Member of the Central Committee of the TANU Youth League Bgoya read a letter of condolence in the name of the Youth League.

Similar silent processions were also held in various regions of Tanzania on September 17 and 18.

In the city of Tabora in the northwest, 25,000 people from all walks of life staged a silent march on September 16. Tanzanian national flags flew at half-mast throughout the city that day. The marchers walked slowly to the residence of the Chinese medical team, where they held a mourning ceremony.

In other places many people, including officials and civilians, called at the residences of members of the Chinese medical and agro-technical teams to deeply mourn the death of Chairman Mao.

In Zanzibar, over 10,000 young men and women held a silent procession on September 18 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. They carried placards reading "We in Tanzania mourn the death of a revolutionary of the world!" and "The death of Mao Tsetung is a great loss to the revolutionaries the world over!"

Marching at the head of the procession were S. Bakari and Kheri Yusuf, leaders of the Youth League of the Afro-Shirazi Party (A.S.P.). When the marchers came through the main streets to the gate of the Chinese Consulate in Zanzibar, General Secretary of the A.S.P. Youth League Kheri Yusuf read a condolence message on behalf of the League's Central Committee.

## Guinea

**G**UINEAN government leaders and people of all strata have deeply mourned the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

On September 9, President Sekou Toure, Madame Toure and Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy and on September 12, accompanied by members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and government

ministers, they laid a wreath and stood in silent tribute at the Heroes' Monument in People's Palace Square in Conakry to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Memorial meetings were held by the governments and the people in Labe, Mamou, Kindia and other administrative regions of Guinea to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The head of the surgical department of Ignace-deen Hospital in Conakry told the Chinese doctors working there: "Chairman Mao was a great fighter. His thought is a beacon illuminating the advance of the oppressed peoples of the world. All he did are in their interest and his death is an immense loss to them."

Many Guinean friends wrote in the condolence book when they called at the Chinese Embassy. A Guinean soldier wrote: "Chairman Mao is the standard-bearer of the oppressed class the world over. We Africans will fight on and follow for ever the road he led. I am resolved to advance along the road guided by Mao Tsetung Thought."

Editor-in-Chief Ousmane Bangoura of Radio Conakry said to the Chinese embassy staff: "Chairman Mao has gone, but his spirit and thoughts will continue to guide us in our advance. He will live not only in the hearts of the Chinese people, but also in the hearts of the Guinean people. Chairman Mao is the red sun that will shine for ever in the hearts of the world's people."

## Algeria

**M**OHAMED Farrah, General Director of the National Bureau of Fairs and Foreign Trade, said: "The whole Algeria most deeply mourned the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung."

On hearing the news of the death of Chairman Mao, Director of the Hospital of Medea Department Abdel Kader said with deep grief to head of the Chinese medical team: "Chairman Mao has not passed away. His thought has taken deep root in the hearts of the new generation." Ablizak, veteran of the war of liberation who works in the dispensary of the hospital, said to the Chinese doctors: "Chairman Mao supported us at our most difficult time and continued to support us after our victory in the war of resistance against France. The news of his death filled me with extreme sorrow. Chairman Mao will live on for ever in my heart and in the hearts of the Algerian people."

When the news of the passing of Chairman Mao reached Saida Hospital, silence prevailed in the wards. Instead of telling the Chinese doctors their state of health, the patients offered them condolences on the death of Chairman Mao and shared their sorrow. Governments, councils, branches of the National Liberation Front, military regions and workers, youth, women and veteran organizations at departmental and municipal levels in Saida sent delegations to the residence of the Chinese medical team to express condolences on the death of Chairman Mao. They praised Chairman Mao

as "a great name in history," "a light and a guide to liberty" and "a symbol of revolution."

The people in Arris, where the first shots against the aggressors in the anti-French war were fired, were stricken with deep grief over the death of Chairman Mao. Abadou Said, Secretary of the Batna Branch of the National Liberation Front, in his message of condolence praised Chairman Mao as "a predominant figure of the world revolutionary movement and the principal architect of the Chinese revolution." The passing of Chairman Mao "is an immense loss to the friendly Chinese people and to the revolutionaries all over the world," he said. Algerian friend Khelifa said: "Chairman Mao, you are and will always be the never-setting red sun in our hearts."

## Egypt

MANY Egyptian friends wept as they stood in silent tribute before the portrait of Chairman Mao Tsetung to the strains of funeral music during their condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy in Cairo. An Egyptian woman wrote in the condolence book: "Mao Tsetung restored dignity to his motherland in a short period of time and made her an example of implementing the noble principles for which the whole humanity has been struggling." An Egyptian student wrote: "With the departure of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the world lost one of its dearest leaders." Professor Mohamed Kaader wrote in the condolence book: "The death of Chairman Mao Tsetung is a great loss to the whole world, particularly to us oppressed people who are craving for progress, peace and justice."

## Tunisia

AT the place where the Chinese medical team is working, the outpatient department and wards were permeated with an atmosphere of deep grief. The outpatients forgot their own illnesses and expressed their condolences in a low voice to the Chinese doctors. A youth wrote in the condolence book at the Chinese Embassy: "Chairman Mao will always inspire us in carrying through to the end the struggle against Zionism, racism, colonialism and hegemonism!"

## The Sudan

MORE than 2,100 people went to the Chinese Embassy and places where Chinese personnel work to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. On September 12, a peasant of over 60 walked eight kilometres from a suburb of Khartoum to pay silent tribute before the portrait of Chairman Mao at the Chinese Embassy. At the Hassaheisa Friendship Textile Mill in Gezira Province, many workers and staff wore black cloth on their chests in mourning. A message of condolence written by the workers of the mill to their Chinese friends said: "The theories Chairman Mao left to the Chinese people belong to all countries and people of the world. . . . His thinking is a beacon light for generations to come."

## Ghana

A GHANAIAN student walked dozens of miles to the Chinese Embassy to make a condolence call. With tears in his eyes, he asked Chinese friends for a copy of Chairman Mao's works as an expression of his mourning for the Chairman. Another Ghanaian friend who had visited Chairman Mao's native place in Shaoshan and the site of the National Institute of Peasant Movement in Kwangchow was extremely distressed. He said: "The death of Chairman Mao Tsetung is a great loss to the whole world. He made contributions to us with his revolutionary spirit in fighting against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Chairman Mao is the greatest man of our era." Still another Ghanaian friend Edusei who had met Chairman Mao twice said: "Chairman Mao had much concern for the struggle of the African people. After Ghana's independence, the People's Republic of China under the leadership of Chairman Mao offered us selfless assistance. When Ghana was in difficulty, some countries pressed for the repayment of debts, but China had never asked for a cent. Chairman Mao's decision to assist in the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway is a support and contribution to the cause of liberation of the African people."

## Mauritania

A NUMBER of Mauritanian friends could not restrain their grief and wept before the portrait of the late Chairman Mao Tsetung in the mourning hall of the Chinese Embassy in Nouakchott. A Mauritanian worker presented a wreath of fresh flowers bearing the words "Eternal glory to Chairman Mao!" A Mauritanian journalist wrote in the condolence book at the Chinese Embassy: "Chairman Mao has passed away, but his thoughts will be immortal and will be a beacon lighting up the road for the international proletariat and the peoples of the world in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all the moribund forces." Many Mauritanian friends called at the residence of the Chinese technicians working at the M'Pourie State Farm to offer deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. A peasant of over 50 said to them: "Chairman Mao worked for the well-being not only of the Chinese people, but also of the African and Mauritanian people. The M'Pourie plain, formerly a wasteland, has been transformed into fertile fields cultivated with rice with the aid of China under the leadership of Chairman Mao."

## Togo

IN Lome, the Togolese capital, the news of the passing of Chairman Mao evoked deep sorrow among workers, employees, students and other people. Togo Television in a special programme broadcast their statements. One of them said: "The death of Chairman Mao brought me grief. I love Chairman Mao very much, because he did a lot for Africa." Another said: "The passing of Chairman Mao is a loss to Africa and the whole world."

## Niger

**WORKERS**, peasants, government officials and personages of other circles in Niger streamed to the Chinese Embassy or called on their Chinese friends to express their profound sorrow at the passing of Chairman Mao. They extolled the brilliant achievements of Chairman Mao Tsetung in their inscriptions in the condolence book or in conversations with their Chinese friends. They pointed out that Chairman Mao was "the greatest man of the contemporary era," "the standard-bearer in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism," "the great leader of the oppressed people and oppressed nations" and "the great teacher of the people of the third world." The director of the National Museum of Niger wrote in the condolence book: "Chairman Mao Tsetung is the symbol of dignity, freedom and progress for the people of various countries who are opposing superpower hegemonism."

## Madagascar

**I**N these sorrowful days, officials and people in the capital of Madagascar called at the Chinese Embassy to express their condolences and write inscriptions in the condolence book. A student wrote: "The road opened up by Chairman Mao Tsetung is one of resolute struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism and a bright road for the cause of emancipation and revolution of the oppressed people." In Mahitsy Hospital where a Chinese medical team is working, Malagasy doctors, nurses and patients as well as inhabitants living in the neighbourhood expressed to the Chinese medical personnel their sincere condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

## Somalia

**T**HOUSANDS of workers, young people, women, students, teachers, doctors and local residents called at the Chinese Embassy to express their condolences. The mourners stood with extreme sorrow in silent tribute before the portrait of Chairman Mao. A young man wrote in the condolence book: "The late Chairman Mao Tsetung made immortal contributions to the world today." "We must tell the reactionaries and the enemies of Mao Tsetung that China will act as before. Mao Tsetung is still alive because the people everywhere are studying quotations from him," he noted.

## Namibia

**A** NUMBER of refugees from Namibia illegally occupied by the South African authorities said in a letter of condolence to the Chinese Embassy in Kenya: "Comrade Mao, although in his resting place, will remain a vivid memory in our hearts. He was a beloved leader not only of the great Chinese nation, but of all suffering masses of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and indeed of the world at large." "Comrade Mao Tsetung has always enlightened our minds against our No. 1 enemies: imperialism, neo-colonialism, and new and threatening social-imperialism."

## Uganda

**M**ANY Ugandan friends expressed to the Chinese embassy personnel their deep condolences over the death of Chairman Mao. One of them said: "The passing away of Chairman Mao is a great loss not for the Chinese people alone, but for the whole world and particularly for the oppressed and struggling nations." Another friend said: "Mao Tsetung Thought is still guiding struggling people in Africa, Asia, Latin America and elsewhere in their resolute fight against the shameful shackles of imperialism and colonialism."

## Zaire

**M**ANY Zairian friends working together with the Chinese agro-technical group and the Chinese medical team or at the construction site of the People's Palace went to the residences of their Chinese colleagues to extend their condolences on hearing the news of Chairman Mao's passing.

In the condolence book in the Chinese Embassy, Mokolo Wa Mpombo, Chief Advisor to the Presidency of the Republic, wrote: "Chairman Mao has left us but his thought remains eternal." Adame Diagne, Secretary-General of the Union of African Railways, wrote: "Chairman Mao Tsetung is a great helmsman of China's revolution whose exceptional dimension has pushed forward the history of the peoples of the whole world and particularly the African people's struggle for development."

## Chad

**A** COLLEGE student wrote: "The Chinese people have lost their leader, mankind has lost a great man and the freedom-loving people have lost a teacher." A staff member of the state-owned trade company wrote: "For the third world and oppressed peoples, Chairman Mao is still alive because his thought is eternal."

## Upper Volta

**T**HE news of Chairman Mao Tsetung's death plunged many friends in Upper Volta into profound sorrow. A responsible member of the Upper Volta Association for Friendship With the Peoples said: "The passing of the illustrious Chairman Mao is a shock to the people of various countries and, in particular, to the people of the third world. They have lost a best teacher." An official in the Ministry of Rural Development said: "The works of Chairman Mao will for ever be engraved in golden letters in the annals of the revolutionaries throughout the world."

## Guinea-Bissau

**F**RIENDS of all circles gave a high appraisal of the tremendous contributions made by Chairman Mao to the cause of liberation of the oppressed people the world over. Marao Mane, Mayor of Bafata, said to a member of the Chinese water conservancy study team: "Like the Chinese comrades, I am in extreme sorrow."

these days. Please convey my condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung." Governor of Cacheu Province Braima Baugura said to Chinese medical workers: "Chairman Mao Tsetung is not only the great leader and teacher of the Chinese people, but also the liberator of the oppressed people of the world." "The works and great thought of Chairman Mao will live for ever in the hearts of the people in China and Guinea-Bissau and the revolutionary people the world over."

## Peru

**P**EOPLE of various circles in Lima and other parts of Peru have honoured in various ways the memory of the late Chairman Mao Tsetung.

About 2,000 representatives of workers, peasants and students from some remote places, inhabitants in the capital and many Peruvian friends of various other social strata have paid condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy in Lima.

From September 13 to 18, miners in Central Peru attended various functions to mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung. A big memorial meeting was held by miners in the mining zone of Cerro de Pasco on September 18.

The Peruvian-Chinese Cultural Institute and several other organizations arranged various functions to pay homage to Chairman Mao Tsetung. About 500 students drove to the Chinese Embassy on September 17. Holding aloft portraits of Chairman Mao Tsetung, they observed silence with raised hands in front of the embassy gate. Their representatives then offered condolences in the mourning hall. After that, they joined their fellow students in shouting: "Eternal glory to the great revolutionary teacher Mao Tsetung!" "He lives in the hearts of the people!" and other slogans.

Five memorial meetings were held on September 9 at San Marcos University, the biggest national institute of higher learning in Peru. About 20,000 students wearing black armbands attended these meetings. A communique distributed at the meetings said that Chairman Mao was the unique and indisputable teacher of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are struggling to free themselves from the fetters of colonial and semi-colonial oppression by the two superpowers.

Peruvian friends of cultural and scientific circles also honoured the memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung by holding memorial meetings and showing films featuring the great achievements of New China in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Upon learning the sad news of the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung, five painters in Ayacucho collectively painted in one day a four-metre-high portrait of Chairman Mao. Since September 13, each day some 500 inhabitants of Ayacucho have paid homage to Chairman Mao Tsetung before this portrait.

At a memorial meeting arranged by the Federation of University Students of Peru, a communique was distributed which said: "Chairman Mao's contributions are not limited to the Chinese revolution. Mao Tsetung

was the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time." Chairman Mao's theoretical contribution to the solution of the problems of the world revolution in our epoch "is inestimable." "His contribution to the struggle against Soviet and world revisionism and his theoretical contributions to socialist construction, to the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and above all in the ten years of the Proletarian Cultural Revolution are also of unique importance." In Peru's Comas District, Primary School No. 2059 at New Year Village named its 1971-76 grade "Mao Tsetung classes" in memory of the great teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. In Cusco, an ancient town of Incan civilization, 2,000 workers, students, teachers and other citizens, holding portraits of Chairman Mao and red banners, marched two kilometres in silence to pay homage to the memory of Chairman Mao. This was followed by a memorial meeting of over 5,000 people the following day.

## Panama

**N**EARLY 200 people from various circles in Panama City held a rally on September 18 to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao.

Carlos Perez Herrera, Member of the Panamanian National Legislation Commission, said at the meeting that the Panamanian people, who are fighting for the recovery of full sovereignty over part of their territory — the Canal Zone — take Chairman Mao as an example of fighting. To the Panamanian people, he said, "this revolutionary teacher still lives, and will live for ever." He added that Chairman Mao's thought will be an unquenchable torch that will for ever illuminate the coming generations.

Alvaro Menendez Franco, a Panamanian friend who was received by Chairman Mao during his visit to China, pointed out that Chairman Mao Tsetung was the teacher and great helmsman of the world revolution. The example he set, the road he took, his guiding thought, the numerous battles he fought, his plainness, great wisdom, and full devotion to the international proletariat "are all the legacies which he left to us." He said: The tears shed by the world's people for the death of Chairman Mao "have converged into thousands of rivers." They are firmly convinced that the banner of Chairman Mao Tsetung will never fall and that this banner will guide the various peoples of the world to liberation by combining the universal truth of Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete revolutionary practice of the various countries.

## Venezuela

**M**ORE than 2,000 people gathered in a hall of Central University of Venezuela on September 24 to honour the memory of the late Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Armando Diaz, one of the organizers of the memorial meeting, said in a speech that Chairman Mao was not only the founder of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the

People's Republic of China but also a great teacher of the revolutionary peoples of the world. "Mao Tsetung Thought is Marxism-Leninism of our epoch," he declared.

He dwelt upon Chairman Mao's contributions to the development of Marxism-Leninism and pointed out that Chairman Mao integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's revolutionary practice. He warmly praised Chairman Mao for leading the struggle against modern revisionism and to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

Other speakers at the meeting paid high tribute to Chairman Mao's magnificent contributions to the revolution in China and the world. They stressed that although Chairman Mao has passed away, his teachings will live in perpetuity. They expressed the determination to follow his teachings and carry on the struggle against the two superpowers.

On September 18, more than 100 Venezuelan workers in Caracas also held a memorial meeting for Chairman Mao.

The Socialist League of Venezuela held a meeting of more than 500 people in Caracas on October 1 to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Speaking at the meeting, President of the League Carmelo Laborit pointed out: Chairman Mao wrote the most glorious pages in the Chinese annals. He led the Chinese people to victory by his deeds and thought, and under his guidance, oppression and enslavement in China were eliminated. Carmelo Laborit also praised Chairman Mao for persisting in the struggle against Soviet revisionism, and for his glorious achievements in personally initiating and leading China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

A memorial meeting to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung was also held by Chinese residents in Venezuela.

## Dominican Republic

WHEN the news of the passing of Chairman Mao reached the Dominican Republic, a mechanic in Santo Domingo told his colleagues: "Today is a day of great sorrow for us poor people of the world, the great revolutionary Mao Tsetung passed away!" The Dominican National Union of Revolutionary Students broadcast through loudspeakers The Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country issued by 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, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Many people listened with grief and as soon as the broadcast ended they sang in unison *The Internationale*. Memorial meetings were then held by the various groups affiliated to the Union and the Flavio Suero Student Front on September 9 and the following day. On the square in front of the Department of

Engineering and Architecture of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo, Dominican friends posted a big portrait of Chairman Mao against a red cloth embroidered with golden thread and framed with black crepe, and the slogan reading: "Eternal glory to the great leader and revolutionary teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung!"

## Colombia

AT a meeting held in Bogota, Marcelo Torres, National Leader of the Independent and Revolutionary Workers' Movement, read out a statement signed by representatives of five organizations paying homage to Chairman Mao for his contributions to the cause of the world revolution. The participants held aloft a big streamer inscribed with the words: "Eternal glory to the teacher of the proletariat Comrade Mao Tsetung!" The Movement called upon its members to launch a campaign for the diffusion, research and study of Mao Tsetung Thought in the light of the specific conditions in Colombia "as the best homage to his memory."

The Independent and Revolutionary Workers' Movement of Colombia issued a press communique which said that the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung brought deep grief to all the Communists, workers and peoples and nations cherishing freedom, peace and progress in the world.

The communique expressed "the firm resolve to turn our sorrow into strength in order to contribute to the fulfilment of the historic tasks befalling the proletariat and people of Colombia. This will be our best homage to the memory of Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the epoch whose thought is the beacon light of the world revolution."

## Mexico

IN the days of mourning the passing of Chairman Mao, Mexican friends held memorial meetings, lectures and photo exhibitions eulogizing the monumental contributions of Chairman Mao. In a country where agriculture is of great importance, the Mexican people feel Chairman Mao's teachings on peasants' movement and agricultural development particularly dear to their hearts. At a memorial meeting, a 58-year-old peasant from the rural area of Puebla, Rogelio Soto Quevedo, had this to say: "Farmers like ourselves in Mexico and Latin America as a whole should study the thought of Chairman Mao." He also said that the New China today sets "an example for the peoples of the third world." At another memorial meeting in Mexico City, Felipe Pardinias, a professor of the National Autonomous University of Mexico who had been to China three times, gave an account of how Chairman Mao led the Chinese peasants to advance on the road to collectivization of agriculture, adding: "On the question of rural revolution, Chairman Mao had performed gigantic exploits. His teachings will for ever be followed."

(To be continued.)