

PEKING REVIEW

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August 9, 1976

Brave Fight Against Earthquake

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What Does the Situation Show One Year After the European Security Conference?

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President Khama Ends China Visit

President Seretse Khama, Lady Khama and other distinguished guests from the Republic of Botswana wound up their official visit to China and left Peking on August 9 to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were seen off by Premier Hua Kuo-feng and others at the airport where a grand send-off ceremony was held.

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation between China and Botswana was signed on August 8 by Premier Hua Kuo-feng and President Khama on behalf of their respective governments.

Besides visiting Peking, President Khama and his party, in the company of Minister of Communications Yeh Fei, toured Shanghai, Changsha, Shaoshan, Nanking and other places where they received a warm welcome from the local people.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and President Khama continued talks on August 8 after the President returned to Peking. During the talks, President Khama extended profound solicitude and cordial regards to the Chinese Government and people on the strong earthquake which had hit the Tangshan-Fengnan area.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary

Premier Hua Kuo-feng on August 6 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary made a stopover at Peking on his way to the forthcoming conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries in Colombo.

Iranian Princess Ashraf Pahlavi Visits China

On the eve of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic

relations between China and Iran, Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, sister of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran, paid an official visit to China from July 21 to August 1 at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi had visited China on two previous occasions and made important contributions to the development of friendly relations between both countries. Her third visit has further promoted the development of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

During her stay in Peking, the Princess met Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua. The two sides exchanged views on the further strengthening of the relations between the two countries and international issues of common concern.

Li Su-wen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet on July 21 in honour of Princess Ashraf Pahlavi and other distinguished guests from Iran. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien also feted them.

On July 23 Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy in Peking Djavad Rajabzadeh gave a banquet at the order of Princess Ashraf Pahlavi.

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi said at the banquet: The relations between our two countries enjoy particularly salubrious conditions, because Iran and China are the earliest founders of the cultures and civilizations of human society. The cultural and economic links which date back to ancient times have provided still more favourable conditions for furthering mutual understanding today. In other words, the vestiges left over by the ancient Silk Road, as ties of friendship, have brought the hearts of our peoples together.

Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. Li Su-wen said at the banquet: Our talks provide

further proof that we share many points in common on a great number of major international issues. Though with different social systems, our countries both belong to the third world. We are both opposed to outside aggression and interference and are determined to safeguard our own national independence and state sovereignty. In this common struggle, we need mutual sympathy and support. Precisely because of this, both sides attach great importance to the further consolidation and growth of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Iran. We are convinced that, with our common efforts, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries are bound to enjoy increasingly broad prospects.

Besides Peking, the distinguished Iranian guests visited Kweilin, Chengtu and Lhasa.

Vice-Premier Sun Chien Returns From Zambia and Tanzania

Vice-Premier Sun Chien and the Chinese Government Delegation led by him returned to Peking by special plane on July 30 after a friendly visit to Zambia and Tanzania. They were greeted at the airport by Vice-Premiers Chang Chun-chiao and Ku Mu and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ulanfu.

After attending the Tanzam Railway hand-over ceremony the Chinese delegation paid a friendly visit to the two African countries. During its stay in Zambia (July 13 to 19), Zambian President Kaunda and Secretary General of the United National Independence Party Zulu separately received and had warm and friendly conversations with Vice-Premier Sun Chien and other members of the delegation. It held talks with Zambian Prime Minister Mudenda and government ministers on further strengthening and developing friendly relations and co-operation between

the two countries and on international issues of common interest.

In the company of Zambian Prime Minister Mudenda, Vice-Premier Sun Chien and his party visited Lusaka, Chingola, Kitwe and Livingstone. They were warmly received and welcomed by local officials and people.

During its stay in Tanzania (July 20 to 28), the delegation held sincere and friendly talks with President Nyerere, First Vice-President and Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council Jumbe, Second Vice-President and Prime Minister Kawa-wa on international issues of common interest and further strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

When it toured Mbeya, Dar-es-Salaam, Arusha and coastal regions and Zanzibar, the delegation visited the Tanzam Railway, factories, Ujamaa Village and the Ruvu National Service Camp. It was accorded a warm welcome by the Tanzanian people. The visitors were deeply impressed by the Tanzanian people's efforts to safeguard their national independence and by the successes they won in building their country.

During his stay in the two African countries, Vice-Premier Sun Chien made many speeches pledging the support of the Chinese Government and people for the struggle of the African people to win national liberation and the struggle of the African countries to consolidate political independence and achieve economic independence. He especially condemned the racist Vorster regime of South Africa for threatening and carrying out provocations against Zambia.

China's First Ocean Scientific Research

In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, two Chinese 10,000-ton-class ocean-going ships built specifically for making scientific research recently have successfully concluded research work over a vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean. This was the first

endeavour of its kind undertaken by China. The huge amount of first-hand multi-discipline materials obtained will contribute to the development of China's oceanographical work.

Subjects covered by this scientific research include marine hydrology, marine meteorology, marine chemistry, marine gravitation, seabed geology, seabed geomorphology, ship-to-shore telecommunications and navigation.

Before setting out on this mission, the workers, cadres, scientists and technicians conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's important instructions and exposed and repudiated Teng Hsiao-ping's crimes of pushing the revisionist line in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. They came to understand more clearly that in doing oceanographical research they must take class struggle as the key link and keep to the orientation of making their work serve proletarian politics. This in turn fired them with great determination to struggle with the elements, with the oceans and with superpower domination of the seas. Displaying the spirit of revolutionary heroism, they sailed to both the eastern and western hemispheres as well as north and south of the equator. While working for several weeks at sea, they overcame typhoons in the western Pacific and the sweltering heat around the equator, made their way across areas where conditions are complex, virtually without any navigation guides to go by. Braving storms, they collected a vast amount of samples, materials and data.

Applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to their work, they analysed and studied the internal and external causes of weather changes in the Pacific region and the objective laws governing them. This provides a reliable basis for giving accurate weather forecasts. Some of the results obtained have filled certain blanks in China's oceanographical study and some have reached advanced standards.

The apparatuses and equipment used were all designed, manufactured and installed in China. Tests in the

course of the scientific research have proved them to be up to requirements.

Tientsin-Shanghai Railway Double-Track

The 1,300-km. Tientsin-Shanghai Railway, a trunk line in east China running from Tientsin in the north to Shanghai in the south through Hopei, Shantung, Anhwei and Kiangsu Provinces, has been double-tracked. Joined with the double-tracked Peking-Tientsin line, it forms an important link between the capital and east China. Double-tracking the line will help greatly to develop industry and agriculture in the coastal areas, facilitate construction in China's hinterland and consolidate its national defence.

The Tientsin-Shanghai line was built early this century by imperialists to plunder China's wealth. The old railway was of poor quality and its installations and equipment were obsolete. After liberation, the line was renovated several times and its capacity markedly raised. But it still could not meet the needs of the country's developing national economy. Construction of the second track began in 1958. The project, however, virtually stopped in 1960 owing to the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. Work was resumed in the Great Cultural Revolution thanks to the criticism of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. The movements to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and to repulse Teng Hsiao-ping's Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts have heightened the builders' enthusiasm and thus given a big push to the project.

Apart from professional builders, local people along the line turned out in large numbers to help. Progress quickened in the second half of 1975. A year's hard work since then included the moving of 9,140,000 cubic metres of earth and stone for the roadbed and the building of more than 400 big and small bridges including a 5.7-kilometre-long one with 163 arches which spans the Yellow River at Tsinan. The double-tracking was completed ahead of schedule recently.

C.P.C. Central Committee's Message of Sympathy to Earthquake-Stricken Area

The Party committees and the revolutionary committees of Hopei Province and Tientsin and Peking municipalities, the Peking Military Area Command, the Hopei Provincial Military Area Command and the Peking Garrison and the Tientsin Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army as well as the Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels, the people of various nationalities and the P.L.A. commanders and fighters of Tangshan and its nearby stricken places:

A strong earthquake occurred in the Tangshan-Fengnan area on July 28, 1976 and affected Tientsin and Peking municipalities. It caused great losses to people's life and property, and Tangshan city, in particular, suffered extremely serious damages and losses. With great concern, our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee extend cordial sympathy to the people of various nationalities and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army afflicted by the earthquake.

The Central Committee believes that the people of various nationalities and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the move-

ment to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, will certainly bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, plunge into the anti-quake relief fight with a firm and indomitable will and develop production and rebuild their homes energetically and through self-reliance under the leadership of the provincial and municipal Party committees and revolutionary committees and the Party committees of the P.L.A. units and with the support and assistance of the people of the whole country.

The Central Committee calls on Communist Party members, Communist Youth League members, revolutionary cadres, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the earthquake-stricken area to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's important instructions, take class struggle as the key link, deepen the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, and unite to fight against the serious natural disaster. **Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory!**

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

July 28, 1976

Heroic People Are Invincible

A STRONG earthquake occurred recently in the Tangshan-Fengnan area of Hopei Province and affected the Tientsin-Peking area. Under the loving care of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and with the energetic support and assistance of the people throughout the country, the people in the stricken area have fought heroically and won great victories in the struggle to combat the quake and carry out relief work. We pay high tribute to the masses of the people and cadres who are fighting in the forefront and to the comrades of the People's Liberation Army, the medical teams and other fronts who are working to help the afflicted area.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield."** The recent grave natural disaster has tested and tempered our people. The masses and cadres in the stricken area are fearless and are

holding their heads high in the face of the disaster which hit them with deadly force. Full of confidence and militancy, they have displayed the revolutionary spirit that man will surely conquer nature; they have quickly organized themselves to rescue people and property, made every possible effort to ensure the livelihood of the masses, worked energetically to restore production, communications and transport and waged an unremitting struggle against this serious natural disaster.

In this struggle, the masses have cared for each other, and they have shown love for and helped each other, putting public interest before self-interest and the interest of others above their own. There are numerous moving examples of heroic deeds. Some workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have laid down their lives to rescue their class brothers. Leading cadres at various levels have been directing the struggle on the

spot, sharing the danger and hardships of the masses. Some leading comrades, though they themselves had been injured, plunged into the battle as soon as they were rescued. Large numbers of commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army have rushed to the seriously afflicted places to do rescue and relief work despite the great danger. Some medical workers, regardless of their own serious wounds, have worked with perseverance to rescue the injured. With their own deeds, the comrades carrying on the struggle against the earthquake and doing relief work have composed a magnificent song of revolutionary heroism.

The people throughout the country, whose hearts beat in unison with those of the afflicted people, regard the difficulties of the people in the stricken area as their own. They share the wishes and concern of the afflicted people. When one place is in difficulty, help comes from all sides. With regard to manpower and materials, top priority is given to the needs of the afflicted area and whatever is needed is provided. Some places which were afflicted themselves have done their utmost to assist the seriously hit area of their own accord. A large number of medical teams have rushed to the stricken area. Large quantities of medicines, food, clothing, building materials and other relief supplies are pouring into the afflicted area from all parts of the country. This makes a vivid scene of nationwide unity in relief efforts and embodies the great power of self-reliance and the lofty communist spirit of our people.

All this shows in a deep-going way that our heroic people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution are invincible, that our socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat has immense superiority and that the conscientious study by the

cadres and masses of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the restriction of bourgeois right, the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt have yielded fruitful results. Led by the Communist Party and guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our people can surmount any difficulty and create any miracle. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "No difficulties can prevent people from advancing; we can drive difficulties away provided we fight against them and held on to the end." The people in the afflicted area said proudly: "When there is a quake, we meet it with a revolution." "No hurricane can knock us down, and no strong earthquake can topple us. Be it hurricane or quake, we will be victorious."

At present, we should resolutely respond to the militant call of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's important instructions, take class struggle as the key link, deepen the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt and link it with the reality of class struggle and two-line struggle on various fronts, and score new victories in the anti-quake struggle and relief work. We have the strength, confidence and ability to defeat Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and also the strength, confidence and ability to conquer the serious natural disaster. We firmly believe that, with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as our guide, with leadership from the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and the Party committees at all levels and with the warm support of the people across the country, the people in the stricken area will surely surmount all difficulties, rebuild their homes and continue their triumphant advance along the broad road of socialism.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, August 2*)

Man Will Conquer Nature

People in Afflicted Area Fight Quake

A STRONG earthquake took place in the Tangshan-Fengnan area in eastern Hopei Province of north China at 03:42 hours on July 28. Relatively strong shocks were felt in Tientsin and Peking.

Figures released by the nation's network of seismological observatories specified the magnitude of the principal shock to be 7.5, with the epicentre at 39.4 degrees north latitude and 118.1 degrees east longitude. Damages of varying degrees were reported in the epicentral region.

After the quake, our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee showed great concern

for the people in the afflicted area. The Party Central Committee immediately sent a message of sympathy which was a great encouragement to the people there. The Hopei provincial Party committee, the Tientsin and Peking municipal Party committees and the Party organizations at various levels in the stricken area took emergency measures and led the masses in speedily fighting against the effects of the quake and in taking precautionary measures against possible future shocks. Leading comrades on the Hopei provincial Party committee rushed to the scene at the head of leading members of departments concerned to direct the work. Responsible comrades of the Tangshan prefectural Party

Central Delegation in Earthquake-Stricken Area

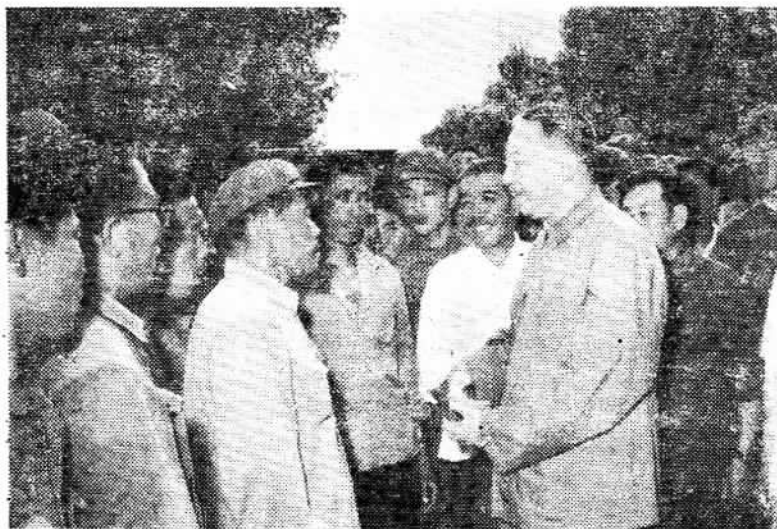
A CENTRAL delegation sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council, with Premier Hua Kuo-feng as the general leader, is touring places struck by the violent earthquake of July 28 to extend cordial sympathy to the victims, convey to them the tremendous solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, and encourage them to give play to the revolutionary spirit of hard work and self-reliance to develop production and rebuild their homes.

Deputy general leaders of the delegation are Comrades Chen Yung-kuei, Ulanfu, Kuo Yu-feng, Fan Tzu-yu, Chang Tsai-chien, Huang Yu-kun, Chang Tsung-hsun, Yang Chun-sheng, Hsieh Ching-yi, Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Hsu Cheng, Liu Tzu-hou and Ma Hui. The central delegation consists of three subdivisions for Tangshan, Tientsin and Peking respectively.

When the delegation left Peking, it was seen off at the airport by Party and state leaders Wang Hung-wen, Chiang Ching, Chen Hsi-lien, Wang Tung-hsing and Li Su-wen, and Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Cheng-wu.

After arriving in Tangshan which was seriously hit by the quake, Premier Hua Kuo-feng immediately went to the Kailan Coal Mine and the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company to tender sympathy to the masses. As soon as members of the three subdivisions reached the affected areas of Tangshan, Tientsin and Peking on July 30, they went to factories, mines, villages, army camps, offices, schools and hospitals. They called on quake victims, read aloud the message of sympathy from the Party Central Committee to the people in the stricken areas, conveyed the tremendous solicitude and cordial sympathy of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for the masses and cadres in the afflicted area, and encouraged them, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and under the leadership of the Party committees at various levels, to carry forward the revolutionary spirit that man will conquer nature, unite and help one another, work hard and dauntlessly plunge into the struggle to fight the effects of the quake and carry out relief work.

The broad masses of the people in the earthquake-stricken areas were deeply moved by the fact that



Premier Hua Kuo-feng extending cordial sympathy to quake victims at the Kailan Coal Mine.

Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee had sent the delegation to visit them. Wherever Premier Hua Kuo-feng and the delegation members went, people greeted them with warm handshakes. Many quake victims, with tears in their eyes, shouted: "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!" "Thank Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for their loving care!" They said: "At a time when we are in great difficulty, Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have sent armymen and medical teams to our rescue, bringing large quantities of goods and materials for us. Now the delegation is here among us, extending to us warm sympathy. Great are heaven and earth, but greater still is the kindness of the Party; deep are the rivers and seas, but deeper still is the kindness of Chairman Mao!" They expressed the determination that they would by deeds answer the loving care of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and the support rendered by the people throughout the country. Under the impetus of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and taking class struggle as the key link, they pledged to work hard and self-reliantly and fight in unity so as to restore production and rebuild their homes as soon as possible. They expressed the determination to fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.

(Hsinhua news dispatch, August 4)

committee, the Tangshan city Party committee and People's Liberation Army units stationed in the locality immediately set up command posts to lead the masses in fighting the aftereffects of the quake.

Scientific workers from the state seismological bureau and the Hopei provincial seismological bureau promptly went to the stricken area to conduct on-the-spot observation and keep an eye on developments.

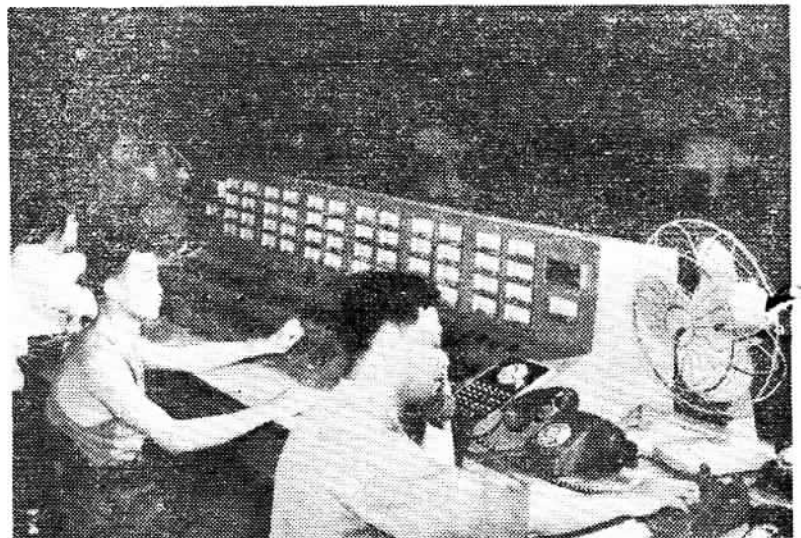


Cadres and workers of the Kailan Coal Mine studying the Party Central Committee's message of sympathy.



Reinforcing the Paiho River dam of the Miyun Reservoir on Peking's outskirts.

Commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. putting up a pontoon bridge to enable relief materials to flow into the stricken area.



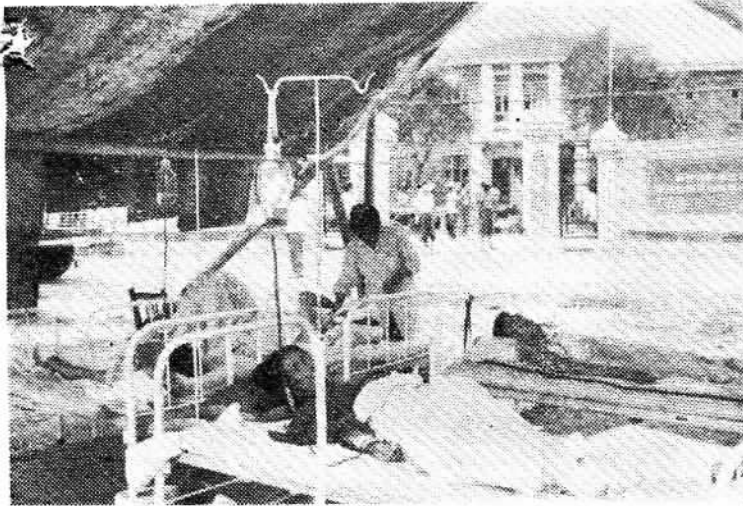
A power plant in Tientsin back in commission in less than two hours after the quake.

With soaring revolutionary spirit, the cadres and people of the afflicted Tangshan-Fengnan area are waging a heroic struggle to combat the natural disaster. Contingents of relief and rescue workers from other parts of Hopei Province and from some provinces, mu-

nicipalities and autonomous regions and units of the People's Liberation Army are carrying out relief work round the clock together with the local people. The whole area is filled with the revolutionary atmosphere of unity in struggle. This fully demonstrates the tre-



Worker-militia of Tangshan on patrol.



Tangshan medical workers putting up tents to treat the injured.



Members of Hsiao-chin-chuang Production Brigade on Tientsin's outskirts working the fields after the quake.

mendous superiority of China's socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It also shows the dauntless spirit of the Chinese people who are armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and are now advancing triumphantly in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the cadres and workers of the Kailan Coal Mine, the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company, the Tangshan Power Plant, the Tangshan No. 422 Cement Works and other factories and mines energetically helped the afflicted workers and their families and checked the damages done to the equipment and workshops so as to restore production as soon as possible. Most of the workers of Kailan who were underground when the quake struck returned safe and sound above ground and many among the masses were out of danger. Not long after the quake, members of the worker-militia of Tangshan were out patrolling the streets.

The people of Tangshan have displayed fine revolutionary heroism and revolutionary optimism. Members of Party committees at various levels have been in the van throughout the struggle. Many leading cadres of Party committees in the factories, mines and other industrial enterprises hurried to their respective units to direct the work of combating the aftereffects of the quake without so much as taking time to clean themselves of the mud on their bodies or find out what had happened to their own families. Party committee secretary Peng Hung of the Tangshan Power Plant who is nearly 60 fought his way free of debris and rushed to the plant without pausing to see how his aged mother and his children were. Communist Party members pledged that they would live up to their glorious name in these critical moments. They threw themselves into rescue work under the most hazardous circumstances. As soon as he was out of danger, Keng Fu-an, a Communist Party member of the Tangshan Colliery, flung himself into rescue work, with a portrait of Chairman Mao he had cut out of a pictorial in his bosom. His family had suffered casualties but he held back his grief. The workers displayed the spirit of fearing neither difficulties nor death. In order to maintain telephone contact with other parts of the country, seven comrades manning a post and telegraph station on the outskirts of Tangshan refused to go off duty, although their voices were hoarse and their eyes bloodshot and swollen. A

safety and rescue team of the Tangshan Colliery set out immediately after they received orders to open up an old ventilation shaft some five kilometres away. But when they got there they found that the electric winch was out of commission. With their hands and shoulders they used sheer force to open up the heavy doors of the shaft, thereby ensuring the safety of the miners.

After the earthquake tremors reached Peking, the indomitable urban and rural population plunged into anti-quake work while carrying on with their work and production. Water, electricity, coal and gas supply as well as telecommunications and transport in the city continued as usual. Foodstuff, vegetables and other daily necessities are being supplied without a hitch. The inhabitants have been organized and settled in places of safety. People in the capital took emergency measures and collected, manufactured and sent large quantities of relief materials to the Tangshan-Fengnan area. They also dispatched a power supply equipment repair team and over a dozen medical teams to the afflicted area. Many injured people were rushed from the stricken area to Peking for treatment.

In Tientsin, which was also affected by the earthquake, the inhabitants remained calm and the city was orderly. Workers lost no time in repairing the damaged buildings and machinery to get production started again.

When the transmission lines were damaged at the Takang Oilfield, leading members of the oilfield's power plant together with the workers swung into action to restore power supply under dangerous conditions. Within a short time drilling and oil extraction operations got going as usual. Drilling footage and oil output after the earthquake rose step by step. By July 30, that is, two days after the quake, production in the entire oilfield was back to pre-quake level.

The Tientsin Foodstuff Factory was back working normally 32 hours after the quake, supplying foodstuff to the city and the people of Tangshan. Daily production of biscuits was almost 300 tons, the pre-quake level. The Party branch of the Hsiao-chin-chuang Production Brigade, a nationally famous advanced unit on the outskirts of Tientsin, called a branch committee meeting right after the earthquake on the morning of July 28 to discuss measures for combating the aftermath of the quake. A meeting of commune members was also held to mobilize them to overcome the difficulties brought on by this serious natural disaster. In two days they top-dressed a huge area under maize and overhauled their drainage and irrigation equipment. On the evening of July 30, the evening political school resumed classes. Men and women, young and old, were filled with tears of gratitude when they studied the message of sympathy from the Party Central Committee. The spare-time cultural propaganda team, beating gongs and drums, rehearsed on the brigade's sports ground new items to boost the morale of the people. A brigade member

wrote a poem which reads: "We meet the typhoon without blinking, and stand rock-firm in the big quake. Always remembering to take class struggle as the key link. We will paint a lovelier picture on this devastated land of ours." These lines reflect the heroic spirit of the commune members of Hsiao-chin-chuang and the people of the stricken area.

Liaoning, Shanghai and many other places are sending an unending stream of personnel, grain, foodstuffs, medicine, tents, timber, cement and other urgently required materials by air, sea and land to the Tangshan-Fengnan area. The people of the afflicted area are deeply moved by the loving concern shown them by Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the people of the whole country. With tears of gratitude, they shouted: "We thank Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for their loving concern!" "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!"

Many units of the People's Liberation Army took emergency measures to give all-out assistance to the people of the afflicted area. They rushed to the scene despite the pouring rain. Disregarding fatigue and risking the danger of aftershocks, the commanders and fighters conveyed to the local people the solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and fought tenaciously side by side with the people day and night. They worked wherever the damage and the danger were the greatest. They did whatever they could to rescue every injured person, helped the masses overcome difficulties and made prompt delivery of relief materials, restored telecommunications, repaired railways, highways and bridges and reinforced the reservoirs.

Support and assistance pouring in from all quarters have provided favourable conditions for relief work. People in the afflicted area have been given accommodations and the several thousand medical workers who rushed to the seriously affected places in Tangshan have given first aid to the injured. Railways, highways, water and electricity supplies and telecommunication, damaged by the quake are being restored step by step.

Under the loving care of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and with all-out support and assistance from the people throughout the country, the people of the severely hit area are displaying high militant spirit. Workers of the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company have declared: "We are not afraid even if the sky should fall and the earth should crumble. We will not bow even before an avalanche. The bigger the earthquake, the more energetically we will work. We pledge to rebuild our homes through self-reliance." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they are determined to take class struggle as the key link, deepen the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts and win victories in combating the effects of quake and in relief work.

What Does the Situation Show One Year After the European Security Conference?

by Jen Ku-ping

It is a year since the European security conference closed. What changes have taken place in the entire European situation and what do these changes signify?

The stark facts of the situation point to only one conclusion: with contention between the two super-powers in Europe growing fiercer and Soviet social-imperialism stepping up its arms expansion and war preparations, Europe has become more unstable and the threat facing the West European countries more serious. This shows that the Final Act cooked up at the European security conference in Helsinki a year ago is a mere scrap of paper and the so-called European security conference is in reality a European insecurity conference. Today, dark clouds of war hang over the countries in Europe. To oppose hegemonism and safeguard their independence and security remains their grave task.

Mounting Threat to West European Countries

It is still fresh in people's minds that the Soviet revisionists had made a great fuss to boost the European security conference in the days immediately preceding its convocation and following its conclusion last year. They gave free play to the value of the Helsinki conference, holding it up as "a new stage of detente" and "the dawn of peace and co-operation" in Europe. As an earnest of their bona fide intentions they vigorously asserted that they would "steadfastly set an example to others in realizing the agreements of the all-European conference." However, their actions belie their words.

It was in the 12 months following the European security conference that the Soviet Union continued to mass troops in Central Europe and exert pressure at every turn. Preparing for an "offensive war," it has beefed up the Soviet forces in the region, streamlined their military setup, strengthened their logistics, equipped them with sophisticated weapons and greatly increased the amount of conventional and nuclear arms. Manoeuvres with the occupation of Europe as the goal have been frequently held to gain "the necessary experience" for overrunning Europe when the day comes.

Whether it is military confrontation all along the front or in the battle of words at the negotiation table, the Soviet revisionists are consumed with a desire to maintain or sharpen their military edge over the West. The din of the European security conference had yet to fade away when Moscow signed with undue haste a new treaty with the German Democratic Republic to replace the treaty of "friendship and mutual assistance." This is an important measure taken by Moscow to accelerate its war preparations in Europe.

It was in the space of these 12 months that the Soviet Union steadily stepped up its military pressure in

Northern Europe. In areas adjacent to Northern Europe, military deployments were intensified; strategic highways were built and double-track railways laid; a canal to the sea was expanded; military exercises with North European countries as the hypothetical enemy took place one after another, and the sphere of military activities of every description was constantly widened. The airspace and territorial waters of the North European countries were time and again violated by Soviet aircraft and warships. For the first time, a special naval task force was sent to the North Sea with a view to controlling the sea lanes stretching from the Baltic and Barents Seas to the Atlantic Ocean. By virtue of Soviet military superiority on the northern flank of Europe, the masters sitting in the Kremlin set their minds on "striking at the heart of the West European defences from the far north."

It was also in the space of these 12 months that the Soviet Union showed its teeth and braced up its aggressive posture menacingly in Southern Europe and the Mediterranean. A Southern Europe command was added to the Warsaw Pact headquarters. The Soviet naval presence in the Mediterranean was swollen to more than 70 ships. Its first aircraft carrier, the *Kiev*, sailed into the Mediterranean in a show of force, a move to use military blackmail against the coastal countries. Full advantage was taken of the political turmoil and national feuds in certain South European countries where Moscow tried its utmost to have a finger in the pie and fish in troubled waters. The aim could only be to put a knife into the "soft under-belly" and act in concert with operations in Northern Europe so as to hem Western Europe in from north and south.

Again it was in the space of these 12 months that the Soviet Union bestirred itself more actively than ever to grab strategic points in the Middle East, which flanks Europe, and in Africa. Only a few months after the European security conference, the Soviet revisionists unsheathed their butcher's knife in Angola in a bid to entrench themselves in that country and thus threaten the sea lanes between Western Europe and the United States and establish control over the South Atlantic. In recent weeks, the Soviet Union has been busy exerting its influence in some Middle East countries and trying to cash in on the turbulent situation in the Lebanon and expand its sphere of influence in the Middle East region.

In short, in the year following the European security conference, Soviet social-imperialism's threat to West European countries has grown unmistakably. Not only has it carried out infiltration in these countries and squeezed them on all sides, but it has also steadily thrown a strategic encirclement around them on the exterior lines. A glance at Europe today, whether from

the north, east, south or west, and whether in regard to air, land or naval forces, shows that the Soviet Union is all too ready to pounce on the victim. Never in the post-war years have the West European countries been confronted with such a grave threat. The so-called "new stage of detente" in Europe is nothing but a "new stage" of expansion by Soviet social-imperialism. The acts of the Soviet revisionists have given the lie to their spurious rhetoric. If the European security conference has brought "detente" to Europe, then why are they so frantically engaged in arms expansion and war preparations after the conference? Since they are so blatantly carrying out infiltration and expansion, then what European "detente" and "security" is there to talk about?

"Detente" Cannot Cover Up Expansionist Designs

The Soviet Union has been loudly singing a "detente" lullaby while posing its threat of expansion to Western Europe over the past year. This has not escaped people's attention. Facts prove that the "detente" touted by the Kremlin is nothing but a move to cover up the traces of its arms drive and war preparations, its expansionist activities against Western Europe and contention with the United States for hegemony. It is precisely because of this that the "detente" offensive mounted by the Soviet Union is a real threat to Western Europe indeed.

To push its expansion behind the smokescreen of "detente," Moscow has tirelessly harped on the theme that "detente" benefits both sides, that "detente" "is not one-way traffic," that "there are no winners or losers." But what are the facts?

Behind a heavy smokescreen of "detente" to cover up its arms expansion and war preparations, the Soviet Union in the past year has made a big effort to get the West European countries to drop their guard, hoping that they would entertain illusions and lower their vigilance. It has openly preached the nonsense that while it is "right" for the Soviet Union to increase its armed strength it is "wrong" for others to look to their defence. As West European public opinion has pointed out, the Kremlin aims to "gradually disarm the West" politically, and psychologically under the signboard of detente so as to accomplish its "task of achieving military superiority."

Under the pretext of "detente" the Soviet Union has blatantly plotted and schemed to sow discord and divide the West European countries in an attempt to weaken and wreck their trend towards union. Moreover, it has openly attacked the proposal of the West European countries to form a union as running "counter to the Helsinki spirit." Unfurling the banner of "all-European co-operation," it has tried to cotton up to Western Europe and infiltrate it in all spheres while doing its utmost to squeeze out U.S. influence there. The aim is to establish exclusive Soviet hegemony over the whole of Europe.

In hawking its shoddy ware of "materialization of detente," the Soviet Union has left no stone unturned to get large sums of capital, loans, technical knowhow and

equipment from Western Europe through so-called "trade exchanges" and "mutual benefit and co-operation" so that it can ease its economic difficulties, speed up its arms expansion and war preparations, and beef up its military setup.

For the Soviet Union, "detente" is clearly a means of attack, a lethal instrument that kills insidiously. It is fraught with danger for Western Europe. "Detente" has not got the Soviet Union to withdraw a single soldier from the European region, still less stopped the Soviet war chariot of aggression and expansion in its tracks. "Detente" has not prevented the Soviet Union from extending its sinister tentacles to Portugal nor has it stayed Moscow's butcher's knife in Angola. "Detente" can in no way check Soviet expansionist acts, much less get the Soviet revisionists to give up their wild ambition of European hegemony. The attempt to use "detente" to keep Soviet expansionism in check, the belief that the Soviet Union, as the "Sonnenfeldt Doctrine" makes out, would be satisfied with its so-called "organic relationship" with Eastern Europe and would not attack Western Europe, are policies of appeasement which Soviet expansionist activities over the past year have proved illusory. The Soviet revisionists have repeatedly clamoured since the Angolan incident that "detente" does not mean "freezing the status quo" nor does it mean that "every corner of the globe" is beyond their "consideration." This makes it crystal clear that the Soviet Union's global strategic offensive would not slacken, let alone stop. It has been this way in the past, and so it will be in the future. In these circumstances, can Europe have security? So long as the Kremlin's rulers do not give up the desire to lord it over Europe, Europe cannot hope to have even a day of tranquillity.

Irresistible Trend to Unite Against Hegemony

In the face of the sharpening contention between the two superpowers in Europe and the threat of Soviet expansion, what are the European countries to do to safeguard their independence and security — strive for security through struggle, or reach a compromise and get a temporary respite? Serious thought and attention ought to be given to this question on which a decision of historic importance must be made today.

The people of the European countries, which have experienced two world wars, are most concerned about peace and security on the continent. That is only natural. But hopes cannot take the place of reality. Unless properly handled, things may turn out to be just the opposite of one's hopes. Such instances can be found in Europe's history. Before World War II the fervent aspirations of the people of the European countries were to oppose wars of aggression and maintain security. But Chamberlain and his likes carried out a policy of compromise and appeasement and sought accommodation with the international outlaws. The result was that the Hitlerite aggressors were allowed to nurture insatiable appetites, and for this the people of Europe had had to pay dearly.

Today, the Soviet social-imperialists are following in the footsteps of Nazi Germany. The Brezhnev clique's greed and ambition far surpass Hitler's. It is noteworthy that in recent years some political figures in the West are inclined to follow an appeasement policy. In one sense, the European security conference is as much an outcome of Soviet machinations as a product of the trend of thought in the West originating from the Munich sell-out. Such a phenomenon has aroused the attention of Western public opinion which points out: "Aggressors can never be placated. A policy of appeasement has never succeeded in history." "It will be ridiculous to think that the Soviet Union would alter its policy if concessions were made to it."

People are the masters of history. Europe's destiny is in the hands of the people of the European countries. Events in the year following the Helsinki conference show that the conference did not solve, nor could it solve, the question of European security and that written agreements can in no way safeguard peace and security in Europe. The only sure way to deal with the Soviet revisionists' menacing aggression and expansion is to heighten vigilance, strengthen unity, make practical preparations and wage resolute struggle.

Moscow's acts of aggression and expansion have taught the people of Europe by negative example and served to show them, little by little, where the main threat to Europe comes from. If the "detente" peddled by the Soviet revisionists still had a few buyers a year ago, then today the "detente" hoax is on the verge of bankruptcy. More and more prominent figures in the West have come to realize that Soviet military might is developing at an alarming rate and that the "real danger is a false sense of security induced by the European security conference and 'detente.'" They listed facts, weighed the pros and cons, worked out counter-measures and spoke in favour of "drawing lessons from events since the European security conference" and

taking steps in all fields to counter the threat of Soviet expansion. For some time now countries in Western Europe are steadily strengthening their armed forces to cope with outside aggression, reorganizing and improving their military strategy and deployment, propelling the trend of economic and political union of West European countries and their common struggle against hegemonism. Today, many West European countries, including some smaller ones which have all along taken a position of neutrality, are bolstering up their forces to resist aggression so that they can deal with eventualities and safeguard their independence and security.

Events in the past 12 months show that the situation in Europe has not developed as Moscow wishes. Despite blustering Soviet threats of expansion, the people of the West European countries are steadily heightening their awareness to oppose Soviet aggrandizement. This struggle is growing daily and the trend of uniting to fight hegemonism cannot be checked. Though Soviet social-imperialism is flexing its military muscles and looks powerful enough, it is actually beset with a host of difficulties. One need not be frightened, for Soviet social-imperialism is tough outside but brittle inside. By stretching its tentacles to all parts of Europe and throwing its weight about, the Soviet Union will only sow the wind and reap the whirlwind and rouse the people of the European countries to greater resistance. A year after the European security conference, the Kremlin was obliged recently to confess that the harder it tried to palm off the "detente" hoax in Europe, "the greater has become the resistance." This clearly shows that all is not well with the Kremlin's rulers who are pushing their policy of expansion and aggression in Europe. If the people of the European countries further heighten their awakening, strengthen their unity, and press on with their struggle, Soviet social-imperialism's wild ambition to seek hegemony in Europe is sure to end in ignominious defeat.

Why Moscow Bans the Term "Poor and Rich Countries"

AS the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries is about to open, the ruling clique in the Kremlin has seen fit to use its big stick once again. It clobbered the concept of "the poor and rich countries," saying "a highly adverse role is played" by the concept which finds currency "among the participants of the non-aligned movement that the modern world is basically divided into a 'rich north' and a 'poor south.'" This "fallacious theory," it declared, "cannot be accepted" by the Soviet Union. With an aristocratic air, the new tsars "deplored" the use of the word "super-power" by the leaders of the non-aligned nations,

smearing them as "lackeys of the imperialists," and accused them of refusing to accept the "foreign [Soviet] ideology."

This ballyhoo is a poisonous arrow aimed at the non-aligned movement. It unmasks the so-called "natural ally" of the movement and exposes the ferocious features of the Soviet revisionists who have always opposed and shown hostility to this movement.

Moscow's venomous attack on the anti-hegemonic struggle waged by the non-aligned countries and other third world countries in the international economic

field and its invectives against the concept of "poor and rich countries" are nothing new.

Back in 1973 on the eve of the Fourth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, Brezhnev put pressure on the chairman of the conference by sending him a letter in which the conference was warned not to discuss the differences between poor and rich countries, not to expose superpower plunder and exploitation of the third world and not to put the Soviet Union on a par with the other superpower. The non-aligned countries took no heed of Brezhnev's intimidation. The political declaration adopted at the conference pointed out in explicit terms "a world where side by side with a minority of rich countries there exists a majority of poor countries."

As a matter of fact, the vigorous struggle for the establishment of new international economic relations is one waged by the poor countries against the rich countries. Internationally, the call for combating oppression, exploitation and plunder becomes increasingly loud, and the torrent pounding on imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is irresistible.

The Mozambican paper *Noticias* said recently: "The poor countries should unite with poor countries to strengthen the unity between them." Speaking at the Fourth Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development held in Nairobi last May, representatives of the third world countries scathingly denounced the plunder and exploitation of the poor countries by the colonialists, imperialists and hegemonists. From their own experience many countries roundly condemned Soviet hegemonic practices, pointing out that the two superpowers' oppression and exploitation of the third world countries are the stark reality of the world today. A Mexican representative said: "Up to now, history has demonstrated that the prosperity of the powerful nations is built on the basis of exploitation and poverty of the weaker ones." The Algerian paper *El Moudjahid* pointed out on June 1 this year that the inexorable existence of bipolarity of dividing the world into rich and poor countries should not be overlooked.

Why did the new tsars fly into a rage at the mention of "poor and rich countries"? This is because the classification of countries into poor and rich ones will reveal the relationship between the Soviet social-imperialists and the vast number of developing countries as essentially a relationship between exploiters and the exploited, between plunderers and the plundered. In addition, it will strip the Soviet revisionists of their disguise as a "natural ally" who extends "support" and "aid" to the developing countries. As is well known, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are the biggest international exploiters in the world today. The struggle by the poor countries against the old international economic order is directed at the hegemonism of the two superpowers.

For many years, the two superpowers have done everything possible to bully and boss the third world

countries. Here the Soviet revisionists stick out a mile. They have been completely discredited before the people for resorting to tough and soft tactics, splits and disruption and aggression and intervention. Under the signboard of "aid" and "international division of labour," they have outdone the colonialists and neo-colonialists in their unbridled plunder and exploitation of the large number of poor countries in the third world, inflicting on them untold sufferings. As the Sri Lanka paper *Janawegaya* pointed out: "This imperialist country [the Soviet Union] is one of the biggest imperialist exploiters of the modern world."

For fear of being "put on a par with" the other superpower, the Kremlin's new tsars hastened to assert that the Soviet Union "is not responsible" "for the economic backwardness of the developing countries," an apology which serves only to betray their guilty conscience. The essential point of their attempt to ban all mention of "poor and rich countries" is to forbid the third world countries from opposing hegemony and Soviet social-imperialism.

The great revolutionary leader Lenin pointed out: "The characteristic feature of imperialism consists in the whole world, as we now see, being divided into a large number of oppressed nations and an insignificant number of oppressor nations, the latter possessing colossal wealth and powerful armed forces." (*The Second Congress of the Communist International: Report of the Commission on the National and the Colonial Questions.*) Lenin's teaching not only makes clear the political demarcation line between the many poor countries and the two superpowers in the world today, but also sets forth penetratingly the class nature of their relationship as one between the oppressed and the oppressor, between the exploited and the exploiter. "The watershed does not lie between the 'big powers' and the 'small countries,' or between the 'poor countries' and the 'rich countries'" — all these absurdities uttered by Brezhnev and his cronies, coupled with their ban on reference to the differences between the poor and the rich countries and consequently the nature of Soviet hegemonism, only prove that they are shameful renegades to Leninism and a sinister enemy of the poor third world countries.

Injustice naturally brings on complaints. Exploitation begets resistance. Wherever there is hegemonism there is a struggle against it. Moscow is only day-dreaming when it thinks it can forbid the poor countries to speak out and bind the non-aligned movement hand and foot. By reinforcing their mutual aid and co-operation and persevering in united struggle, the non-aligned and other third world countries will shake off the trammels clamped down on them by those who stubbornly stick to the old international economic order. They will forge ahead undauntedly in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent,
July 28)

Intensified Fascist Dictatorship in the Soviet Union

Difficult Birth of the "New Constitution"

FOR more than a decade the Kremlin's revisionist renegade clique has been talking about a "new constitution" of the Soviet Union. In the last three years or so, Brezhnev was on record more than once that the draft for a new constitution would be completed for "discussion among the whole people" before the 25th congress of the Soviet revisionist party convened. The congress came and went, and the "new constitution" is still nowhere in evidence.

A "new constitution" to give a semblance of legality to the evolution of the Soviet Union from capitalist restoration to social-imperialism and so legitimize their counter-revolutionary theories and deeds has long been on the minds of the revisionist turncoats.

It may be recalled that the idea of drawing up a new constitution was first conceived by Khrushchov in 1959. When Brezhnev took over, he lost no time in taking over also his predecessor's "chairmanship" of "the committee for amending the constitution." In June 1966, he again spoke of preparing a new constitution which would sum up half a century of the Soviet Union. This meant that the new constitution would be ready on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. But nothing was heard of the matter for quite some time after that, and when Brezhnev's speeches and statements came to be compiled and published, that very passage on the revision of the constitution was simply expunged. At the 25th congress, however, he told the gathering that the work of drawing up the new constitution was being carried out with the greatest care and the least haste so that every issue that came up could be weighed and deliberated as correctly as possible.

Contradictions and Obstacles

It is by no means fortuitous that the Soviet revisionists have time and again been mired in their effort to frame a new constitution. They want two things at the same time: to dress up the constitution with a "so-

cialism" signboard and stuff it with social-imperialist and social-fascist trash. This itself is an insurmountable contradiction. For a tampering with the fundamentals of the existing socialist constitution and forcing social-imperialist creeds down the throats of the Soviet people are bound to meet with the resistance and opposition of the broad masses of workers and peasants. Moreover, the contradiction arising from the infighting of the ruling group for political power and material gains cannot but find expression too in the making of a new constitution.

According to Brezhnev, this new constitution will put into black and white the basic features of a developed socialist society. But to this day the Soviet revisionist chiefs and their hireling scholars are at cross-purposes as to what should be the "norms" and "basic features" of such a developed socialist society. The revisionist renegades in the Soviet Union aim to pass off as "developed socialism" what is clearly a new type of state monopoly capitalism, social-imperialism. Naturally they find it difficult to make things sound plausible no matter how "carefully" and "correctly" they "weigh and deliberate the issues" confronting them.

Brezhnev has also promised to have the "guiding principles for the national economy" written into the new constitution. But it is precisely on many major issues involving these principles (such as establishing production combines and introducing the two-level or three-level managerial system) that he has run into one snag after another, with the result that the plan for setting up production combines in the industrial departments is far from being realized. All this speaks for the fact that in laying down the "guiding principles for the national economy" and putting them into effect, there arises a serious clash of interests within the Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class itself.

Moscow's revisionist bosses also attempt to give formal approval in the new constitution of the deceptive slogan of "man's new historical community" which they use to push big-Russian chauvinism at home. But for many years, the non-Russian nations, to preserve

their national dignity, have waged struggles in many ways against big-Russian chauvinism which takes the form of national oppression and national assimilation as well as against the attempts to gobble up the non-Russian nations by changes in the boundary lines of the union republics and establishment of new economic zones. It is plain enough that using the pretext of building a "new historical community" to tamper with provisions in the existing socialist constitution such as the one which typifies equality among nations — "the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R. is reserved to every Union Republic" — will only arouse strong opposition on the part of the people of all nationalities in the Soviet Union.

Essence of the Proposed "New Constitution"

It must also be pointed out that although the new Soviet constitution is yet to make its appearance, frenzied Soviet counter-revolutionary deeds to push social-imperialism and social-fascism have long ago laid bare the essence of the proposed new constitution. To the revisionist renegades now holding the reins of government, they don't care whether there is a written constitution since it does not have any binding force on them anyway. For instance, although the existing Constitution remains in force without having been amended, the basic principles and important clauses in the Constitution have been trampled underfoot by the Soviet revisionists due to a complete change in the nature of the country's political power. This Constitution says at the very beginning that "the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of workers and peasants" and "all power in the U.S.S.R. is vested in the working people of town and country. . . ." Today articles like these are there only to hold up to ridicule the Soviet Union which has restored capitalism and grown into social-imperialism.

While the existing Constitution stipulates that Soviet citizens are to enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and freedom of street processions and demonstrations, reactionary decrees like those prohibiting unauthorized meetings and restricting the use of telephones have been adopted in the Soviet Union today. And, if and when the people insist on exercising their rights guaranteed by law, they will be suppressed and persecuted. Again, while the existing Constitution provides that no person shall be placed under arrest except by decision of a court of law or with the sanction of a procurator, the Soviet revisionists have now introduced a fascist regulation on detention allowing the police and K.G.B. agents to nab any-

one they like. The existing Constitution also says: ". . . desertion to the enemy, impairing the military power of the state, espionage — is punishable with all the severity of the law as the most heinous of crimes." But the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, soon after it came to power, took up the matter of so-called "rehabilitations" and gave "amnesty" to those who had deserted to the enemy or committed high treason during the Patriotic War. Facts prove that the clique has long thrown overboard the existing socialist Constitution.

In labouring to produce a new constitution, the Kremlin clique may be likened to a woman with an abnormal embryo in her womb having difficulty in labour.

So-Called "Strengthened Legality"

IN his report to the 25th congress of the Soviet revisionist party, Brezhnev, who was worried about the unstable "law and order" and "relaxed discipline" in his country, lashed out at what he called "particularly intolerable state of affairs." He talked about "taking all necessary measures" and "establishing a set of effective institutions" to cope with the situation, or, in more concrete terms, to "perfect legislation" and "strengthen legality."

What all this forensic rigmarole means is that the clique will make laws and enact statutes to give its fascist rule a still more "perfect" legal cover. But what is law? To quote Lenin, it is "**the expression of the will of the classes which have emerged victorious and hold the power of the states.**" (*The Agrarian Programme of Social-Democracy in the First Russian Revolution 1905-1907.*) The existing laws in the Soviet Union today are precisely the expression of the will of the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class, a mere handful represented by Brezhnev, which uses them as a tool in exercising fascist dictatorship. Since the revisionist clique took power, it has passed a host of reactionary laws whose main purpose is as follows: to crack down on what is called "crimes against the state," that is, resistance to Soviet revisionists' dark rule and frenziedly put down the people's revolutionary activities; to take special preventive measures against the transport, manufacture and use of arms and ammunition and mete out severe punishment to workers and peasants in violent risings; to make indiscriminate arrests of Soviet citizens showing any discontent with fascist

rule and put them on trial and so shore up its counter-revolutionary order.

Statutes for Suppressing the People

Early in November 1958, the Soviet revisionist clique issued a so-called decree on the criminal responsibility of crimes against the state, stipulating that those guilty of carrying out "anti-Soviet agitation" and "creating mob disturbance" would be severely punished. The Soviet revisionists have long ago betrayed the dictatorship of the proletariat and restored capitalism in an all-round way, enslaving, oppressing and exploiting the Soviet people with no holes barred. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. When the Soviet people rise and expose the revisionists' fascist rule, they are taking a just action to defend the cause of the Soviet October Revolution. There is nothing "anti-Soviet" about it. In May 1972, Brezhnev and his gang listed what they called "disobedience of a serious nature," "opposing the superiors," "forcing superiors to do things contrary to their duties" and "using violence against superiors" and so on and so forth as "serious offences" the perpetrators of which would be severely suppressed or condemned to death. What is this if not fascist dictatorship pure and simple?

Brezhnev and his pals in the Kremlin also indiscriminately persecute people on fake charges. The "detention statute" issued in July 1969 is a case in point. It expressly stipulates that "the accused, those standing trial and criminal suspects who are liable to be given the verdict of deprivation of personal freedom" may be "detained without prior conviction." Those detained, moreover, may be "searched," put into "solitary confinement," or "handcuffed," "made to wear a straight-jacket" or even put to death. Under "The Legislative Outline for Forced Labour Reform in the Soviet Union and the Union Republics," the "labour reform camps" in that country fall into four categories: the ordinary, the intensified, the severe and the special. There, all sorts of cruel and brutal means are used to torture, physically and mentally, those who disapprove of the reactionary rule of the Soviet revisionists. In June 1973, the Kremlin proclaimed "the decree on the fundamental duties and powers of the Soviet police in preserving public order and preventing criminal offences," under which the police are authorized, in the name of "preserving public order" and "preventing and stopping criminal offences," to arrest, torture and even kill anyone. In June 1975, another resolution "on further measures to streamline economic legislation" was proclaimed, stressing that economic legislation must ensure that "legality and state discipline will be further reinforced." This is an all-out effort to consolidate the counter-revolutionary order in the economic field.

As enemy of the Soviet people, the Brezhnev clique has stripped them of their fundamental democratic

rights, its intention being to maintain reactionary rule through numerous reactionary laws. This lays bare the fascist nature of the clique in its drive to "strengthen legality."

K.G.B. Agents Run Rampant

The power apparatus in the Kremlin has put teeth into the organs of repression of its fascist dictatorship, to ensure the enforcement of law. It has thus stressed the need "to reinforce the defence capabilities and streamline the armed forces." It has called on "the state security organs" to "perform their new functions" and "continuously pay attention to perfecting" the work "of the police, the procurator's office, the court and the judicial organ" which are to be manned by "well-trained and competent cadres to strengthen these institutions."

Brezhnev and company are also redoubling their efforts to strengthen the already modernized "internal security force." But didn't the Kremlin rulers declare that in their "country of the whole people" "class antagonism has already disappeared" and "everything is for man's happiness"? If so, why this massive "internal security force"? What is it for? Aren't the words "security force" going to reveal the "secret" of their use of troops to suppress the Soviet people who dare to revolt? Down the years the Soviet revisionists have on many occasions ordered the troops out to shoot and kill so as to extinguish the raging flames of the resistance of the people at home. According to available information trickling through news reports from Tbilisi, Chimkent, Kharkov, Kaunas, Tallin, Minsk, Leningrad and Novosibirsk, mass strikes, parades, demonstrations and uprisings have been put down by the troops.

The Soviet revisionist ruling group has also strengthened its surveillance and control over the Soviet people through secret repressive organs. The secret police organization, the State Security Committee (K.G.B.), has been so expanded that it employs several hundred thousand people, and has a well-structured system both at home and abroad. It has field divisions throughout the country, in the union republics, regions and cities while its agents infiltrate into all walks of life. In present-day Soviet Union, the tentacles of paid K.G.B. agents extend to all parts of the country where they commit crimes and muck up the life of the people. In 1968, the Soviet "Ministry of Social Security" was reorganized into the "Ministry of the Interior"; a "bureau of specialized defence," "bureau of night-time police" and "motorized police" equipped with sophisticated instruments for sleuthing, telecommunications and suppression were established. In 1973, the power

of the police, including the secret police, was enlarged, allowing them to make searches and arrests and shoot to kill under any pretext.

In 1970, the "ministry of justice" was founded to step up persecution of the Soviet people in the name of "strengthening legality and fighting crime." Meanwhile, 11 specialized schools were set up to train top-level agents and police. In addition, the so-called "people's committees of control" were reorganized and reinforced by "people's groups of control or people's posts of control" which proliferate all over the country with a man-force as big as 9 million people. Under various names, many auxiliary organs of fascist dictatorship were either expanded or established. They include "the volunteer pickets," "the public committee," "committee to prevent law-breaking incidents" and "the public and police station for social security" and so on. In this way, the fascist claws have reached into practically every government office, factory, farm, school and family.

The Soviet revisionists have built prisons and concentration camps over the length and breadth of the country and their numbers are still on the increase. Most of the inmates are political prisoners, and they had been thrown behind the barbed wires for opposing the rule of the Kremlin new tsars. They are tortured, condemned to do hard labour, allowed only a starvation diet, and suffered no ends of persecution. What is even worse, the authorities have made "mental asylums" a place to perpetrate counter-revolutionary inhumanities against the inmates. The chiefs of these asylums often subject the so-called lunatics, who actually are people sound in mind and body, to torture, sometimes injuring them heavily by beating, sometimes putting them in a state of coma by use of electricity or drugs like insulin.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The Soviet Union today is under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the German fascist type, a dictatorship of the Hitler type."** This wise thesis of Chairman Mao's has incisively exposed the fascist nature of Soviet state power. Far from manifesting strength, the inauguration of fascist rule in the Soviet Union is a sign of the Kremlin's utter feebleness and morbid fear of the people.

Real Purpose Behind Change In Identity Cards

THE Soviet revisionist ruling group has announced that it has started taking "measures to further perfect the identity card system." This is, of course, another move to underpin the fascist dictatorship.

Press reports say that this "perfect" "identity card system" applies to "inhabitants of various categories"

in the country. The new "identity card" is a permanent one, issued to every Soviet citizen over 16. The card not only gives the holder's identity as to status or profession, nationality and date of birth but also "carries related entries and records." A new photo of the holder taken at the age of 16, 25 and 45 is stuck on the card. The "identity cards" are prepared and issued under the unified management of the Ministry of the Interior. Anyone who travels to a place other than his or her own residence in the Soviet Union to visit relatives or go on a holiday is required to report to the local police station to register and go through all the formalities; failure to do so, the authorities say, will be punished.

"The large amount of work involved in changing the identity cards," explained the head of the Bureau of the Interior of the Gorky Region, "will help find out" those who try to "get away." This bureau chief then went on to illustrate the point by telling how some "most dangerous criminals" were discovered through the examination of the "identity cards." *Pravda* puffs the system of "identity cards" as a measure that "will produce a positive effect on tightening up the laws and strengthening legality." "The identity card," it says, "will remind every citizen to abide by Soviet laws and the norms by which we order our lives." There you have the real purpose of Brezhnev's "identity cards."

A Western correspondent familiar with the conditions in the Soviet Union has divulged: The identity card serves to keep the Soviet citizens under surveillance as the K.G.B. is authorized to enter any restrictive items in the identity cards to forbid holders from going to certain regions or restrict their places of residence. The police are apparently of the opinion that the introduction of a widespread identity card system is the best way to keep track of the whereabouts of the urban and rural inhabitants. It has come into frequent use these days for striking at political dissidents.

The masses of the people in the Soviet Union are abhorrent of all these measures taken by the Soviet revisionist ruling group to intensify its fascist dictatorship, and they do not conceal their opposition. The change of identity cards is only one of these measures. Back in 1959 Khrushchov wanted to "change the identity cards" but his attempt failed. After years of preparation, Brezhnev finally came round to taking a decision on this matter in 1974 and it has been put into effect since early this year but is not expected to be completed until 1981. The men in the Kremlin are indeed taking their time over this identity card business. If anything, it only shows the going for the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is really tough.

Publishing Flourishes

KEEPING to the orientation of serving proletarian politics, socialism and the workers, peasants and soldiers. China's publishing departments have scored tremendous achievements in the ten years since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began in 1966.

In the past decade, 4,800 million copies of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao have been distributed, eight times the total in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution started. In 1975 alone, Peking sold more than 400,000 sets of the *Selected Works of Marx and Engels* and the *Selected Works of Lenin*. Since the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat got underway, nearly 200 titles of reference books for studying works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works have been published in various parts of the country. To help promote the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, the People's Publishing House in 1974 brought out four pamphlets, including *Lu Hsun On Confucius*, with a total of 280 million copies. Since the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts was carried out early this year, professional writers and publishers have gone to factories, army units and rural people's communes where they joined efforts with the worker-peasant-soldier masses to produce a number of literary and art works and books with themes on criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has put an end to the situation in which bourgeois intellectual's dominated the publishing departments. Today, editors from many publishing houses often go to factories, rural people's communes and P.L.A. units to take part in collective productive labour and at the same time organize the workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary cadres to write or compile books. The worker-peasant-soldier masses, on their part, have selected and sent their outstanding representatives to publishing houses to participate in editing books and join the leading bodies there. This new system of "running publishing houses in an open-door way" has demonstrated its great vitality. Of the 129 titles of books on the social sciences published in 1974 and 1975 by the People's Publishing House in Peking, 70 were written or compiled mainly by the workers, peasants and soldiers. In the past ten years, with the participation of the workers, peasants and soldiers, new novels have been written and published in all of China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (not including Taiwan Province). A total of 47 novels and novelettes were published last year, which is more than in the peak

year before the Cultural Revolution. The People's Literature Publishing House in Peking has a contingent of 1,700 contributing worker-peasant-soldier writers and 775 of them have had their works published. All this was something inconceivable before the Cultural Revolution.

Part of the 24 works by Lu Hsun — a great revolutionary, thinker and man of letters of China — have been published in pamphlet form, with annotations by workers, peasants and soldiers working in conjunction with specialists in the study of Lu Hsun's works. On the basis of this, the work of annotating the *Collected Works of Lu Hsun* is now underway.

Similarly, a series of books containing quotations from Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have been brought out; they were mainly compiled by workers. In addition, worker-peasant-soldier students of the foreign languages departments in 18 universities and colleges are translating Marxist-Leninist classics.

Apart from taking an active part in writing and compiling books, the workers, peasants and soldiers, under the Party's centralized leadership, have participated in examining the manuscripts, so as to ensure that all the publications have a correct political orientation and suit the demands of the masses. In this respect, the two novels *On the Eve*, which depicts the two-line struggle on the educational front, and *The Bright Road*, which reflects the struggle between the two roads in the rural areas, are good examples. Before the manuscripts were finalized, the authors attended several to over 20 meetings at which workers, peasants and soldiers gave their comments and suggestions for improvement. Some other works were finalized after several hundred people had given their opinions and comments.

In line with Chairman Mao's principle "Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," publishing departments have since 1974 put out a number of works by representatives of the Legalist school in ancient times. This has been of help to the people of the whole country in reviewing the struggle between the Confucianists and the Legalists and the class struggle in Chinese history and in criticizing Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping for their attempts at restoration and retrogression.

The Dream of the Red Chamber, a famous political and historical novel depicting the class struggle in China's feudal society, has been published in different editions and translated into Uighur, one of China's minority languages.

The Twenty-Four Histories, which totals 3,200 volumes running to 40 million words, consists of 24 history books in the form of biographies written by historians from the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) to the early Ching Dynasty (1644-1911). Together they cover 4,000 years of Chinese history from the period of the legendary Huangti to the last years of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). During the Cultural Revolution, the Chunghua Bookstore organized over 100 famous historians and middle-aged and young people specialized

in the study of history to complete the work of checking the previous editions, punctuating them and writing a publisher's note to each of the 24 books, using the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint of classes and class struggle. Twenty-one volumes of this new edition of *The Twenty-Four Histories* have already come off the press. The other three — *The History of the Five Dynasties* (907-960), *The History of the Sung Dynasty* (960-1279) and *The History of the Yuan Dynasty* (1271-1368) — are now being printed.

Mass Movement to Study Theory by Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

HUNDREDS of millions of people of all nationalities in China have been studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on an unprecedented scale in the ten years since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This has become a mass study movement with the workers, peasants and soldiers as its backbone force.

In the struggle to expose and criticize Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line since the Great Cultural Revolution started, the study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao has become a mass movement of the people in their hundreds of millions. Especially since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in 1974 and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat last year, spare-time political evening schools, study groups and even political colleges for studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao have been universally set up in China's industrial enterprises, rural people's communes and production brigades, neighbourhood communities and the Chinese People's Liberation Army units at the company level. Among the participants are young men and women and elderly people in their seventies. Liu Yu-lan, a 65-year-old woman of Peihsinchiao Street in Peking, was illiterate before the Cultural Revolution. After the Cultural Revolution started, she painstakingly learnt how to read and write and studied Chairman Mao's works. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, she diligently studied works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and, basing herself on her own experiences in the old society and the new, she forcefully refuted the reactionary viewpoints of Confucius and Lin Piao. She was asked to give reports on some 30 occasions to organizations under the central authorities, army units and universities.

In order to deepen the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, the broad masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers

and cadres have studied expositions by Marx, Engels and Lenin and by Chairman Mao on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works such as *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* and six other Marxist-Leninist works assigned by the Party Central Committee, including the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* and *The State and Revolution*. Many leading cadres and workers, peasants and soldiers have also studied other Marxist-Leninist works, read all four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and works on Chinese and world history as well as the history of philosophy.

The cadres and masses of the whole country are now studying and discussing such questions as the characteristics of class relations and class struggle under the socialist system, the existence of bourgeoisie "right in the Communist Party" and the fact that the "capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." All this has helped them deepen their understanding of the nature, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution and enabled them to see more clearly the danger of those Party persons taking the capitalist road who undermine the revolution from within the revolutionary ranks. It has also promoted the deep-going struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

With the deepening of the movement, a contingent of activists in the study of theory during the off-hours, with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the backbone force, is growing steadily. Among the nearly 5 million such activists in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai and in Liaoning and Hopei Provinces, over 90 per cent are workers, peasants and soldiers.

Spare-time theoretical contingents are also expanding rapidly in Sinkiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Ningsia and Kwangsi. The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region alone has 100,000 activists in the study of theory.

To enable the movement to develop in a deep-going and sustained way, many theoretical study organizations are doing Marxist-Leninist research on special subjects. The Talien Hungchi Shipyard in Liaoning Province and many big industrial enterprises in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and some provinces have set up research institutes or groups to make a special study of philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, history, dialectics of nature, international affairs or literary and art criticism. Liaoning Province, for instance, has 13,600 such research groups with a membership of 113,600.

In co-operation with professional theoretical workers, the worker-peasant-soldier activists have written great numbers of articles and pamphlets on their gains in studying works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, which serve as an aid to the masses in their studies. The pamphlets *Pointers and Explanatory Notes on the "Manifesto of the Communist Party"* written by workers of the Taching Oilfield, *Study the "Critique of the Gotha Programme" and Strengthen the Dictatorship of the Proletariat* by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Production Brigade, and *Pointers and Explanatory Notes on "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism"* by P.L.A. men guarding the Chenpao Island in northeast China are among the most popular of such works.

The mass movement to study works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, born in the fierce struggle between the two lines, is a socialist new thing that has emerged and developed during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Before the Great Cultural Revolution, Liu Shao-chi and his gang, out of fear of the masses of the people grasping revolutionary theory, desperately opposed and disrupted the people's study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and undermined the distribution of these works. Liu Shao-chi and his followers slandered theoretical study by the worker-peasant-soldier masses as "over-simplification," "vulgarization" and "pragmatism."

Criticizing Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line during the Cultural Revolution, the people of all nationalities in China exposed his sinister scheme and brought about an upsurge in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Then Lin Piao came out with all sorts of absurdities aimed at sabotaging the movement and tried to dissociate the study of works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin from the study of Chairman Mao's works. At the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee in 1970, Chairman Mao issued the great call: "**Read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism.**" In response, the people throughout the country launched the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, thus bringing their study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to a new height. Last year the cadres and masses conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's instruc-

tions concerning the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and, in the light of actual conditions, criticized revisionism and worked to restrict bourgeois right. Panic-stricken, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping hastily brought out his revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and stirred up a "hurricane for vocational work" in an attempt to sabotage and strangle the mass study movement.

However, the people of all nationalities in China, who have mastered the sharp ideological weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, have waged a resolute struggle against Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and have persevered in their study.

An outstanding example in this connection is provided by Li Chang-mao, a veteran worker in Tientsin who has persevered in studying works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works over the past decade and more.

Sixty-two-year-old Li Chang-mao is now a standing committee member of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, vice-chairman of the municipal trade union council and a Deputy to the Fourth National People's Congress. His experience shows that the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has been popularized and deepened in the course of struggle.

Li Chang-mao was illiterate at the time of liberation in 1949. It was only after liberation that he began to learn to read and write. Answering Chairman Mao's call to break down blind faith and emancipate the mind, he and other Tientsin workers pioneered the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works in 1958, thus freeing philosophy from the confines of the classroom and turning it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the proletariat. Liu Shao-chi, however, fulminated: "What use is it for the workers to study philosophy!" His agent in philosophical circles, Yang Hsien-chen, howled: "What are we philosophers for if workers study philosophy by themselves?" They tried in every way to strangle the incipient mass movement to study Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

Li Chang-mao resolutely fought Liu Shao-chi and Yang Hsien-chen and firmly carried on his study of philosophy. He wrote many articles criticizing Yang Hsien-chen's revisionist theory of "two combining into one" which runs counter to the Marxist-Leninist theory of class struggle. During the Great Cultural Revolution, he wrote articles refuting Lin Piao's theory of "genius," and in the current struggle against the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, he has criticized Teng Hsiao-ping's "taking the three directives as the key link" and other revisionist rubbish.

Li Chang-mao is now in charge of theoretical study among 1.3 million workers in Tientsin and concurrently serves as principal of two workers' spare-time evening schools of political theory, paying constant attention to the growth of the 300,000-strong contingent of worker

activists in theoretical study. He has often been invited to give lectures on philosophy and other subjects in colleges and to contribute to the Party press.

Through the study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, the cadres and masses have steadily heightened their awareness of the need to fight revisionism. When Wang Tso-shan, Party branch secretary of the Hsiao-chin-chuang Production Brigade on the outskirts of Tientsin and Standing Committee Member of the Fourth National People's Congress, heard at a study class in July last year the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" peddled by Teng Hsiao-ping, he promptly saw it as a piece of revisionist rubbish. According to the theory of contradictions, there can be only one principal contradiction, namely the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, during the period of socialism. Shunning this principal contradiction, forgetting the Party's basic line and failing to grasp class struggle will lead to the restoration of capitalism. With this understanding, Wang Tso-shan did not transmit Teng Hsiao-ping's fallacy to the brigade members or put it into practice. On the contrary, he organized the cadres and members of the brigade to conscientiously study the theory of classes, class struggle and the dictatorship of

the proletariat by Marx, Engels and Lenin and by Chairman Mao. They criticized the theory of the dying out of class struggle and other fallacies, persisted in taking class struggle as the key link and grasped revolution and promoted production. This brought about an excellent situation in both revolution and production.

Party organizations at all levels throughout the country have strengthened their leadership over theoretical study and are running different types of study classes to train activists as the backbone force in theoretical study. Most Party organizations at and above the county level have set up central study groups or leading groups to guide the study movement.



Another Victory for the Principle of Self-Reliance

— The 300,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set put into operation

CHINA's first 300,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set with an inner water-cooled stator and rotor, designed, manufactured and installed entirely through self-reliance, has proved up to the required standard since it was put into operation over a year ago.

This is a great victory for the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" set forth by Chairman Mao; it is also a fruitful result of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts.

Housed in a building over 50 metres high at the Wangting Power Plant of Kiangsu Province in east China, this generating set was completed and commissioned in September 1974. It is smaller and lighter and consumes less fuel than its counterparts of the same capacity made abroad. It has an inner water-cooled stator and rotor, an advanced cooling technique devised by Chinese workers. The boiler and steam turbine which are equipped with an inter-reheater and can withstand high temperature and high pressure as well as the blades on the steam turbine are of a new Chinese design. Among the generating set's auxiliary machines and other ancillary equipment, 861 pieces are new products successfully trial-produced in China. Over 100 factories and enterprises in Shanghai and other parts

of the country worked in socialist co-operation to make the generating set, and this has provided fresh experience for building big thermal-power plants with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Its accomplishment signifies the fact that the technological level of China's metallurgical, machine-building and meters and instruments industries has reached a new high and that her ability to make complete sets of equipment has greatly increased.

This success has been won in the struggle against Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping — capitalist-roaders in the Party. The Shanghai workers made China's first 6,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set in 1955. This was followed by the successful manufacture of 12,000-kw., 25,000-kw. and 50,000-kw. generating sets in 1958, the year of the big leap forward in socialist construction. In pushing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping advocated servility to things foreign and, under the pretext of "using imports to spur domestic development," they plotted to import a 250,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set at a price equivalent to the total sum invested in the Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant and the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant. This enraged the workers of the two plants who said: "That's not 'using imports to spur domestic development'! It's bartering

hens for eggs!" They added: "Why pay so much money to import power-generating equipment and not use it to develop our own power machinery industry?" Resolutely opposed to worshipping things foreign, the workers decided to design and make a 300,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set themselves.

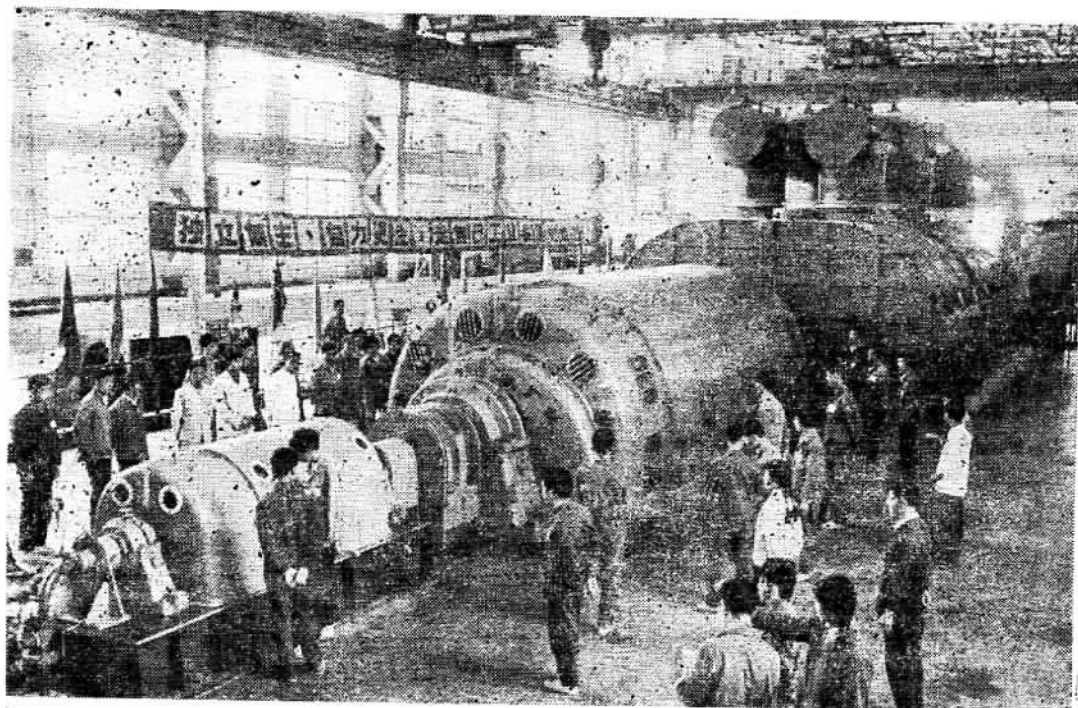
At this juncture, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao started. The workers rose in rebellion against Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters, criticized servility to things foreign, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and other revisionist trash, and set about manufacturing the generating set. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to create and to scale new heights, they used some 2,000 new products, new materials, new techniques and technological processes and finally succeeded in turning out the 300,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set. Then, together with the peasants in the vicinity of the power plant, they started installing the set and building related projects. Under the impetus of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they accomplished the task in 15 months.

The struggle, however, did not end there. Picking fault with some of the shortcomings in the generating set, some people who were influenced by the Right deviationist wind stirred up by Teng Hsiao-ping last year tried to put it out of commission. To this, the workers firmly retorted: "Isn't this the return of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao?" Through the study of the theory on the proletarian dictatorship and the criticism of the novel *Water Margin*, they came to the understanding that the struggle involved was a struggle between the two lines.

With the concern and support of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, the industrial departments concerned organized workers and staff members from

the factories taking part in the manufacture of the set, the power plant and the scientific research units to work in close co-operation to improve the set and make it as perfect as possible. Their efforts were amply rewarded and the set worked without a hitch. This was a resounding blow to the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

China had no industry for manufacturing power-generating equipment before liberation. At that time, the total generating capacity of the power plants in Shanghai was less than 300,000 kw., and most of the plants were controlled by the imperialists. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Chinese people have since liberation followed the principle of independence and self-reliance, smashed the blockade imposed by imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, and built from scratch an industry for making power-generating sets. It has developed rapidly, particularly in the last ten years since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. Total capacity of the generating equipment made in Shanghai in the last ten years was 2.65 times the figure in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution started. In 1975, output of generating equipment was 7.5 times that of 1965. From making her first 6,000-kw. generating set in 1955 to the manufacture of the 300,000-kw. set in 1973, it took China only 18 years, while the United States took 43 years and the Soviet Union 34 years. From building the workshop to installing the 300,000-kw. set and putting it into operation, the whole work took only 15 months, and a little over one year was spent to readjust and perfect it. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, took about three times as much time to install and perfect its first generating set of the same capacity. Facts thus once again declare the bankruptcy of servility to things foreign trumpeted by Teng Hsiao-ping.



The 300,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set with an inner water-cooled stator and rotor.

pansion of supply and marketing co-ops thus played a positive role in augmenting the strength of socialist commerce, in cutting off the nexus between the individual economy and the capitalist economy, and in restraining the growth of the spontaneous forces of capitalism in the countryside; at the same time it also helped strengthen the ties between the state economy and the individual economy and contributed to the socialist transformation of the individual economy.

Following the upsurge of agricultural co-operation in 1955 and the establishment of rural people's communes in 1958, the individual economy in the countryside was replaced by the socialist collective economy. As revolution and construction continued to make headway in the rural areas, the state helped the supply and marketing co-ops branch out on a scale commensurate to the development of the situation. Apart from heavy investment, it sent large numbers of cadres to work in them. During the Great Cultural Revolution, commerce in the countryside was brought under the management of the poor and lower-middle peasants under the Party's centralized leadership—a good idea advanced by the masses. As a result, these co-ops have come off with ever greater successes in implementing the policy of "developing the economy and ensuring supplies."

All-Out Support for Agricultural Production

One of the important tasks of rural supply and marketing co-operatives is to purchase and organize the production of the means of production such as chemical fertilizer, pesticides and farm implements for the countryside. In fulfilling the task, these co-ops have made contributions to boosting agricultural production and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country. Take the 26 supply and marketing co-operatives in Hanshou for example. Their increase in the supply of the means of production was in direct proportion to the growth of agricultural production, as shown in the following table:

Year	Total Value of the Means of production Supplied (million yuan)	Grain Yield per Hectare (kgs.)	Cotton Yield per Hectare (kgs.)
1971	11.46	7,080	413
1973	12.86	7,440	525
1974	13.11	7,830	802

We visited the Hucheng Supply and Marketing Co-operative housed in a two-storied building. It had shops on the ground floor, office rooms and staff members' dormitories on the upper floor and a backyard serving as a depot for farm tools and pesticides. With its four branches and 13 purchasing and retail centres this co-op was in the service of the commune's 20 production brigades embracing 25,000 people who worked 2,260 hectares of land.

Increases over the last ten years in the supply of chemical fertilizer and pesticides by this co-op (see table below) alone suffice to show the steady increase of

industry's support to agriculture through commercial channels.

Year	Chemical Fertilizer (kgs.)	Pesticides (kgs.)
1965	35,360	43,100
1974	893,850	94,050

With a view to consolidating and strengthening the collective economy, the co-ops also do what they can to help the communes and production brigades develop a diversified economy and produce on their own some farm implements and other means of production.

For instance, the demand for chemical fertilizer and pesticides at one time outstripped the supply when Hanshou County began gradually moving from the double-crop system to the triple-crop system in the movement to learn from Tachai. While taking steps to increase their stock, the co-ops joined efforts with some agricultural research departments to trial-produce chemical fertilizer and pesticides by indigenous methods and popularize their manufacture and use.

So we went to see Hucheng co-op's workshop producing pesticides by indigenous methods. There we saw three people concocting a kind of pesticide with china-berry seeds, pepper and tobacco stems. The whole county, we were told, had worked out 15 different recipes for preparing home-made pesticides. The advantages of these pesticides are obvious: There is ample supply of raw materials obtainable locally, the cost is low, they are easy to make; moreover, the chance for the farmland and crops to be contaminated is greatly reduced. Many production brigades, finding them being welcome to the commune members, have started making them.

Closing Price Gaps Between Industrial And Agricultural Products

Before liberation, imperialists, feudal landlords and bureaucrat-capitalists used to fleece the Chinese peasants by buying farm produce cheap and selling industrial products dear, thus causing a sharp antagonism between town and country.

Since liberation, Chairman Mao has on many occasions given the instruction that the principle of exchange at equal values be followed in handling commodity exchange between the state and collective economies, and that policies be adopted to gradually narrow down the "scissors" difference between the prices of industrial and agricultural products, their aim being to promote agricultural production and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance.

Over the past two decades and more, the prices of commodities supplied by the state for the countryside have long remained stable, while those of a number of industrial products have gradually gone down with the development of production at lower costs. In addition, the state has raised the purchasing prices of agricultural and sideline products.

According to a leading member of the commercial department in Hanshou County, the average price index

for grey cloth, coal, salt, sugar, matches, thermos flasks and ink — taking that of 1949 as 100 — was 85 in 1974, down by 15 per cent. There were also price reductions in chemical fertilizer, pesticides and other means of production by a still wider margin, 53 per cent on the average. As to the purchasing prices of five farm products, namely, unhusked rice, rapeseed, ginned cotton, tea and hemp, the average index, with 1949 as 100, was 184 for 1974, up by 84 per cent.

Following are figures provided by Hanshou County's commercial department:

(1) Changes in prices for a number of the means of production supplied by the state:

Year	Chemical Fertilizer (per kg.)	Pesticides (per kg.)	Diesel Oil (per kg.)
1957	0.42 yuan	1.35 yuan	0.264 yuan
1965	0.38 yuan	1.15 yuan	0.164 yuan
1974	0.29 yuan	1.04 yuan	0.164 yuan

Yukang People's Commune (population: 36,500) thus spent 64,324 yuan less in 1974 than in 1965 on the same amount of these three items it bought.

(2) Purchasing price changes for several farm and sideline products:

Year	Wheat (per kg.)	Ginned Cotton (per kg.)	Jute (per kg.)	Pork (per kg.)	Fish (per kg.)	Eggs (per kg.)
1957	0.146 yuan	1.57 yuan	0.74 yuan	0.764 yuan	0.44 yuan	0.80 yuan
1965	0.228 yuan	1.77 yuan	0.84 yuan	0.92 yuan	0.58 yuan	1.24 yuan
1975	0.26 yuan	2.10 yuan	0.84 yuan	0.92 yuan	0.78 yuan	1.32 yuan

Thus, the same commune received 189,354 yuan more in 1974 than in 1965 for the same amount of these products it sold to the state.

Growing Purchasing Power

With the steady development of agricultural production, the peasants are providing more marketable grain and other products to the state and their living standard too is being steadily improved.

Take Hucheng People's Commune (population: 25,000) as an example. The increase in its co-op's annual sales is as follows:

1965	(the year before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution)	943,500 yuan
1974		1,515,000 yuan

The growth of annual sales of some major consumer goods is as follows:

Year	Cotton Cloth (metres)	Knitting Wool (kgs.)	Bed Sheets	Thermos Flasks	Rubber Footwear (pairs)
1957	38,950	323	245	186	695
1965	55,458	632	548	485	1,058
1974	119,783	993	763	394	7,065

Here it must be pointed out that these figures do not represent the total amount of commodities the peasants have bought. When they have received their cash income at year's end, some of them would like to go shopping in the county seat or even cities in the province. Besides, they put aside part of their money as savings in the bank.

During our visit to Wenwei People's Commune, we called on a poor peasant named Li Yin-yu of the No. 2 Production Team under the Yihsing Production Brigade. Before liberation, Li's mother once worked as a wet nurse in a landlord family and he himself as a farmhand. Still they and the whole family found it difficult to keep their body and soul together. One of Li's younger sisters died a beggar away from home, another one became a childbride. A younger brother was sold and nothing has been heard of him ever since. When Li got married in 1939, he had no money to buy anything and had to borrow a coat from a relative for the occasion. Now Li has a family of 11 living in a new brick house furnished with a wardrobe and other things. Each member of the family now on the average has three outer garments made of woollen fabrics, not to mention cotton and padded clothes for daily wear. A regular customer to the co-op shops, Li has money deposits in the bank.

What has happened to Li Yin-yu and his family gives us a general idea of the living standard of his fellow villagers.

While chatting with the peasants about the changes in their life, we learnt a ballad popular among the commune members which runs:

*With the Party's line lighting the way,
Up goes production year by year.
With increasing output of cotton and grain,
Life is getting better and better.
Much we owe to Chairman Mao and the Party,
For they bring us our happy life today.*

Trade at Rural Fairs

In China's vast rural areas today, apart from the commercial activities of the supply and marketing co-ops, there still remains a certain amount of trade conducted at rural fairs. There the peasants sell farm produce grown on their private plots, household sideline products and handicrafts. The ownership system in China's rural economy is in the main one of collective ownership, and there still are small plots farmed by commune members for their personal needs and limited household sideline production. Such being the case, some farm and sideline products — products which the co-ops are not yet ready to handle but the commune members find it necessary to exchange among themselves — are bought and sold at the rural fairs. Organized and led by the co-ops in a planned way, these fairs are held at places marked off and at the time fixed

(Continued on p. 29.)

ROUND THE WORLD

KOREA

U.S.-Seoul War Provocation Condemned

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on August 5 issued a statement on the current situation in Korea.

The statement said: "The long-standing tension in Korea has now reached an acute stage as never before and the Korean people are faced with the critical situation in which war may break out at any moment."

After exposing the war crimes committed by the U.S. troops and south Korean puppet army in proclaiming a "wartime system" throughout south Korea, the conducting of large-scale military exercises, and the supplying of all kinds of ammunition for the frontline units, and the shipping of nuclear arms and large quantities of other up-to-date weapons into south Korea by the United States, it pointed out: "All facts show that after such long preparations for war, the United States is, at last, going over to the stage of direct war provocations from the stage of war preparations."

It noted: "Of course, the Korean people do not want war. But the Korean people are never afraid of war. If the enemy provokes an aggressive war at last in spite of the repeated warnings of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world, the Korean people will resolutely answer it with a just war and annihilate the aggressors to the last man."

The statement said: "In order to ease the extremely aggravated tensions in Korea today and remove the danger of new war and maintain peace and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea states as follows, proceeding from its consistent, peace-loving policy:

"The United States should stop at once all its acts of new war provoca-

tion and aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and immediately withdraw mass-destruction weapons and military equipment including nuclear weapons introduced into south Korea.

"The United States should give up its "two Koreas" plot and implement the resolution of the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on dissolving the "U.N. command," withdrawing all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag and replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

"And Korea's reunification must be realized by the Korean people themselves without the interference of any outside forces, through a great national congress extensively reflecting the will of the whole nation, in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the North-South Joint Statement."

The statement said: "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people are convinced that the governments and peoples of all the peace-loving countries of the world will pay due attention to the critical situation created in Korea and render active support to our fair and reasonable stand for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

FIFTH SESSION OF U.N. SEA
LAW CONFERENCE

Struggle for a New Code

The Fifth Session of the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea opened in New York on August 2 in the circumstances of the struggle of the third world countries against maritime hegemonism and for a new law of the sea. The session, scheduled to last for seven weeks, will continue the negotiations and consultations on the draft provisions of the proposed new law of the sea.

Taking part in the session are delegations of over 150 countries and areas.

At the previous four sessions, the third world countries strongly demanded a new law of the sea which reflects the historical trend of the present era and safeguards their state sovereignty and economic rights and interests. They resolutely opposed the old law of the sea favourable to colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

At the fourth session, held in New York from March to May this year, the third world countries waged an acute struggle against maritime hegemonism of the two superpowers.

Firmly safeguarding their sovereignty and jurisdiction over the 200-mile exclusive economic zone, many third world countries urged that no foreign activities in the economic zone should be detrimental to the independence and security of a coastal country and that no foreign military activities and installations should be permitted in the economic zone of a coastal country or on its continental shelf without the approval of the given country. They insisted that an exclusive economic zone must not be part of the high seas. They opposed the so-called "freedom of scientific research" in any exclusive economic zone, the entry of any foreign warship into the territorial waters of a country at will without notifying that country or obtaining its permission, and the "free passage" through or the "free flight" over a strait within the territorial sea of a country made by any foreign military vessel or plane. The just demands and reasonable propositions raised by the third world countries were supported by a number of second world countries. But the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have stubbornly clung to their position of maritime hegemonism, trying their utmost to keep intact the old sea law system. The Soviet social-imperialists, in particular, have adopted a very arrogant and obstinate attitude, openly opposing the just demands of the developing countries on a number of important questions. This has further laid bare their hegemonistic features and landed them in an extremely isolated position.

As a result of superpower disruption and obstruction, the fourth session failed to reach agreement on some important questions of substance. The fifth session will inevitably see a continued bitter struggle between the developing countries and the superpowers.

Leader of the Chinese Delegation Ling Ching said at the fifth session: "It is the consistent position of the Chinese Delegation that all countries, big and small, should participate in the discussions of all issues on the basis of equality. At present, the Conference on the Law of the Sea has entered the stage of deep-going discussions on the key issues. It is all the more imperative to enable all countries, the small-sized delegations of the developing countries in particular, to have full opportunities to take part in the whole process of consultations.

Ling Ching said in conclusion: "It is our common demand to combat superpower maritime hegemonism and draw up a new convention of the law of the sea that accords with the interests of the numerous third world and small and medium-sized countries. The developing countries, in order to safeguard their fundamental interests and oppose any attempt of the superpowers to impose their will on others, must strengthen unity, adhere to principle and persevere in struggle. The Chinese Delegation will, as always, resolutely stand together with the other third world countries and all countries that cherish their independence and sovereignty and work together with them for positive results at this session."

ZAMBIA

South African Racist Regime's Armed Aggression Denounced

On July 11, the troops of the South African racist regime flagrantly attacked Sialola Village in Zambia's Western Province. Heavy casualties resulted. In a letter to the Security Council, the Zambian representative to the United Nations requested an urgent meeting of the Council to discuss this armed encroachment. The letter said that since the beginning

of this year, the reactionary South African authorities had committed 13 other wanton acts of aggression against Zambia. The Security Council on July 30 adopted a resolution strongly condemning the South African racist regime's latest crime.

Such repeated acts of armed aggression against Zambia are not fortuitous. Vorster, the reactionary South African regime's chief, is scared to death and bitterly hates the vigorously growing armed struggle and people's movement against racist rule by the people of southern Africa who have the powerful support of the Organization of African Unity and its member states. He is vainly trying to stamp out the flames of the national-liberation struggle of the people of southern Africa by embarking on an armed aggression against Zambia and block the independent African countries' support to the people's just struggle in southern Africa.

It is well-known that the "peace talks" hoax Vorster cooked up with the reactionary Rhodesian regime's chief Smith has met with dismal defeat after African countries and people had exposed and fought it. With nothing more up their sleeves, they are once again resorting to baring their vicious features. They are jackals of the same lair and are out to kill. The reactionary South African regime promulgated a "defence amendment bill" which blatantly stipulates that South Africa could send troops to any place south of the equator to prevent or suppress the South African people's struggle. It is precisely under these pretexts that South Africa flagrantly engaged in armed provocations against Zambia. The reactionary South African authorities vainly hope that by armed aggression and violent suppression, they could attain what they failed to get through the "peace talks" hoax — and so end Zambia's and other independent African countries' support for the people's struggle in southern Africa and obstruct the national-liberation struggles in southern Africa. But this is sheer wishful thinking.

President Kaunda of Zambia recently solemnly declared that no enemy

plots can shake the Zambian people's firm resolve to resolutely support the national-liberation movements in southern Africa until the people there win final victory. This is a forceful answer and a heavy blow to the plots and schemes of Vorster, Smith and their likes.

OPPOSING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

30 Countries Boycott Olympic Games

Nearly 700 sportsmen from 30 African, Arab and Latin American countries refused to take part in or withdrew from the 21st Olympic Games, their aim being to oppose racial discrimination. Such a move has never happened before in the history of Olympiad. It demonstrates the firm will of the third world countries and people to uphold justice and close their ranks in struggle. It deals a blow to the imperialists who have long been acting unscrupulously in the Olympic Games as well as in international sports.

Last June a New Zealand rugby team toured South Africa. On July 9, Tanzania took the lead to announce that it would not take part in the Olympic Games in accordance with the proposals of the Organization of African Unity that African nations should not compete with countries with sporting links with South Africa. Then on July 17, a large group of countries announced their withdrawal from the Games. Afterwards, more and more countries including Arab and Latin American countries boycotted the Games.

In this struggle the African countries demonstrated their clear-cut principled stand in uniting as one to resolutely oppose apartheid in South Africa. Despite the fact that they possess a large number of the world's finest athletes and potential medallists, the African countries pointed out that it is more important to uphold the principled stand of combating racial discrimination than to win medals. Nigerian Head of State Lieutenant General O. Obasanjo reaffirmed that Nigeria "would not compromise its stand on the principle"

of opposing racial discrimination. He made this clear when he received the Nigerian Olympic contingent on their return home.

James Osogo, Acting Foreign Minister of Kenya, said that his country's decision "was taken on principle and in accordance with the majority views and agreement of African nations." "The Government and people of Kenya," he noted, "hold the view that principles are more precious than medals." "We shall use all means available to put pressure on South Africa until apartheid is wiped out and freedom is achieved in the whole of South Africa," he declared.

O.A.U. Secretary-General William Eteki Mboumova on July 21 praised the decision of African countries to walk out of the recent Olympic Games as a political posture against exploitation and insults in various forms.

In their just struggle against racial discrimination the African nations also enjoy the support of the people of Iraq, an Arab country, Guyana, a Latin American country, and other countries.

BANGLADESH

Strengthening Friendly Ties With Other Third World Countries

Over the last year the People's Republic of Bangladesh has made gratifying progress in actively devel-

oping its friendly ties with other third world countries.

Breaking through many obstacles and after friendly consultations, the Governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan have established diplomatic relations and exchanged ambassadors. This was followed by the signing of a trade agreement under which the two sides accord each other the most favoured nation treatment in trade, memorandums on shipping and banking arrangements, the establishment of postal and telecommunications and air links and the exchange of delegations visiting each other. Although the imperialists, especially the social-imperialists, have tried hard to undermine Bangladesh-Pakistan relations, friendship between the two countries are being enhanced continuously.

Last April Bangladesh signed four accords with Nepal on trade, transit, technical co-operation and aviation. The former has allowed the latter to use its sea ports to facilitate Nepal's import and export transit. This is a fine example of mutual support between a coastal country and a landlocked country in developing their national economies. Bangladesh also concluded with Afghanistan agreements on trade and technical co-operation. The representatives of the two countries recently met in Dacca and agreed on further development of trade and friendly co-operation between them. With Iran Bangladesh signed agreements on economic and technical co-operation and expansion

of trade. Its ties with Sri Lanka are becoming ever closer.

The development of relations between Bangladesh and other South Asian countries reflects the increasing unity among the third world countries which is conducive to the South Asian countries' efforts to safeguard their own national independence and develop their national economies.

China and Bangladesh have been friendly to each other. Their friendly good-neighbourly relations have been growing continuously since the establishment of diplomatic ties. China resolutely supports the Bangladesh people's struggle to safeguard its national independence and develop its national economy. Bangladesh supports the Chinese people in their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

While actively developing its friendly relations and co-operation with other Asian countries, Bangladesh attaches importance to the development of its friendly relations and co-operation with Arab and African countries. It has established trade relations and signed agreements on trade and technical co-operation with a number of countries including Egypt. Bangladesh supports the Arab countries in their just struggle against Zionism, and the Arab countries also support Bangladesh in its just struggle to defend national independence and territorial integrity and against foreign intervention.

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by the authorities concerned, where certain goods may be bought or sold strictly at prearranged prices.

Hanshou County has 13 such fairs in townlets where farm and sideline products like vegetables, fruit, aquatic products, handicrafts and piglings are made available.

Trading at rural fairs, while playing a positive role in promoting agricultural and sideline production and brisking up the rural economy, has the negative effect in disturbing the market and giving rise to speculation. Therefore it is necessary to strengthen leadership and

management. For instance, there must be strict control over prices and the variety of commodities in circulation; no major farm and sideline products vital to the national economy and the people's livelihood are allowed to enter the rural fairs; prices offered must not exceed what has been approved; it is not allowed to ship in goods from distant places or resell goods. As the co-ops are steadily expanding their business, increasing the variety of commodities and setting up more retail outlets, the role played by the rural fairs and the number of products they handle are on the decline. In 1965, trading at rural fairs in Hanshou accounted for only 4 per cent of the county's total retail sales; by 1974, it had gone down to 2.26 per cent.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Commenting On Newspapers

A MEETING was held recently at *Renmin Ribao* in Peking to comment on newspapers by representatives of worker-peasant-soldier commentary groups from various fronts. At the meeting, they comprehensively discussed the line and orientation in running newspapers and the style of writing.

Renmin Ribao and some provincial and municipal newspapers have their own worker-peasant-soldier commentary groups. Born in the Great Cultural Revolution, these groups have grown in the storms of class struggle and have become the main force in the revolution on the journalistic front.

Workers, peasants and soldiers commenting on newspapers is an embodiment of Chairman Mao's teaching that **"with our newspapers, too, we must rely on everybody, on the masses of the people, on the whole Party to run them, not merely on a few persons working behind closed doors."** It is a socialist new thing on the journalistic front.

Tu Chin-tung, a worker from the Peking Motor Vehicle Plant, said at the meeting: "Had it not been for the Great Cultural Revolution, such a meeting would be out of the question and we would have remained completely barred from the journalists' office." Chen Wen-chuan of the *Tungfeng Bazaar* said: "Although the *Renmin Ribao* editorial department and our bazaar are on the same street, we were separated by the revisionist line in journalism before the Great Cultural Revolution. It is Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line that has enabled us today to run this newspaper together with the editors."

Wang Chi-ming, a veteran worker in a non-staple food store in Peking said: "I once worked as a newsboy in the old society, but I never had enough food and clothing. Newspapers are an instrument of dictatorship exercised by the class in power. Before liberation, they served the reactionary ruling classes. Prior

to the Great Cultural Revolution, owing to the interference and sabotage of the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping, the workers, peasants and soldiers had no right whatsoever to comment on newspapers."

The workers, peasants and soldiers are most capable of distinguishing the correct from the incorrect line and orientation in running newspapers. They know best whether or not the newspapers are firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and they give their opinions and comments as to whether the newspapers represent the interests of the proletariat and whether they are resolute in the struggle against the bourgeoisie.

At the end of March this year, *Renmin Ribao* carried a notice inviting readers to write articles for its special column entitled "The Great Cultural Revolution Is Fine." This was praised in a letter written by the newspaper commentary group in Wuluchu Production Brigade of the Taiyangkung People's Commune in Peking.

After attending the discussion by representatives of worker-peasant-soldier newspaper commentary groups, a comrade who has been doing newspaper work for 17 years said: "The workers, peasants and soldiers always take class struggle as the key link when commenting on newspapers. Who knows best how to run newspapers? The answer is: Workers, peasants and soldiers."

The representatives also commented on the style of writing in newspapers. The consensus was that short, accurate and vivid articles with a clear-cut class stand were what the masses liked.

Comments on newspapers by the workers, peasants and soldiers are like fresh air blowing into the editorial departments. Their opinions are printed as reference material for the editors or taken immediately to the editorial meetings for discussion so as to improve the quality of the newspapers.

Using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to guide their work,

the worker-peasant-soldier commentary groups have become an important factor in running the newspapers well.

Speeding Up Farm Mechanization

SINCE the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's industrial departments have greatly increased the supply of machinery, chemical fertilizers and other products for agriculture. This has quickened the pace of farm mechanization.

In 1975, output of important farm machinery, including tractors, irrigation and drainage equipment and tractor and diesel engine accessories, went up seven to 12 times compared with 1965, while output of chemical fertilizers surpassed the total of the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. Production of pesticides, cement, plastic sheets and tractor-drawn implements as well as supply of electricity for farm use also increased by big margins.

Under the impetus of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt, fresh increase has been registered this year in the output of products for agriculture, and quality has been improving. From January to April, production of 12 out of 14 major types of farm machinery shot up 10 to 50 per cent over that of the corresponding period of last year, while output of chemical fertilizers increased 23 per cent. Strengthened industrial support has helped raise farm labour productivity and enhance farmland's ability to withstand natural adversities. It also has played an important part in ensuring good harvests for years running, boosting the collective economy of the rural people's communes and consolidating the worker-peasant alliance.

The rapid development of farm machinery industry is an outcome of better implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As early as in 1957, Chairman Mao told the country that **"industry must develop together with agriculture"**; two years later he further pointed out that **"the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization."** However,

owing to interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao's revisionist line, industrial products for farm use had lagged behind the needs of rural areas. During the Great Cultural Revolution, this revisionist line was criticized and industrial departments throughout the country redoubled their efforts to support agriculture. Consequently, China today boasts some 1,600 farm machinery plants turning out over 1,300 products, including heavy-duty tractors, combine harvesters and large-sized farm-use pumps. Of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, 27 have set up big and medium-sized chemical fertilizer plants. Small iron and steel plants, coal mines, hydropower stations and small factories producing machinery, chemical fertilizers or cement have sprung up across the land. A vast network of industries aiding agriculture is gradually taking shape.

Mass movement and greater initiative of the local authorities are an important cause of the rapid growth of the farm machinery industry. Annual increase of the nation's output of irrigation and drainage equipment, for example, averaged only 19 per cent during the 1963-66 period. The annual average has gone up to 32 per cent in the past nine years since 1967, because local authorities of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have been entrusted with the production of such equipment. With more machinery available, the number of power-operated wells built in the past three years has surpassed the total in the previous 24 years since 1949; and 10,660,000 hectares of land have been brought under irrigation.

Changchow is a medium-sized city in east China's Kiangsu Province. For several years it had tried to build a tractor plant but failed, because the plan did not fit in with local conditions. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the leadership of the city, acting on workers' proposals, organized 24 small plants to work in socialist co-operation and mobilized the masses to go in for technical innovations. The result is that Changchow today can produce 15,000 walking-tractors and 38,000 small diesel engines every year. The investment

for the purpose is only one-third that needed for building a new plant with the same capacity.

Shanghai's Whangpoo River Bridge Opened To Traffic

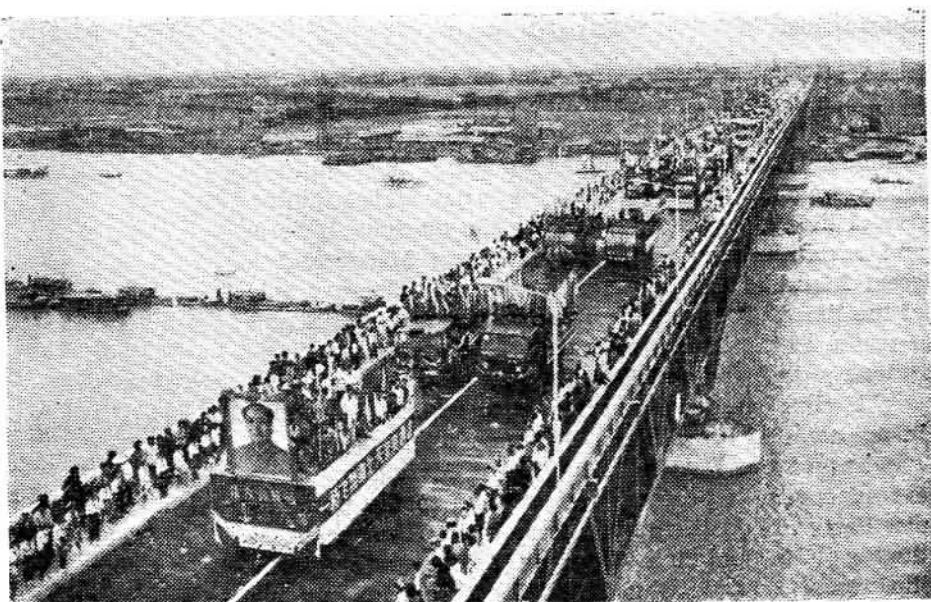
A DOUBLE-DECKED bridge spanning the Whangpoo River in Shanghai, China's largest metropolis, was completed recently. The upper deck, which is a highway 1,860 metres long, was opened to traffic on June 29 this year. The lower deck, a 3,048-metre railway track, was opened to traffic in September last year. It took only 22 months from the day the first pile was driven into the riverbed in August 1974 to the opening of the whole bridge to traffic, thereby setting a new record for speed in the history of bridge-building in China. This once again demonstrates the unparalleled superiority of the socialist system in China.

The Whangpoo River, with its source in the Tianshan Lake on the western outskirts of Shanghai, flows through the city before it empties into the sea in the east. Communications between the north and south banks was rather inconvenient. Before liberation, Shanghai was occupied and ruled by the imperialists for nearly a century, but neither they nor the Kuomintang reactionaries ever bothered to build a bridge across the river. After liberation, to facilitate traffic between the two banks,

the People's Government has built many wharfs along the riverbank, some for ferrying people and others for ferrying motor vehicles. With the development of socialist construction and with the building of the Shanghai General Petrochemical Works in particular, traffic has increased considerably. To cope with the situation, leading departments concerned in Shanghai decided to build the bridge.

The task was heavy and time was pressing, and the geological structure of the Whangpoo was complicated. In addition there was a shortage of equipment available at the work-site and typhoons were frequent in summer. All these posed great difficulties. But the workers who had taken part in building the Yangtze bridges at Wuhan and Nanking gave play to the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, overcame numerous difficulties and fulfilled their task ahead of schedule, with quality up to the required standards.

The Whangpoo River Bridge is a product of extensive socialist co-operation. Over 300 departments and units in Shanghai and other parts of the country took part in the project. The steel was produced by workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and rolled and shaped by workers of the iron and steel plants in Shanghai. Some 50,000 commune members on the outskirts of Shanghai also made contributions to the building of the bridge.



The Whangpoo River Bridge opens to traffic.

N.P.C. Chairman Chu Teh's Passing Deeply Mourned

Message From President Nimeri

His Excellency Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,
Peking,
The People's Republic of China

With deep grief and sorrow we have learnt of the sad news of the demise of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, who dedicated his life to the well-being of his people and his country. In the name of the Sudanese people and Government and on behalf of myself I wish to convey to Your Excellency and to the friendly people of China the most heartfelt condolences.

Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri
President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and President of the Sudanese Socialist Union
Khartoum, July 10, 1976

Messages From President Samora Machel

President Samora Machel of Mozambique on July 10 sent messages respectively to Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Hua Kuo-feng extending the most profound condolences on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. The text of the messages reads:

We learnt with extreme grief of the passing away of Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, a veteran revolutionary fighter, an eminent political and military leader, a model communist and internationalist fighter, one of the leaders responsible for the glorious, historic and revolutionary victory of the Long March and a great friend of the Mozambican people. The example of the life of Comrade Chu Teh serves as a model and a source of inspiration to the new generations of revolutionary fighters and Communists of China and the world. His death will inspire us to continue to fight. In the name of the FRELIMO, the people and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, we extend our most profound condolences to the Communist Party of China, the people and the Government of the People's Republic of China and to the family of our illustrious Comrade Chu Teh. Together with you we will share the sadness.

High consideration,

Samora Moises Machel
President of Mozambique Liberation
Front and President of the People's
Republic of Mozambique
Maputo, July 10, 1976

Messages From President Koruturk

His Excellency Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,
Peking

It is with great grief that I have learnt of the passing away of the distinguished statesman of your country His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

On this sad occasion I would like to express to Your Excellency on behalf of the Turkish people and on my own behalf our sincere condolences and deep sympathy.

Fahri S. Koruturk
President of the Republic of Turkey

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

Having learnt with great sorrow of the passing away of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, I would like to express my most sincere condolences and deepest sympathy.

Fahri S. Koruturk
President of the Republic of Turkey

Message From Governor-General Leger

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

The People's Republic of China has sustained a grievous loss in the death of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. He served his country with great

distinction and devotion to duty which will be long remembered. On this unhappy occasion I would ask that you convey sincere condolences on behalf of the people of Canada, myself and my wife to all members of the National People's Congress, to the family of Chairman Chu Teh and to the people of China.

Jules Leger
Governor-General of Canada

July 9, 1976

Message From Prime Minister Trudeau

His Excellency Premier Hua Kuo-feng

It was with profound regret that we in Canada learnt of the death of Chairman Chu Teh. His long record of distinguished service from his earliest years in the Chinese revolution to the very day of his death was a model of selflessness and devotion to duty which will stand as an inspiration to future generations. I would be grateful if you would convey the heartfelt condolences of the Government and people of Canada to the Government and people of China and to Chairman Chu Teh's family.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau
Prime Minister of Canada

July 9, 1976

Message From Governor-General Blundell

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

The Government and people of New Zealand join with me in offering to the Government and people of the People's Republic of China most sincere sympathy and condolences on the passing of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Denis Blundell
Governor-General

Message From King Baudouin

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

Peking

On the occasion of the death of His Excellency Marshal Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, I extend to you as

August 9, 1976

well as to the Chinese Government and people my deepest condolences, which I beg you to convey also to Madame Kang Ke-ching. The great personality of Marshal Chu Teh will leave its impression on modern China,

Baudouin
King of the Belgians
Brussels, July 9, 1976

Message From Prime Minister Tindemans

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

Peking

I have learnt with deep grief of the death of His Excellency Marshal Chu Teh. Those who had the honour to meet him as I did will cherish the memory of him. We all appreciate his intelligence and hospitality. I, on behalf of the Belgian Government, express most profound condolences to you.

Leo Tindemans
Prime Minister of Belgium
Brussels, July 9, 1976

Message From President Geisel

Ernesto Geisel, President of Brazil, on July 10 sent a message of condolence on the death of Chairman Chu Teh.

In his message, President Geisel, on behalf of the Brazilian people and in his own name, expressed deep sorrow for the death of Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Message From President Bijedic

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

Peking,
China

I was deeply grieved at the news of the sudden death of Marshal Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, an eminent revolutionary, statesman and army commander. May I convey to you and to the friendly people of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in my own name, the expressions of my most sincere condolences at the grave loss. I still cherish in my memory the pleasant reception and the talks I had with Marshal Chu Teh during

our official visit to the friendly People's Republic of China last year, his understanding and contribution to the cause of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of our two countries. Marshal Chu Teh's personality and his contribution to the friendship and co-operation between our peoples will remain in our lasting memory.

Dzermal Bijedic
Belgrade, July 9, 1976

Message From President Fanfani

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

Peking

Upon learning the sad news of the death of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, I, on behalf of the Italian Senate and in my own name, express the most sincere condolences to you.

Amintore Fanfani
President of the Senate of the
Republic of Italy
Rome, July 9, 1976

Message From President Ingrao

President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies Pietro Ingrao sent a message on July 8 to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, expressing deepest condolences on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Message From President Poaty

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

Peking

We have learnt with deep grief of the death of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. Comrade Chu Teh was a great revolutionary fighter and an eminent son of the Chinese people. His life was a noble example of a man who had dedicated all his energies to a tenacious struggle against exploitation, oppression, imperialism and colonialism. In the name of the People's National Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo and in my own name, I extend with immense sadness to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Re-

public of China and the family of the great deceased my most profound condolences.

Highest consideration,

Alphonse Mouissou Poaty
President of the People's National
Assembly of the People's
Republic of the Congo
Brazzaville, July 9, 1976

Message From Speaker Helle

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

Peking

On the occasion of the passing away of His excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, I wish to convey my most sincere condolences.

Veikko Helle
Speaker of Parliament, Republic of
Finland
Helsinki, July 9, 1976

Message From President Benya

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

Peking

Shocked to learn of the passing away of Mr. Chu Teh, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, a grievous loss to the People's Republic of China. Please accept the sincere sympathy of the National Council of the Republic of Austria and of myself.

Anton Benya
President of the National Council
Vienna, July 9, 1976

Message From Bulgarian National Assembly

The Standing Committee of the National People's
Congress,

Peking

The National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic expresses sincere condolences on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Chu Teh was one of the

oldest fighters of the Chinese revolution, a legendary commander and builder of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, a fighter struggling for the welfare of the Chinese people and a devoted internationalist. He had left an indelible impression on the Bulgarian people.

Please convey our sympathy to the family and close friends of the deceased.

The National Assembly of the
Bulgarian People's Republic
Sofia

Messages From President Toure

His Excellency Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee of
the Communist Party of China and Chairman
of the Military Commission of the C.P.C.
Central Committee,

Peking

I have learnt with profound grief of the sad news of the death of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and one of your faithful comrades-in-arms. In the name of the entire Guinean people, their Party and state and in my own name, I extend to you, and, through you, to the C.P.C. Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council, the entire Chinese people and the family of the deceased, my most sorrowful condolences. Comrade Chu Teh, who was a thoroughgoing revolutionary fighter, devoted his whole life to the incessant struggle. He made outstanding contributions to the success of the proletarian internationalist movement and the success of the revolution and socialism. Comrade Chu Teh wholeheartedly participated in the development of the great Chinese people's army which remains invincible in face of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. Comrade Chu Teh also wholeheartedly took part in the founding and consolidation of the revolutionary power, the founding and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat to ensure the realization of the liberation cause of socialism in China. May the memory and imperishable work of the great revolutionary Chu Teh remain eternal and inspire the younger generations of the world.

Highest consideration,

Be prepared for the revolution!

Ahmed Sekou Toure
General Secretary of the Guinea
Democratic Party and President of
the Republic of Guinea

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

Peking

I have learnt with profound grief of the sad news of the death of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and one of the faithful comrades-in-arms of Chairman Mao Tsetung. In the name of the entire Guinean people, their Party and state and in my own name, I extend to you, and, through you, to Chairman Mao, the C.P.C. Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council, the entire Chinese people and the bereaved family, my most sorrowful condolences. Comrade Chu Teh, a faithful comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao and a thoroughgoing revolutionary fighter, devoted his whole life to the incessant struggle. He made outstanding contributions to the success of the proletarian internationalist movement and the success of the revolution and socialism. Comrade Chu Teh wholeheartedly participated in the development of the great Chinese people's army which remains invincible in face of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. Comrade Chu Teh also wholeheartedly took part in the founding and consolidation of the revolutionary power, in the founding and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat to ensure the realization of the liberation cause of socialism in China. May the memory and imperishable work of the great revolutionary Chu Teh remain eternal and inspire the younger generations of the world.

Highest consideration,

Be prepared for the revolution!

Ahmed Sekou Toure
General Secretary of the Guinea
Democratic Party and President of
the Republic of Guinea

Message From President Amin

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

Your Excellency:

I have learnt with profound shock and deep sorrow of the death of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman

of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

On behalf of the Government, the people of Uganda, and on my own behalf, I wish to extend to Your Excellency, and through you to the people of China, particularly the bereaved family and Members of the National People's Congress, our deep sympathies and sincere condolences at this time of great sorrow. Uganda joins you all to mourn the death of this gallant son who has untiringly worked for the development of his country in particular, and that of mankind in general.

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

Field Marshal Dr. Idi Amin
Life President of the Republic of
Uganda
July 12, 1976

Message From President Habyarimana

His Excellency Comrade Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee of
the Communist Party of China,

Peking

I learnt with profound sorrow of the death on July 6 of Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Member of its Political Bureau. On this sorrowful occasion, I, on behalf of all the men and women fighters of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and in my own name, extend to you my sincerest condolences. With the passing away of Comrade Chu Teh, the People's Republic of China and all her friends lost an eminent defender of peace and freedom. I beg Your Excellency to convey to the bereaved family my most profound feelings.

Highest consideration,

Major-General
Habyarimana Juvenal
President of the Republic of Rwanda
and President and Founder of the
National Revolutionary Movement for
Development

Kigali, July 12, 1976

Message From President Kenyatta

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

It is with deep sorrow that I have learnt of the sudden death of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of

the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

The late Chu Teh was a dedicated soldier whose selfless services to his people earned him great respect, and as an outstanding elder statesman he played a leading role in the promotion of friendship between China and other nations, which will always be remembered.

On behalf of myself and the Government and people of Kenya, I convey to Your Excellency heartfelt condolences and sympathy on this sad occasion.

Jomo Kenyatta
President of the Republic of Kenya

Message From President Tsatsos

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

Peking

On behalf of the Hellenic people and myself may I ask Your Excellency to accept the expression of my deepest sympathy for the loss of the noble servant of the People's Republic of China Marshal Chu Teh.

Constantine Tsatsos
President of the Hellenic Republic
Athens, July 12, 1976

Message From Prime Minister Giri

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

Peking

I am deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. We all Nepalese always held the late Mr. Chu Teh in high esteem for his friendly sentiments towards Nepal and in his death not only China lost a senior statesman but Nepal also lost a sincere friend. Please accept my heartfelt condolences on this irreparable loss and convey the same to the bereaved family.

Tulsi Giri

Message From Chairman Sharma

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

I am deeply grieved to learn of the sad demise of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of

the People's Republic of China. The late Mr. Chu Teh was a sincere well-wisher of Nepal and in his death we all feel that Nepal has lost a true friend.

Please accept my heartfelt condolence on this great loss and convey the same to the bereaved family.

Ram Hari Sharma

Chairman of the National Panchayat
of Nepal

Message From Chairman Arafat

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

Peking

I would like to extend to you the salute of revolution and struggle.

With great sorrow, I have learnt of the passing away of Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of the Arab Palestinian people and the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and in my own name, I would like to express condolences to you, to the members of the Chinese Government, to the Communist Party of China and to the great Chinese people. The Palestinian people and their armed revolution share the grief with you.

Carry on revolution until victory.

Yasser Arafat

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolution Forces

July 10, 1976

Message From Prime Minister Demirel

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

Peking

I am most distressed to hear the death of the distinguished son of your country His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

On behalf of the Turkish Government and on my own behalf, I wish to express to Your Excellency and the Government of the People's Republic of China our condolences and deepest sympathy.

Suleyman Demirel

Prime Minister of Turkey

Message From Speaker Farooq

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

Peking

Excellency:

On behalf of the Members of the National Assembly of Pakistan and myself, I wish to convey to Your Excellency our profound condolences on the passing away of His Excellency Marshal Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Marshal Chu Teh was a great revolutionary fighter who dedicated himself to the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people. We are deeply sad at the demise of this outstanding leader and statesman of China.

I would be grateful if Your Excellency could kindly convey our sincere condolences to the family of the late Marshal Chu Teh.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sahibzada Farooq Ali

Speaker of the National Assembly of
Pakistan

Islamabad, July 10, 1976

Message From Chairman Habibullah Khan

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

Peking

Excellency:

On behalf of the Members of the Pakistan Senate and myself, I wish to convey to Your Excellency our heartfelt condolences on the passing away of His Excellency Marshal Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

We greatly admire the outstanding role played by Marshal Chu Teh in the history of your great country and are deeply grieved at the loss of this great leader and statesman of China.

I would be grateful if Your Excellency could kindly convey our sincere condolences to the family of the late Marshal Chu Teh.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Habibullah Khan

Chairman of the Pakistan Senate

Islamabad, July 10, 1976

Message From Vice-President Ali

His Excellency the Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

The Comorian Government and people are deeply grieved to learn of the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The Comorian Government and people join me in tendering our deep condolences to you.

With fraternal and highest respects,

Mohammed Hassan Ali
Vice-President of the State of
Comoros

Moroni, July 8, 1976

Message From Secretary-General Waldheim

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

Peking

I have learnt with profound sorrow of the death of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. He will long be remembered for his outstanding leadership and his distinguished and dedicated service to his people over so many decades. His passing will be widely mourned not only in his own country but in the world at large. May I express to Your Excellency, and through you to the Government and people of China, my sincere condolences on this sad occasion.

Kurt Waldheim

Secretary-General of the United
Nations

New York, July 7, 1976

Message From President Khama

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

It is with great sadness that I have to convey to Your Excellency heartfelt condolences on behalf of the Government and people of Botswana and on my own behalf on the occasion of the untimely death of your compatriot and close colleague His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Na-

tional People's Congress. Your country has been deprived of a strong and able leader.

Seretse M. Khama

President of the Republic of
Botswana

Gaborone, July 12, 1976

Message From President N'Gouabi

Comrade Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China,

Peking

I have learnt with great grief of the death of your colleague, Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

Comrade Chu Teh is a very outstanding great revolutionary fighter because of his courage, his determination, his capacity for work as well as his political consciousness.

In the name of the Congolese people and Government and in my own name, I request you to convey my deepest and militant condolences to the Communist Party of China, the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the family of the great deceased. In your profound sorrow caused by the passing away of your colleague, please accept my support and my militant solidarity.

With highest and militant consideration,

Major Marien N'Gouabi

President of the People's Republic of
the Congo and President of the Central
Committee of the Congolese Party
of Labour

Brazzaville, July 15, 1976

Message From Head of State Acheampong

Chairman Mao Tsetung

I have learnt with sadness of the death of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

The great contribution made by the late Chu Teh to the founding of the People's Republic of China, the establishment and development of the People's Liberation Army and the promotion of friendship between China and foreign countries will remain a lasting memorial to his life and work.

The Government and people of Ghana join me in extending heartfelt condolences to the Government and people of China and to the bereaved family.

Ignatius Kutu Acheampong

Head of State and Chairman of the
Supreme Military Council of the
Republic of Ghana

July 15, 1976

Message From President Da Costa

Comrade Chairman Mao Tsetung,
China

The people, the Liberation Movement and the Government of Sao Tome and Principe and I myself have learnt with deep sorrow of the death of Marshal Chu Teh, a great leader of the Chinese people and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. We hereby extend our sincere condolences to the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the bereaved family.

Manuel Pinto da Costa

President of the Democratic Republic
of Sao Tome and Principe

Sao Tome, July 16, 1976

Message From President Pinochet

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

Peking

On the grievous death of the distinguished personality Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, I extend to Your Excellency my most profound condolences which are shared by the people and Government of Chile.

General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte
President of the Republic of Chile

Santiago, July 13, 1976

Message From President Videla

Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla has sent a message to Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, expressing deep condolences on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. The message reads:

On behalf of the people and Government of Argentina and in my own name, I extend to Your Excellency profound condolences on the death of His Excellency Marshal Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Re-

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public of China. Meanwhile, I would be grateful if Your Excellency are kind enough to convey these feelings to Madame Kang Ke-ching and her family.

Jorge Rafael Videla

President of the Republic of
Argentina

Message From President Eldjarn

President Dr. Kristjan Eldjarn of the Republic of Iceland sent a message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on July 14, expressing sincere condolences on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

The message said: "Please accept my sincere condolences on the death of Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress."

Message From President Al Nahayan

Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan, President of the United Arab Emirates, sent a message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on July 14 expressing sincere condolences on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

The message said: In the name of the people and Government of the United Arab Emirates and on my own behalf, I extend to the Government and the friendly people of the People's Republic of China our sincere condolences for the passing away of Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress.

Message From Prime Minister Mara

Kamisesse Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji, has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, expressing condolences on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The message reads:

The Government and people of Fiji have learnt with deep regret of the death of Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. Please convey to the Government and people of the People's Republic of China and to the family of Mr. Chu Teh our condolences at the sad loss of a great and inspiring national leader and hero.

Mara

Prime Minister

Message From President Bourguiba

Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia, sent a message on July 7 to Madame Kang Ke-

ching, expressing most sincere condolences on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The message said: "I have just learnt with sorrow of the demise of Chu Teh and at this moment of grief, I extend to you and to other members of the bereaved family my most sincere condolences and deepest sympathy."

Message From Queen Juliana

H.M. Queen Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has sent a message to Kang Ke-ching, expressing condolences and profound sympathy on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Message From Amir Sabah of Kuwait

His Excellency Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China,

Peking

We have learnt with deep regret of the passing of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and wish on behalf of the people and Government of Kuwait to extend to Your Excellency, to the distinguished members of your Government and to the friendly Chinese people our heartfelt condolences and sincerest sympathy on this great loss deplored by all people.

Sabah

Kuwait, July 19, 1976

Message From Speaker Ghuneim

The Standing Committee of the National
People's Congress,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

On behalf of Members of the Kuwait National Assembly and myself, I share your grief and sadness for the passing away of the late Chairman Chu Teh. The deceased spent his life struggling with the Chinese people to achieve national independence and sovereignty. I am still retaining memories of my meeting with him in Peking in 1974, where the deceased cordially received me. As I extend condolences to you and his family I pray for his soul to rest in peace.

Khalid Salih Al Ghuneim

Speaker of the Kuwait National
Assembly

Kuwait, July 17, 1976

Letter From President Halabi

The Standing Committee of the National
People's Congress,

Peking,

China

I have learnt with great regret of the death of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

In the death of the illustrious deceased, the People's Republic of China lost a great fighter, who, together with other great Chinese leaders headed by His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, had never ceased the struggle for the liberation of his people and his country and for a better future of the friendly Chinese people.

I, on behalf of my colleagues, Members of the Syrian People's Council, and in my own name, extend to you and to the Members of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China most grievous condolences and deep sympathy.

Mohamed Ali Halabi

President of People's Council of the
Syrian Arab Republic

Damascus, July 11, 1976

Message From First Secretary of Arab Socialist Union of Egypt

Mustafa Khalil, First Secretary of the Arab Socialist Union of Egypt, sent a message on July 9 to Chairman Mao Tsetung, expressing sincere condolences and profound sympathy on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

Message From Central Committee Of Guinea Democratic Party

The Central Committee of the Guinea Democratic Party has recently sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing most sincere condolences on the passing away of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

The message said: "We have learnt with profound sorrow of the demise of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress."

It added: "He had dedicated all his life to the sacred cause of his compatriots. We are convinced that the

example of loyalty and devotion of Comrade Chu Teh will guide the young generations to march on. In the name of the Guinean people, Party and state, the Central Committee of the Guinea Democratic Party expresses to you grievous sympathy and most sincere condolences."

Messages and Letters From Leaders of Some International Organizations, Political Parties and Nationalist Organizations

Leaders of some international organizations, parties and nationalist organizations recently sent messages and

letters to the Chinese leaders and leading members of the departments concerned expressing their deep condolences on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

They are from Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists Association Djawoto; General Secretary of the Burma Socialist Programme Party San Yu; the Central Executive Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman; Acting President of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania and Chairman of its Central Committee P.K. Leballo; Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party of Japan Yoshikatsu Takeiri; Deputy Leader of the Labour Party of Australia Thomas Uren; and Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate Mike Mansfield.

Comrade Chu Teh's Passing Deeply Mourned

Letter From Central Committee of Communist Party of Peru

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on July 8, expressing grievous condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

The letter said: Comrade Chu Teh was a tested Communist Party leader and strategist. Adhering perseveringly to Marxism-Leninism, he made an important contribution to the cause of liberation and socialist construction of the Chinese people. Working alongside Chairman Mao Tsetung, he was one of the organizers of the People's Liberation Army. He tirelessly devoted himself to the implementation of the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung and took an active part in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, and the smashing of the Right deviationist and divisionist activities of Teng Hsiao-ping.

It went on to say: Comrade Chu Teh's spirit of dedication to the cause of the working class and people of China and of the whole world has set an indelible example for us. His death is an irretrievable loss to the entire Chinese people and the Communist Party of China, and is also a loss to our Party. His revolutionary spirit and proletarian qualities will be remembered for ever in the hearts of all peoples.

The letter declared: In the name of the Communist Party and the revolutionary people of Peru, we extend to the Communist Party and the people of China our heartfelt condolences and profound grief for the loss of your dear leader, Comrade Chu Teh.

Message From Political Bureau of Central Committee of Peruvian Communist Party

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party on July 9 sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing most profound condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

The message said: Comrade Chu Teh was a fine Communist Party member, a revolutionary fighter of the proletariat and one of the outstanding leaders of the Party, state and people's army of China. Boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line throughout his life, Comrade Chu Teh always stood in the forefront of implementing this line. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and giving play to a heroic spirit of fearing no sacrifices, Comrade Chu Teh made an enduring contribution to the building and development of the people's army, the establishment and consolidation of the revolutionary bases and the overthrow of the enemy of the Chinese people, the building and reinforcement of the people's political power, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the continuation of the revolution.

The message said in conclusion: It is our conviction that the heroic Chinese people will turn their deep grief into great strength and will continue to march forward in the resolute pursuance of the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Message From Finnish Marxist-Leninist Groups

The Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on July 12, expressing deep condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

The message said that Comrade Chu Teh's life was one of a great proletarian revolutionary and a great leader of the people. He dedicated his whole life to the revolutionary cause, fighting selflessly and courageously for the liberation of the people.

The message said that the death of Comrade Chu Teh is a huge loss to the Chinese people and revolutionaries in the whole world.

Letter From Central Committee of Communist Party of the Philippines

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades:

We were stricken with pain and sorrow upon learning of the death of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. On behalf of the members of the Communist Party of the Philippines, commanders and fighters of the New People's Army and the revolutionary Filipino people, we would like to pay our last solemn revolutionary salute to Comrade Chu Teh. We, together with all revolutionary fighters and revolutionary people the world over, join the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people in profoundly mourning the passing away of Comrade Chu Teh, who was a fine Communist and glorious hero of China's revolutionary war.

Comrade Chu Teh was a loyal comrade-in-arms of Comrade Mao Tsetung and one of the outstanding leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people's army. At the very early stage of the New-Democratic Revolution, Comrade Chu Teh ardently supported Comrade Mao Tsetung's correct revolutionary line and firmly put to practice the brilliant theory of people's war. With utter devotion to the Party and the people, he fought heroically and worked indefatigably to discharge well his important responsibilities for building the people's army and directing the revolutionary war at various stages and in the process made immortal contributions to the ultimate victory of the people's liberation war and the overthrow of the dark rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in China. After the founding of New China, Comrade Chu Teh persisted in continuing the revolution, stood on the side of Comrade Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolu-

tionary line, fought in the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution against the counter-revolutionary revisionist plots of such chieftains of the bourgeoisie inside the Party as Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, and despite his advanced age persisted in study and persisted in work for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building China into a powerful modern socialist state. For his life-long service to the great cause of people's liberation and communism, Comrade Chu Teh has earned the profound love and admiration not only of the Chinese people but also of all revolutionary people in the whole world.

The death of Comrade Chu Teh has aroused a tremendous sense of loss in the hearts of the Chinese people. But we believe that the heroic Chinese people will turn grief into strength, fight for more splendid achievements, win more victories in the complicated class struggles in the socialist period and advance even more unflinchingly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

The Filipino Communists and revolutionary fighters will strive to learn from Comrade Chu Teh's lofty spirit of persisting in revolution through to the end and contributing all to the great cause of people's liberation and communism without thought of self. The road of revolutionary war in our country is tortuous, but the future is bright! So long as we persist in the correct line of people's democratic revolution, persist in people's war in the context of our concrete conditions and exert more efforts to promote the self-reliant, step-by-step but steady development of revolutionary forces in our archipelagic country, more victories will be won by the people and the dark rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism will eventually be overthrown. As before, we will always fight in the same trench with the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, and we are determined to pursue even more unremittingly the people's democratic revolution in order that we can make more concrete contributions to our common cause against imperialism, revisionist social-imperialism and all reaction and fulfil our own sacred duty to the world revolution.

Revolutionary salute to Comrade Chu Teh!

The great proletarian revolutionary Comrade Chu Teh is immortal!

The Central Committee
of the Communist Party of the
Philippines

July 7, 1976

Letter From Secretary of Central Leadership of Communist League of Vienna

Walter Lindner, Secretary of the Central Leadership of the Communist League of Vienna, has sent a letter to

the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

The letter said: "Comrade Chu Teh was an outstanding revolutionary fighter and Communist, who devoted his whole life to the service of the revolution and socialist construction in the People's Republic of China and of the struggle against revisionism. His death is a very great loss to the Communist Party of China and the entire Chinese people. People all over the world and in the international Marxist-Leninist movement share the Chinese people's sorrow and grief over the loss. We Austrian Marxist-Leninists are also deeply distressed. Comrade Chu Teh will for ever remain a brilliant example for us. We will for ever cherish his memory. His example will inspire us to devote all our energy to the revolutionary cause and strengthen our efforts to lead to victory the socialist revolution of Austria."

Message From Central Committee of Communist Party of Switzerland (M-L)

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking

Dear Comrades:

We are deeply grieved by the death of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Central Committee, of the Political Bureau and of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who died at 90 years of age after a long service to the people. Dear comrades, we fully share the great grief that the Communist Party of China, the People's Liberation Army and the Chinese People are suffering on account of this big loss.

Comrade Chu Teh was a model Communist and a heroic soldier of the people and the proletariat. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Comrade Chu Teh fought throughout his life for the cause of revolution. He contributed, in a steady and assiduous manner, to the liberation of the Chinese people from the yoke of imperialism and feudalism, to the building of socialism and to the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The great contribution and the immortal merits of Comrade Chu Teh earned him the highest esteem of the Chinese workers, peasants and soldiers and of the revolutionaries and Communists of the world.

In the name of our Party, we express to you, dear comrades, our great respect for Comrade Chu Teh.

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Switzerland
(Marxist-Leninist)

August 9, 1976

Letter From Central Committee of Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of
China,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

Dear Comrades:

The Central Committee and all members of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) are deeply grieved at the death of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Comrade Chu Teh was a great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people, a fine member of the Communist Party of China, a great revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the Party, the state and the army.

Comrade Chu Teh fought steadfastly for the cause of communism, for the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, for the victory of the cause of the Chinese people's liberation, for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for persevering in continuing the revolution.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) conveys its deepest condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Yours fraternally,

D.N. Nadunge

Member of the Secretariat of the
Central Committee of the Communist
Party of Sri Lanka (M-L)

July 8, 1976

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

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

The death of Comrade Chu Teh is a great loss to the people of China and to the international working class and revolutionary people everywhere.

From the very early stages of the revolutionary struggle until the victory and establishment of the Peo-

ple's Republic of China in 1949 and in the continuing struggle against revisionism and the restoration of capitalism. Comrade Chu Teh fought boldly for the interests of the proletariat.

His long life is a strong rebuke to the bourgeoisie, which says that the proletariat cannot bring forth leaders who will remain loyal to its cause over many years and through the countless twists and turns of the struggle to build socialism and advance the communist society. His life is a shining example to workers, young and old, of all countries.

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

Chicago, July 12, 1976

Letter From Revolutionary Workers' Association of Austria (M-L)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of
China,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

Dear Comrades:

We felt deeply grieved upon learning of the death of Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Comrade Chu Teh was an outstanding proletarian revolutionary and communist fighter. He consistently upheld the line of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. His death is a big loss not only to the Communist Party of China and the entire Chinese people, but also to the world revolutionary movement.

We share with you the deep grief at the loss. We shall take Comrade Chu Teh's life and work as our example, turn grief into strength and, by means of this, commemorate this outstanding revolutionary.

Alfred Jocha

On behalf of the Revolutionary
Workers' Association of Austria (M-L)

Vienna, July 7, 1976

Message From Chairman Pettersson and Others of Communist Party of Sweden

Roland Pettersson, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sweden, and others on July 12 sent a message to Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Hua Kuo-feng, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, expressing condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

The message said: "Comrade Chu Teh was an outstanding revolutionary fighter, who dedicated his life to serving the people. During the Long March, the anti-Japanese national-liberation war and the revolutionary war, he made great contributions to the victory of the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung."

It continued: "After the victorious establishment of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Chu Teh assumed high responsibility as Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and spent his life in struggle for the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the building of socialism and communism.

"To Swedish Communists, and to progressive people the world over, Comrade Chu Teh will for ever stand out as a shining example of a revolutionary fighter, a builder and leader of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, a dedicated proletarian leader, wholeheartedly serving the people. His memory will remain immortal."

Letter From Chairman Scocozza of Central Committee of Communist League Marxist-Leninists Of Denmark

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of
China

Comrades:

It is with deep sorrow that the Communist League Marxist-Leninists of Denmark (K.F.M.L.) has received the message of the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

Comrade Chu Teh was through his life an outstanding revolutionary fighter. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, Comrade Chu Teh performed immortal services to the Chinese people and the Party through his work for the Chinese revolution. Comrade Chu Teh fought for the implementation of the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. Through his life Comrade Chu Teh strengthened and developed the Chinese People's Liberation Army and through this work made a valuable contribution to the struggle for the triumph of the revolution and the construction of socialism in China.

The death of Comrade Chu Teh means a great loss for the revolutionary movement in the whole world. The Central Committee of the Communist League Marxist-Leninists extend to you our sincerest condolences.

The memory and the revolutionary work of Comrade Chu Teh will remain immortal.

Benito Scocozza

Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist League
Marxist-Leninists of Denmark

Copenhagen, July 12, 1976

Letter From Political Secretary Boer Of Central Committee of Communist Unitarian Movement of the Netherlands (M-L)

K. De Boer, Political Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Unitarian Movement of the Netherlands (M-L), sent a letter on July 8 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung, expressing deep condolences on the passing away of Comrade Chu Teh.

The letter said: "With sorrow we hear of the death of Comrade Chu Teh, a man who has played such a tremendous role in your past revolutionary victories and in the building of socialist People's Republic of China, a man who has been an inspiration to the whole Marxist-Leninist movement."

The letter also said: "His life and example will never be forgotten. They will inspire and strengthen the present and future generations."

Letter From Central Committee of Organization of Marxist-Leninists Of Greece

Chairman Mao Tsetung,
The Central Committee of the Communist
Party of China

With great emotion and with sadness, the Marxist-Leninists of Greece learnt of the death of Comrade Chu Teh, a fine member of the Communist Party of China, great proletarian revolutionary fighter and distinguished leader of the state, the Party and the army of the People's Republic of China.

Loyal to the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, Comrade Chu Teh fought heroically and selflessly for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and contributed in a decisive manner to the triumph of the cause of liberation of the Chinese people and to the victory of the Chinese revolution.

The revolutionary life of Comrade Chu Teh was entirely dedicated to the unflinching struggle for the cause of communism, for the victory of the cause of revolution in China and in the world and for the continuation of the revolution. He was a great example and an inexhaustible source of revolutionary strength and inspiration for the Marxist-Leninist Communists and all the proletarian revolutionaries.

The Marxist-Leninists of Greece express their deep respect to the memory of Comrade Chu Teh and they are convinced that the great Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao, will turn their grief at the loss of Comrade Chu Teh into strength for consolidating further

the dictatorship of the proletariat, opposing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and gaining still greater victories on the difficult but glorious road of triumph of the revolution and communism.

Eternal glory to Comrade Chu Teh, a great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people!

The Central Committee of the
Organization of the Marxist-
Leninists of Greece
Athens, July 8, 1976

Letter From Central Committee of Workers' Revolutionary Organization of Spain

The Central Committee of the Workers' Revolutionary Organization of Spain has sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing deepest condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh. The letter reads:

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China:

The death of Chu Teh is a big loss to the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people and the Communists and peoples of the world.

Comrade Chu Teh made great contributions to China's socialist construction and the socialist cause of the world. His life was one of a great Communist and an example for us to learn from.

The Workers' Revolutionary Organization expresses to you the deepest condolences on the death of great Comrade Chu Teh.

The Central Committee of the Workers'
Revolutionary Organization of Spain

Message From Delegation of Uruguayan Revolutionary Communist Party Abroad

The Delegation of the Uruguayan Revolutionary Communist Party Abroad sent a message on July 14 to Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Hua Kuo-feng, extending profound condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

The message said: The Delegation of the Uruguayan Revolutionary Communist Party Abroad, in its own name and on behalf of its Political Secretary Comrade Mario Echenique now in prison, extends to you profound condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh, a great Marxist-Leninist and fighter of the Chinese revolution.

It declared: We will indomitably fight for the liberation of our fatherland and, in this way, resolutely support the cause of construction of New China for which Comrade Chu Teh, together with the Chinese Party and people, had been fighting.

It said: Comrade Chu Teh will be cherished for ever in the memory of the peoples of various countries as an example of a proletarian revolutionary and anti-revisionist fighter, and the memory of him will be translated into action in our countries for liberation from the superpowers and their agents. We Marxist-Leninists will always take Comrade Chu Teh as an example in our fight for victory.

Letter From Central Committee of Party of Venezuelan Revolution

The Central Committee of the Party of Venezuelan Revolution has sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China expressing the deepest condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

The letter said that in the course of the Chinese people's struggle for liberation and socialism, Comrade Chu Teh was a staunch, thoroughgoing revolutionary and a tested internationalist. People of all lands are grievous over his death.

The letter concluded by expressing the confidence that the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will continue to unswervingly hold high the revolutionary banner that guided the heroic life of Comrade Chu Teh.

Letter From National Direction of Colombian Marxist-Leninist League

Comrades of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Peking

Dear Comrades:

We learnt with deep grief of the news of the death of Comrade Chu Teh, great communist fighter of the Chinese people, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Sharing your grief over this irretrievable loss, we convey to you our sincerest condolences.

Comrade Chu Teh was a glorious and long-tested son of the Chinese people. He had made an everlasting contribution in the course of China's new-democratic revolution and its socialist revolution and construction.

Loyal to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, he always stood in the forefront defending the dictatorship of the proletariat, opposing modern revisionism and the bourgeois elements within the Party who, making use of the power they have usurped, try to overthrow the proletariat and exercise the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

In the struggle against the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism and U.S. imperialism, and in supporting the struggle waged by various countries, nations and

peoples to win independence, emancipation and revolution, he always supported Chairman Mao Tsetung's correct foreign policy and took a resolute stand of proletarian internationalism.

He devoted himself wholeheartedly to the Chinese revolution and the lofty cause of communism till the last moment of his life. Such an example will for ever inspire us Colombian Marxist-Leninists to advance towards the victory of the revolution in our country.

The National Direction of Colombian Marxist-Leninist League

Colombia, July 12, 1976

Letter From Central Committee Of Argentine Communist Party (M-L)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina (M-L) on July 16 sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China extending deep condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

The letter said: "With great sadness we received the news of the death of dear Comrade Chu Teh." "A well-known leader of the Chinese revolution and a model member of the Communist Party," "Comrade Chu Teh will live for ever with his deeds, example and teachings." The letter added that Comrade Chu Teh had all along been an example in the struggle waged by the Chinese people and the Communist Party of China against Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao, Teng Hsiao-ping and their like. "At this hour of profound grief," the letter continued, "we see with optimism that the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, have made great headway in their socialist construction and in their adherence to the line of opposing the two superpowers in the international arena."

The letter said: "The achievements of the Chinese revolution are an inspiration to all revolutionaries the world over, to all of us. We look forward with optimism the development of the struggle of the people of all lands, of the people in our country and on their continent in particular."

The letter said: "As we deeply grieve over the death of Comrade Chu Teh, we note with satisfaction that the workers, peasants and people of all social strata in the People's Republic of China are making efforts day after day to build socialism and consolidate the revolution as the best way to mourn the loss of a revolutionary."

In conclusion, the letter said: "Our Party mourns for Comrade Chu Teh. We once again stand pledged to our duty of fighting for the liberation of Argentina, for

the realization of socialism and communism. We will march forward together with the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people in the struggle to shake off the shackle oppressing the world's working class and win emancipation."

Message From Chairman Paal Steigan Of Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L)

The Central Committee of the Communist
Party of China,

Chairman Mao Tsetung,

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

The Government of the People's Republic of China

Comrades:

We are deeply grieved to learn of the passing of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Comrade Chu Teh was an outstanding Communist and a great revolutionary leader who devoted all his life to the cause of the proletariat. Working closely with Chairman Mao Tsetung, he built up and led the victorious Red Army throughout the protracted war against the Japanese aggressors. He stood in the forefront in many military operations. Comrade Chu Teh led the Red Army with great wisdom, courage and ability, faithfully implementing the line of the C.P.C. and Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Since the liberation of China, Comrade Chu Teh had taken up important posts in the leadership of the People's Republic till his death.

Comrade Chu Teh was loved and respected by the Chinese people and revolutionaries all over the world. In all his life as a Communist he integrated himself with the masses and shared their weal and woe. He will live for ever as a brilliant example of the proletariat and of the revolutionary cause.

On behalf of the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) we send our condolences to the Communist Party of China, the National People's Congress and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Paal Steigan
Chairman of the Working Committee
of the Norwegian Workers'
Communist Party (M-L)

Oslo, July 7, 1976

August 9, 1976

Letter From Communist Party Of Honduras (M-L)

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China;

Peking,

China

Dear Comrades:

The Communist Party of Honduras (M-L) extend to the fraternal Communist Party of China and the Chinese people profound condolences on the death of the outstanding revolutionary fighter Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. Under the correct political leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Comrade Chu Teh had for years struggled tirelessly for the Chinese revolution, for the dictatorship of the proletariat, for socialism, and for the victory of Marxism-Leninism in China and elsewhere in the world.

The death of Comrade Chu Teh has bereaved the Chinese people of a most outstanding leader and the world's proletariat and oppressed people of a close friend and comrade-in-arms.

The Communist Party of Honduras (M-L) shares the grief of the Communist Party of China, the C.P.C. Central Committee and the Chinese people over the recent passing away of dear Comrade Chu Teh whose revolutionary example will for ever be respected, admired and remembered by all.

The Political Commission of the
Central Committee of the Commu-
nist Party of Honduras
(Marxist-Leninist)

Honduras, July 10, 1976

Messages and Letters From Other Marxist-Leninist Parties, Organizations and Leaders

Other Marxist-Leninist Parties, organizations and leaders have also sent messages or letters to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China or Premier Hua Kuo-feng, expressing profound condolences on the passing away of Comrade Chu Teh.

They are from General Secretary of the Marxist-Leninist Organization of the Italian Bolshevik Communists Giovanni Scuderi, the Central Committee of the Icelandic Communist League of Union (Marxist-Leninist), General Secretary of the Communist Party of Iceland (Marxist-Leninist) Kristian Gudlaugsson, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Iceland (Marxist-Leninist), the Marxist-Leninist Union of Struggle of Sweden, the Communist Party of Italy (M-L) and the Executive Committee of the Communist Federation of Britain (M-L).

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