

PEKING REVIEW

44

October 29, 1976

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Million People in Peking Hold Grand Rally Celebrating Great Victory

- Warmly hail Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as leader of the Communist Party of China
 - Warmly hail the great victory in smashing the scheme of the “gang of four” anti-Party clique to usurp Party and state power
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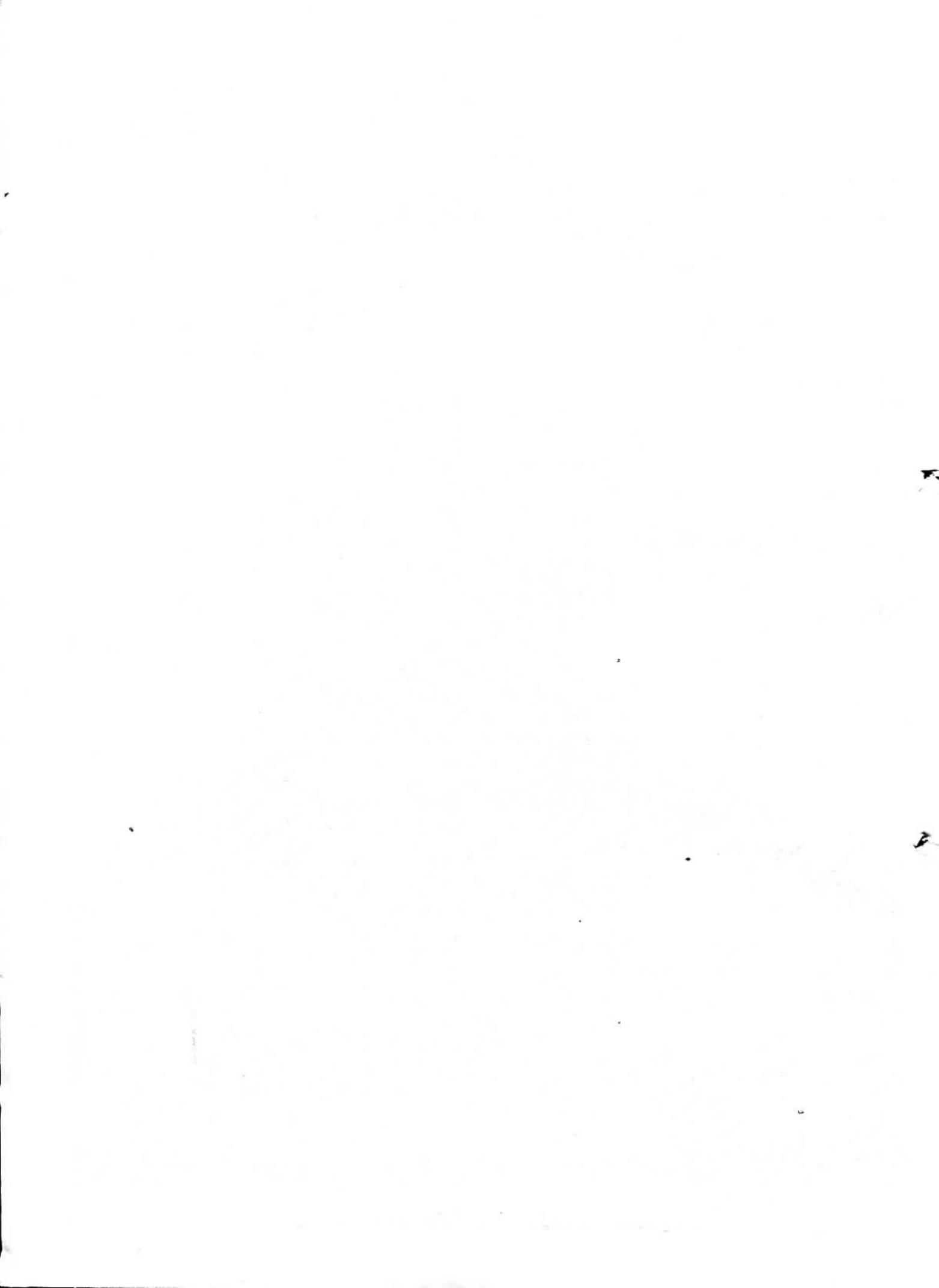
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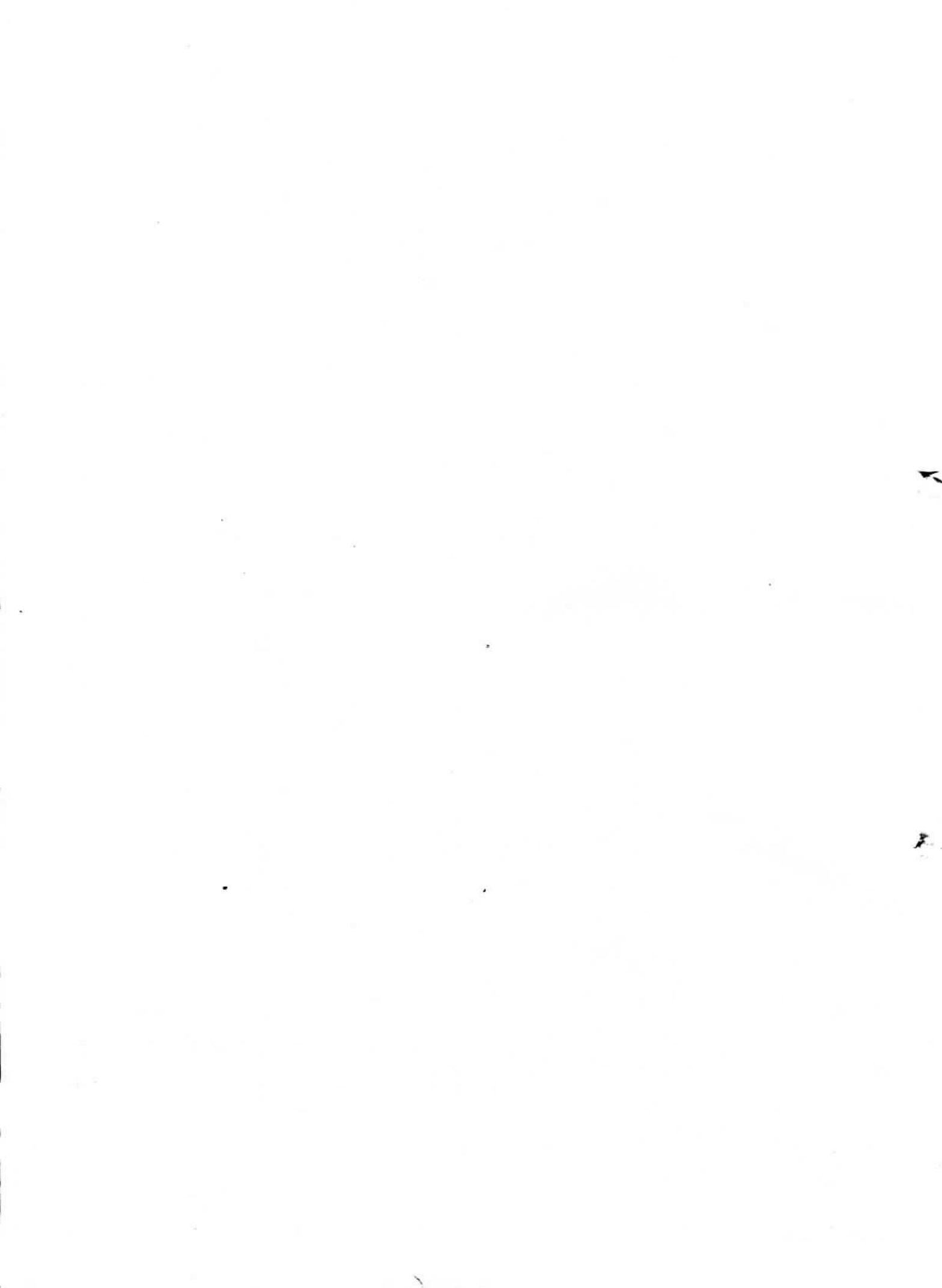


The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung





Chairman Hua Kuo-feng



One Million Armymen and Civilians in Peking Hold Grand Rally to Celebrate Great Victory

— Warmly hailing Comrade Hua Kuo-feng becoming leader of the Communist Party of China and angrily denouncing the "gang of four" anti-Party clique's towering crimes

ONE million jubilant and ecstatic armymen and people in the capital held a grand mass rally at magnificent Tien An Men Square on October 24 in warm celebration of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and in warm celebration of the great victory of shattering the scheme of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power.

The masses of people pledged to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carry out Chairman Mao's behests, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao.

It was bright and sunny in Peking. Tien An Men Gate was bedecked with huge red lanterns and red flags. In the middle of the red ochre wall of Tien An Men Gate was a huge portrait of the Chinese people's esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Huge portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the eastern and western sides of the square faced the gate. In front of the Monument to the People's Heroes were two huge streamers reading: "Warmly celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee!" "Warmly celebrate the great victory of smashing the scheme of the 'gang of four' to usurp Party and state power!"

Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Commit-

tee, attended the rally. When Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Party and state leaders mounted the rostrum atop Tien An Men Gate to the strains of *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*, there was a tremendous cheer and a roar of slogans. The beating of drums and gongs and the clash of cymbals rose to a crescendo. It was a vivid demonstration of the wholehearted support for and unreserved trust in their own leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Party Central Committee by the 30 million Communist Party members and the 800 million people throughout the country as well as their full confidence in the great cause of socialism and a bright communist future.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, smiling and happy and dressed in a grass-green army uniform, waved cordially to the crowd again and again.

Other Party and state leaders present were: Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu Shiin-yu, Wei Kuo-ching, Li Teh-sheng, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Saifudin, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Tsai Chang, Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-ien, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien. Shen Yen-ping, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Chiang Hua, President of the Supreme People's Court, were also present.

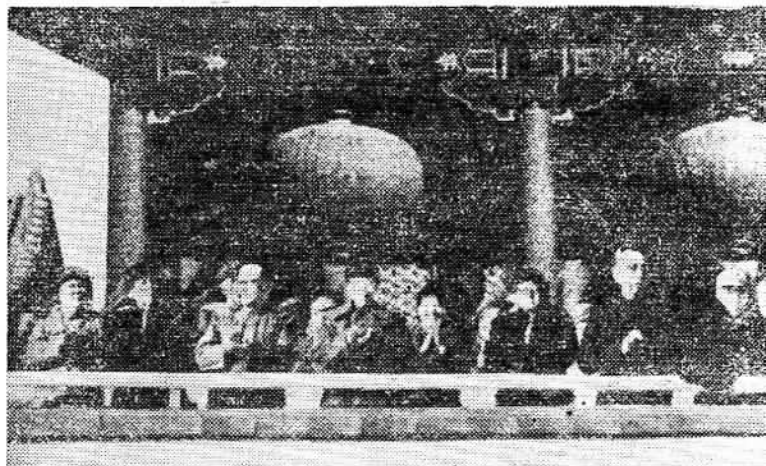
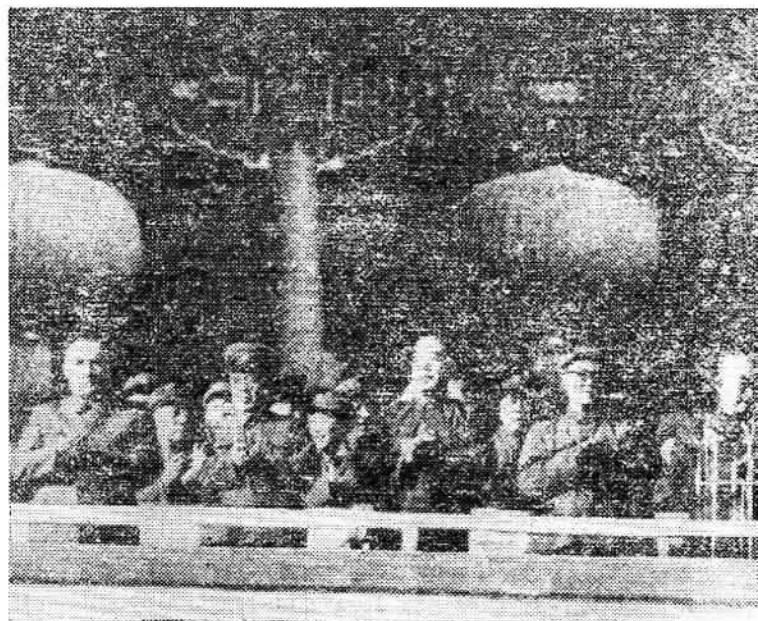
Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was selected by the great leader Chairman Mao himself to be his successor. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng smashed the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power, thus removing from the Party a bunch of hidden traitors, ridding the country of a big scourge and redressing the grievances of the people. These two extraordinarily happy events have

made the people in Peking and the rest of the country tremendously jubilant. From early morning, contingent after contingent of people, brimming with the joy of victory, surged into Changan Boulevard and Tien An Men Square from all directions, holding high portraits of the great leader Chairman Mao and portraits of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carrying red flags, colourful pennants and placards, beating drums and gongs and setting off firecrackers. The entire square and the five-kilometre-long Changan Boulevard were overflowing with jubilant crowds amidst myriads of red flags. Among them were heroic commanders and fighters of the three services of the People's Liberation Army, the worker-militia, workers of various industries and trades, commune members from the city's outskirts, office workers of the central leading organs and of the Peking Municipality, revolutionary teachers and students of universities and colleges, Red Guards and Little Red Guards of middle and primary schools and other inhabitants. In the square the participants thundered slogans expressing the common aspirations of hundreds of millions of people: "Rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng!" "Obey the commands of the Party Central Committee in all our actions!" "Down with the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan!" "Consolidate and develop the tremendous achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution!" "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!" "Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!"

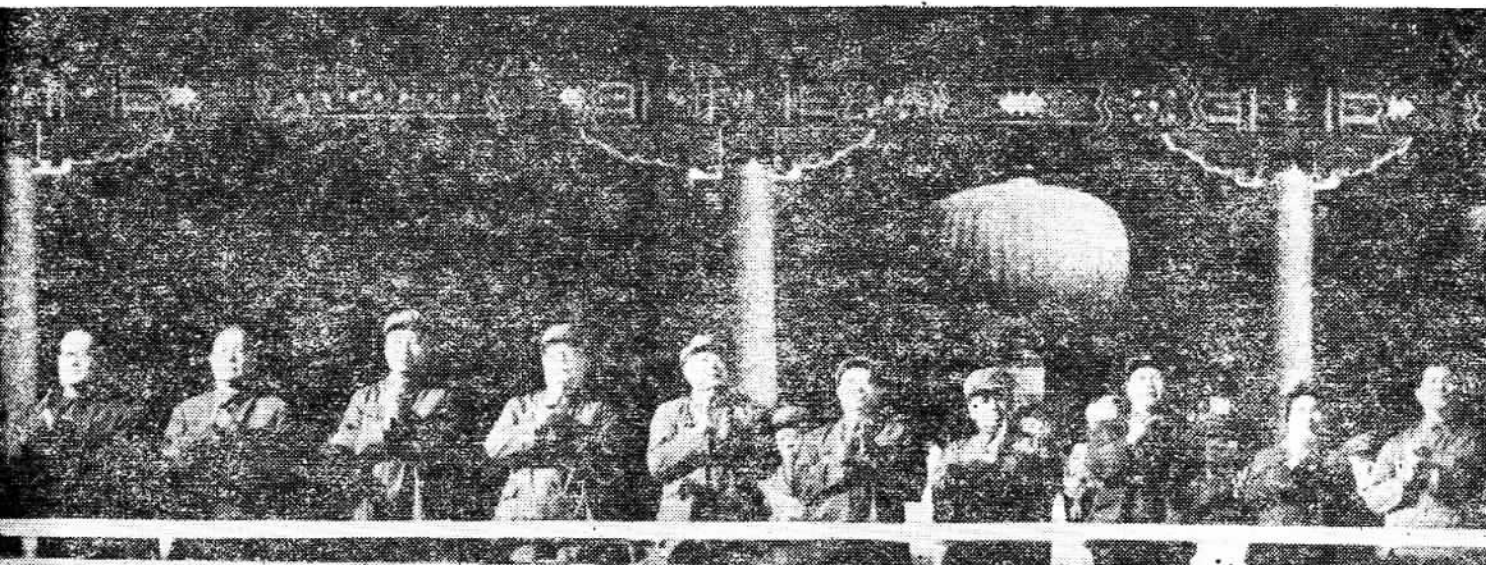
At 3 p.m. Ni Chih-fu, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Secretary of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, declared the rally open. The beating of drums and gongs and the crash of cymbals filled the square. The military band struck up the national anthem of the People's Republic of China followed by *The East Is Red*.

Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, First Secretary of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important speech at the rally which drew rounds of thunderous applause. (For full text, see p. 12.)

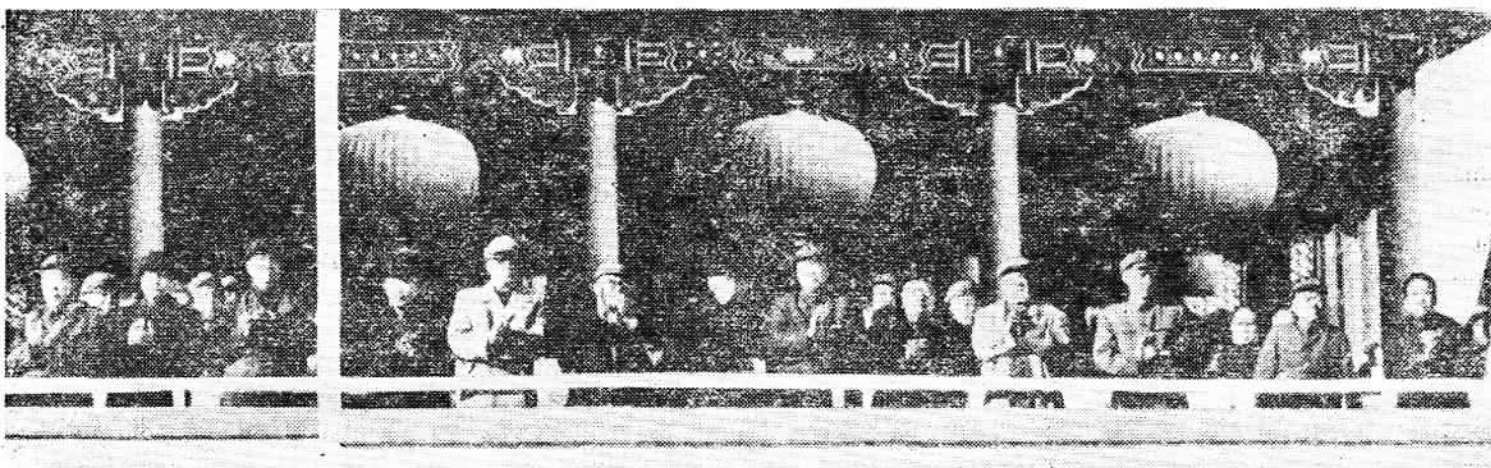
Chen Fu-han, chief driver of the "Mao Tsetung Locomotive"; Chia Huai-chen, deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Hsuehchiawu Production Brigade in Pingku County; Hsu Heng-lu, a P.L.A. combat hero; and Chang Hung, a Red Guard from the middle school affiliated to Tsinghua University spoke on behalf of the



workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, P.L.A. commanders and fighters and Red Guards in the capital respectively. They all said that they wholeheartedly, enthusiastically, and resolutely support Comrade Hua Kuo-feng becoming Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and that they wholeheartedly, enthusiastically and resolutely support the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng crushing the "gang of four" anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, they said, was chosen by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao himself as his successor and enjoys the full trust, warm affection and wholehearted support of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. They firmly



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Party and state leaders at the grand rally. From left to right: Saifudin, Su Chen-hua, Chen Yung-kuei, Wei Kuo-ching, Wu Teh, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Hsien-nien, Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Chen Hsi-lien, Wang Tung-hsing, Hsu Shih-yu, Li Teh-sheng, Wu Kuei-hsien and Ni Chih-fu.



Other Party and state leaders at the grand rally.

believed that, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country will certainly overcome storms and waves, surmount all difficulties and hardships, and continue to advance triumphantly along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao. They exposed the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power and angrily denounced its anti-Party crimes.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Fu-han said: The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" are counter-revolutionary conspirators and double-dealers who practised revisionism in the guise of Marxism. They put themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central

Committee, had a setup of their own, and gave undue publicity to themselves. They were in effect worse than capitalists and were out-and-out bourgeois elements who sucked the blood of us workers. The great leader Chairman Mao had repeatedly criticized and tried to educate the "gang of four," but they categorically refused to mend their ways. When Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after his passing, they thought the time had arrived and stepped up their criminal activities to usurp Party and state power. With ulterior motives they forged a teaching of Chairman Mao's supposedly made before his death in a vain attempt to overthrow the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, usurp supreme Party and state leadership and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

"We workers of the capital have the revolutionary tradition of waging resolute struggles against revisionism and the heroic mettle of fighting to the finish against the bourgeoisie inside the Party," Chen Fu-han said. "We pledge to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, obey the commands of the Party Central Committee in all our actions, wage a resolute struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We will, with greater revolutionary vigour, **grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war**, make a greater success of the movement to learn from Taching in industry, strive to fulfil or overfulfil the state plan, do still better in all work and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction."

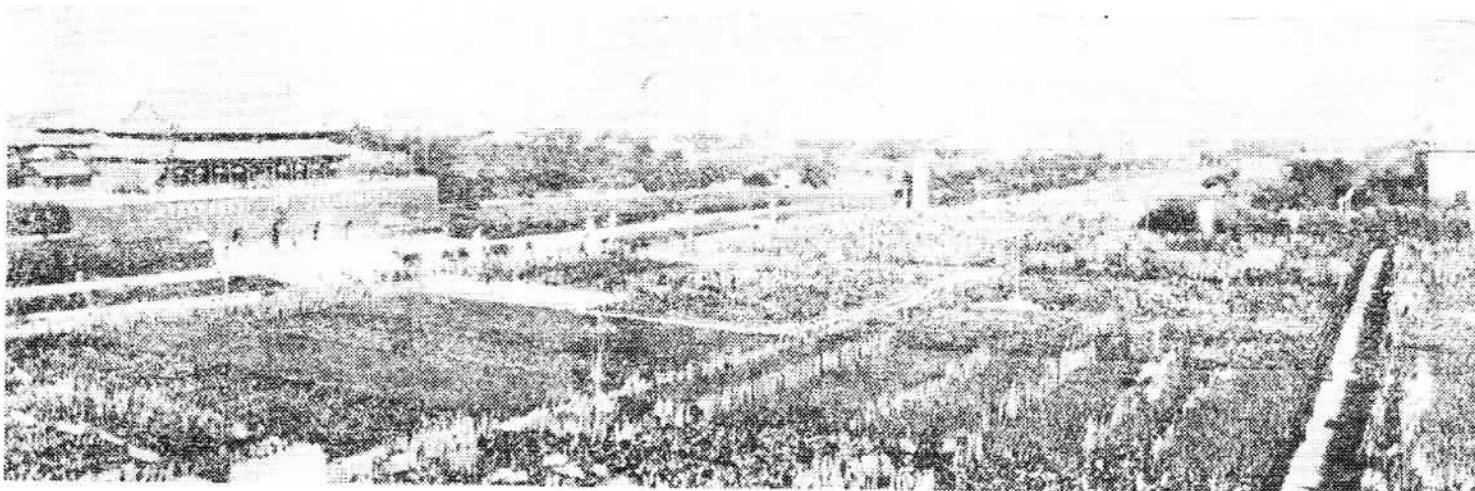
Comrade Chia Huai-chen, in her speech, said: "We poor and lower-middle peasants have bitter hatred for the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao 'gang of four' anti-Party clique who committed towering crimes. They knew nothing about factory and farm work or military affairs; They devoted themselves to conspiring, plotting, bluffing and deceiving and fabricating rumours, did as they pleased and acted like overlords. They are our sworn enemies. We, the slaves who had our fill of suffering from oppression and exploitation in the old society, know best that socialism is fine. We poor and lower-middle peasants will never allow the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao 'gang of four' to drag us back to the old society and plunge us into suffering once again."

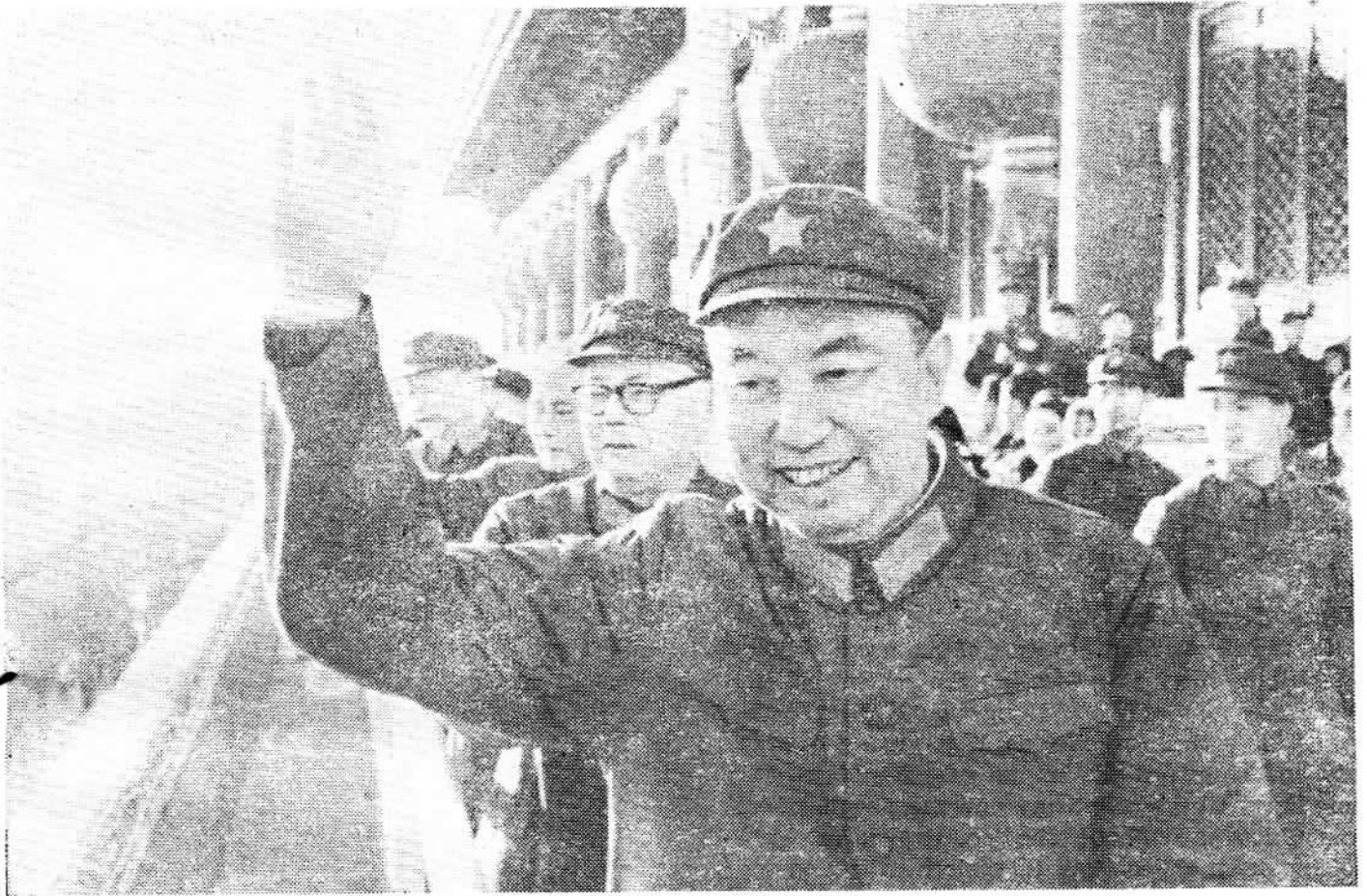
Chia Huai-chen said: "The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is of one heart with the poor and lower-middle peasants. We are determined to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, keep to the Party's basic line, take class struggle as the key link, make a greater success of the movement to learn from Tachai

in agriculture and build up Tachai-type counties throughout the country, further develop the excellent situation in the countryside, consolidate the socialist positions in the rural areas and make greater contributions to the state."

Comrade Hsu Heng-lu said in his speech: "Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao are a handful of extremely insidious and vicious bourgeois careerists and conspirators, and persons of the Khrushchov type. They engaged in unbridled intrigues and conspiracies, frenziedly opposed the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, opposed our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, opposed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades in the central leading organs, and worked feverishly to usurp Party and state power. They frantically opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian line in army building, vilified the Chinese People's Liberation Army founded and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself, negated our army's revolutionary tradition, sabotaged the building of the army and the militia, disrupted the unity of the army and its unity with the people in an attempt to make a mess of the army."

Hsu Heng-lu stressed: "We hereby pledge to the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng: We will rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, obey the commands of the Party Central Committee in all our actions and, with our lives and blood, defend Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng! We will adhere to Chairman Mao's line in army building and, under the centralized leadership of the Party, strengthen the building of the army and the militia, strengthen military and political training, strengthen the unity between officers and men, between the army and the people and between the army and the government, strictly abide by 'the





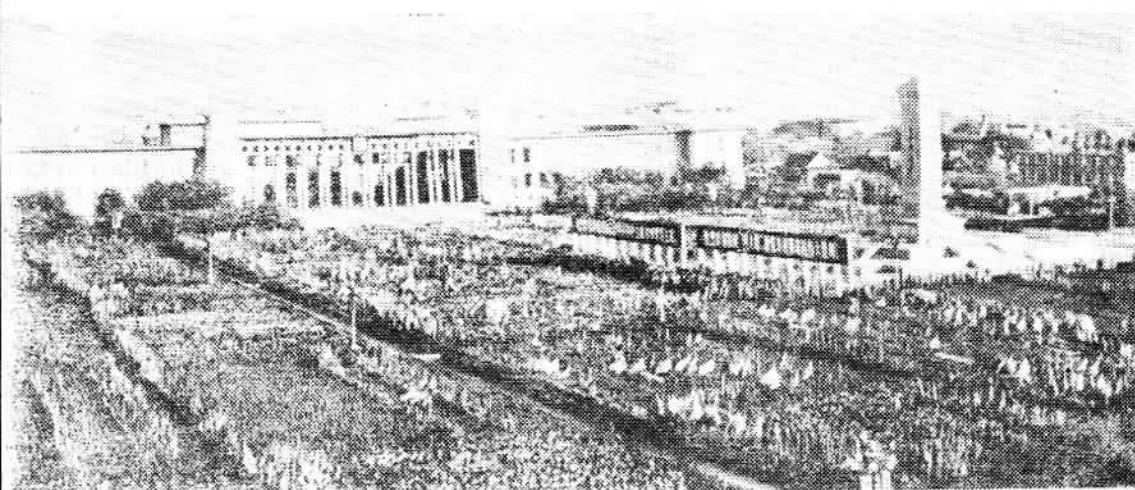
Chairman Hua Kuo-feng waving from the rostrum atop Tien An Men Gate to the crowds at the grand mass rally.

'Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention,' heighten our vigilance and defend our motherland. We are determined to liberate Taiwan."

In his speech, Comrade Chang Hung said: "We are Chairman Mao's Red Guards. A decade ago, when the Red Guard movement was rising in the storm of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao himself wrote a letter warmly supporting

the Red Guards and praising them for their revolutionary spirit of rising in rebellion. Chairman Mao's teaching, like a radiant beacon, has over the past ten years illuminated the path of advance for us Red Guards and inspired us in our struggle against revisionism, against the bourgeoisie and against the capitalist-roaders in the Party. We are determined to continue holding

(Continued on p. 21.)



The grand rally in progress.

Comrade Wu Teh's Speech at the Celebration Rally in the Capital

Comrades and Friends:

Representatives of the Party, government and army organizations and of the workers, peasants, soldiers and people of other walks of life in the capital are holding a grand rally here today in warm celebration of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's assuming the posts of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and in warm celebration of the great victory won by our Party in shattering the scheme of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power. In the past few days, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have been rejoicing from the bottom of their hearts, and the whole country has been a scene of jubilation. People in their hundreds of millions have taken to the streets and warmly celebrated this great victory of decisive significance won by the proletariat in repulsing the attacks of the bourgeoisie.

We lost our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung one and a half months ago. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country were plunged into tremendous grief, and they were anxious about the destiny and future of the Party and the state, and anxious about whether the Central Committee of our Party could carry out Chairman Mao's behests, keep to the basic line and policies which Chairman Mao had formulated for our Party, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. The international proletariat and the revolutionary people of various countries, too, were concerned about this. Such anxiety and concern were not without foundation. At that time there was indeed a dark cloud in the sky over our country. While Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan hastily seized the opportunity and attempted to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state. We were confronted with the real danger of our Party turning revisionist and our country



changing its political colour. Our Party was in a moment of grave difficulty. In this life-and-death struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, our Party has emerged triumphant, the proletariat has emerged triumphant, and the people have emerged triumphant!

We firmly support the October 7, 1976 resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was selected by our great leader Chairman Mao himself as his successor. Chairman Mao personally proposed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng for the posts of First Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council in April 1976. Then, on April 30, Chairman Mao wrote to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in his own handwriting, "With you in charge, I'm at ease," which expressed his boundless trust in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. At the critical moment of the Chinese revolution after Chairman Mao passed away, the Party Central Committee headed by

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng took resolute measures to expose the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, thus saving the revolution and the Party, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and enabling our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities in our country to continue their victorious advance along the socialist and communist course charted by Chairman Mao. The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has won the wholehearted affection and warm support of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The course of events in the struggle shows what a wise decision Chairman Mao made. The cause of Chairman Mao has a worthy successor and our Party once again has a leader of its own in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

We warmly hail the great victory of our Party in defeating the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. This anti-Party clique refused to heed what Chairman Mao said, wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and practised revisionism in the guise of Marxism. They formed a "gang of four" and carried out sectarian activities to split the Party. They plotted and conspired tirelessly to overthrow a large number of leading Party, government and army comrades in the central organs and various localities and usurp Party and state leadership. During the period when Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they launched even more frantic attacks on the Party, in a hasty attempt to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state. They worshipped things foreign, fawned on foreigners and maintained illicit foreign relations, engaging in flagrant activities of capitulationism and national betrayal. The essence of their line is outright betrayal of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought — internally, changing the proletarian nature of our Party, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and restoring capitalism and, externally, renouncing the principles of proletarian internationalism and capitulating to imperialism. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."** The actions of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique prove that they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road and a

gang of bourgeois conspirators and careerists. Our Party's struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism, and between Marxism and revisionism. The anti-Party clique was only daydreaming when it attempted to split our Party. Having lost all popular sympathy, they were extremely isolated and feeble. The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, promptly and resolutely exposed the scheme of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique to usurp Party and state power. This shows that our Party is worthy of its reputation as a Party founded, tempered and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself, as a politically mature Marxist-Leninist Party, and as a great, glorious and correct Party. The victory of the struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique is a tremendous victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and for Mao Tsetung Thought. The victory of this struggle is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance to us in upholding the Party's basic line and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for the entire historical period of socialism and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end, in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism, and in upholding the principles of proletarian internationalism, firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, and uniting with the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of various countries, particularly the people of the third world countries, for common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and, in particular, against the hegemonism of the two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States.

We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carry out Chairman Mao's behests, hold aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and start a new upsurge in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. We must thoroughly expose and repudiate the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, continue to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the achievements of the

Great, Historic Victory

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

RED flags are flying over the mountains and rivers, everywhere in the motherland, and the faces of our 800 million people glow with joy. Hundreds of millions of people in all parts of our country have held mammoth demonstrations in the last few days. One million army men and civilians yesterday met in a grand rally in Peking, the capital. They warmly celebrated Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's assuming the posts of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, hailed the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power, and denounced with great indignation the towering crimes of the "gang of four." The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are determined to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carry out Chairman Mao's behests, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was selected by the great leader Chairman Mao himself to be his successor. Chairman Mao proposed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng for the posts of First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council in April 1976. Then, on April 30, Chairman Mao wrote to

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in his own handwriting "With you in-charge, I'm at ease." In accordance with the arrangements Chairman Mao had made before he passed away, the October 7, 1976 resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China appointed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee. This represents the common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country and was a great victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power. It was a joyous event of immense historic significance. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, in whom Chairman Mao had boundless faith and whom the people throughout the country deeply love, is now the leader of our Party, and our Party and state have a reliable helmsman to continue their victorious advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng crushed the plot of the "gang of four" for a counter-revolutionary restoration and got rid of a big evil in our Party. Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao had long formed a cabal, the "gang of four," engaged in factional activities to split the Party. The great leader Chairman Mao was aware of this long ago and severely criticized and tried to educate them again and again. And he made some arrangements to solve this problem.

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and consolidate and develop the great unity of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. We must take class struggle as the key link, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and continue to develop the excellent situation. Though there will still be difficulties and twists and turns on our road forward, we firmly believe that the future is bright. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee

headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we will certainly be able to unite with all those forces that can be united with, bring all positive factors into play and do still better in our socialist revolution and socialist construction. **Unite to win still greater victories!**

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

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Chairman Mao criticized them on July 17, 1974, saying: "You'd better be careful; don't let yourselves become a small faction of four." Again, on December 24, Chairman Mao criticized them: "Don't form factions. Those who do so will fall." In November and December of the same year, as the central leading organs were preparing to convene the Fourth National People's Congress, Chairman Mao said: "Chiang Ching has wild ambitions. She wants Wang Hung-wen to be Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and herself to be Chairman of the Party Central Committee." On May 3, 1975, at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao reiterated the basic principles of "three do's and three don'ts," and warned them: "Practise Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire. Don't function as a gang of four, don't do it any more, why do you keep doing it?" That very day Chairman Mao, on this question, gave the instruction that "if this is not settled in the first half of this year, it should be settled in the second half; if not this year, then next year; if not next year, then the year after." Toward Chairman Mao's criticism and education, the "gang of four" took the attitude of counter-revolutionary double-dealers who comply in public but oppose in private. Not only did they not show the slightest sign of repentance, but on the contrary they went from bad to worse, further and further down the wrong path. During the period when Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they became more frantic in attacking the Party and speeded up their attempts to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state. We faced a grave danger of the Party turning revisionist and the state changing its political colour. At this critical moment in the Chinese revolution, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, representing the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country and with the boldness and vision of the proletariat, adopted resolute measures against the "gang of four" anti-Party clique, smashed their plot to usurp Party and state power, and saved the revolution and the Party. Thus the proletariat won a decisive victory in counter-attacking the onslaught by the bourgeoisie.

The "gang of four," a bane to the country and the people, committed heinous crimes. They completely betrayed the basic principles of "three do's and three don'ts" that Chairman Mao had earnestly taught, wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, tampered with Chairman Mao's directives, opposed Chairman Mao's

proletarian revolutionary line on a whole series of domestic and international questions, and practised revisionism under the signboard of Marxism. They carried out criminal activities to split the Party, forming a factional group, going their own way, establishing their own system inside the Party, doing as they wished, lording it over others, and placing themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. They were busy intriguing and conspiring and stuck their noses into everything to stir up trouble everywhere, interfere with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and strategic plans and undermine the socialist revolution and socialist construction. They confounded right and wrong, made rumours, worked in a big way to create counter-revolutionary opinion, fabricated accusations against others and labelled people at will, and attempted to overthrow a large number of leading Party, government and army comrades in the central organs and various localities and seize Party and state leadership. They worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreigners, maintained illicit foreign relations, betrayed important Party and state secrets, and unscrupulously practised capitulationism and national betrayal. Resorting to various manoeuvres, they pursued a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, an ultra-Right line. Chairman Mao pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road and a gang of bourgeois conspirators and careerists.

Our struggle against the "gang of four" is a life-and-death struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. By forming a narrow self-seeking clique to usurp Party and state power, the "gang of four" sought to change fundamentally the proletarian nature of our Party, change its basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and restore capitalism in China. If their scheme had succeeded, it would have meant serious disaster for the Chinese people. The crushing of this anti-Party clique has removed from the Party a bunch of hidden traitors, rid the country of a big scourge and redressed the grievances of the people. The Party, the army and the people are all jubilant. This is a great example of putting into practice Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is of tremendous immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance to our adhering to the Party's

basic line, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing the restoration of capitalism, building socialism, upholding the principles of proletarian internationalism and carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. It is a great victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and for Mao Tsetung Thought.

Chairman Mao pointed out in 1971: "Our Party already has a history of 50 years and has gone through ten major struggles on the question of Party line. There were people in these ten struggles who wanted to split our Party, but none were able to do so. This is a question worth studying: such a big country, such a large population, yet no split. The only explanation is that the people, the Party and the entire Party membership are of one mind in opposing a split. In view of its history, this Party of ours has a great future."

Summing up our Party's experience in the ten struggles on the question of Party line, Chairman Mao pointed out that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything" and put forward the three basic principles "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." These principles are our criteria for distinguishing correct from erroneous lines and our sharp weapon for identifying the bourgeoisie inside the Party. The whole history of our Party shows that only by adhering to the three basic principles can our Party march in step, win wholehearted support from the masses of the people and organize a mighty revolutionary contingent, and only by so doing can our revolutionary cause thrive. Whoever goes against the three basic principles betrays the cause of proletarian revolution and the vital interests of the Party and the people, inevitably loses the confidence of the people and brings ruin and shame upon himself. On ten occasions in the past, the chieftains of opportunist lines tried to split our Party, but they all failed. The present Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" anti-Party clique, too, has come to an ignominious end because it practised revisionism and splittism, engaged in conspiracies to usurp Party and state power, and thus completely forfeited the confidence of the people and became extremely isolated. Historical experience has time and again shown that our Party cannot be easily destroyed. Our Party is worthy of its reputation as a Party founded, tempered and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself, as a politically mature Marxist-Leninist Party and as a great, glorious and correct Party.

While acclaiming our Party's great historic victory, the whole Party, the whole army and the

people of all nationalities throughout the country, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, are determined to hold high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must thoroughly expose the vile crimes of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique, penetratingly criticize their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and eradicate its pernicious influence. It is imperative to draw a strict distinction between the two different types of contradictions and handle them correctly, earnestly implement Chairman Mao's principles "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient" and "Help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack," so as to unite with all those that can be united with. We should continue to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. We should enthusiastically support socialist new things, consciously restrict bourgeois right and consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. We should grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and continue to develop the excellent situation.

Having eliminated the "four pests," our Party has become even more united, even stronger and even more vigorous, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated. The masses of the people are in high spirits and militant; everywhere in our motherland, orioles sing and swallows dart. Before us arises "a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness." Since we have such a great Party, army and people, no difficulty whatsoever can stop our triumphant advance. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we are able to continue our advance in the socialist revolution in accordance with Chairman Mao's line and policies and, in accordance with the grand plan Chairman Mao mapped out, accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and build China into a powerful socialist country before the end of the century, so as to make a greater contribution to humanity and work for the final realization of communism.

(October 25)

Big Celebration Parades in China's Cities and Countryside

NATIONWIDE mammoth demonstrations by army men and people, immensely overjoyed and filled with lofty sentiments, took place on October 21 through 23 to warmly celebrate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's assuming the posts of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee Military Commission; to hail the great victory of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng which has adopted resolute measures to carry out Chairman Mao's behests in compliance with the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country in smashing at one stroke the scheme of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power; to acclaim the swift realization of the wise decisions made by the great leader Chairman Mao before he passed away. This is a great example of putting into practice Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and for Mao Tsetung Thought!

When the heart-stirring good news of these two events on which the future of our Party and our country depends reached all parts of the country, the 800 million people sang and danced with joy. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country were immediately astir.

Statistics show that in the three municipalities directly under the central authorities and the capitals of 21 provinces and five autonomous regions, 50 million people took part in parades. Both the number of people participating and the scale of the parades were unprecedented.

The people of all nationalities in urban and rural areas unanimously pledged to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, hold high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly expose and repudiate the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in attempting to usurp Party and state power, continue to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victorious achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao.

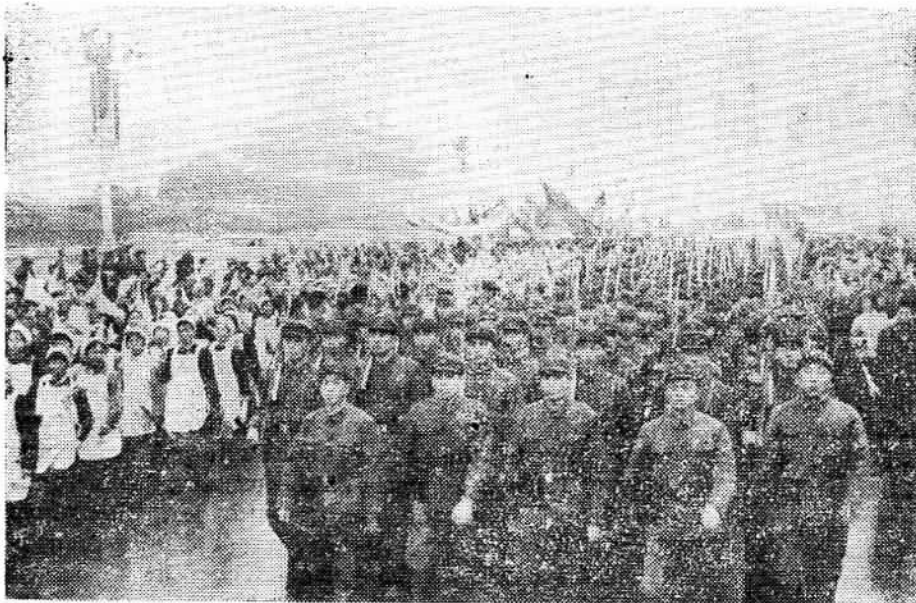
Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin

Altogether 5.8 million Peking army men and civilians took part in successive mammoth celebration parades in the three days from October 21 to 23.

Just as on grand festive occasions, a joyous atmosphere prevailed those days in Peking. Red flags flut-



Army men and civilians in Peking hold mammoth celebration parade.



Commanders and fighters of the Unit No. 8341 of the Chinese P.L.A. parading through Tien An Men Square.

tered on Tien An Men Gate decorated with red palace lanterns. Every street and lane resounded with thundering cheers. The whole capital was a scene of revolutionary unity, militancy and victory.

From dawn till dusk, contingent after contingent of high-spirited paraders, led by cadres at various levels and carrying portraits of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and red banners, converged on Tien An Men Square from every corner of the city. Among them were workers, people's commune members, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, militia men and women, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, Red Guards, Little Red Guards and people from neighbourhood communities and other walks of life. Taiwan compatriots in Peking also took part in the parade. The paraders raised their fists and shouted: "Rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng!" "Down with the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan!" and other slogans. The square was a sea of red flags and reverberated with the sounds of drums, gongs, firecrackers and the fervent shouting of slogans.

In one voice the armymen and civilians said that the happy event — Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's assuming the posts of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee Military Commission — complied with the common aspirations of the people of the whole country and was ample proof that our Party's cause has worthy successors and is thriving. They were highly indignant about the crimes of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique in trying to usurp Party and state power. They pointed out that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng got rid of that bane, the "gang of four," in the Party and the state by digging them out. This is another great victory

of our Party in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. They said: Long ago we detected and hated the criminal activities of the "gang of four" in trying to usurp Party and state power. If their schemes for restoration had succeeded, we labouring people would suffer again. We will fight the "gang of four" anti-Party clique to the end.

In China's biggest city, Shanghai, more than 6.5 million people went into the streets. The whole metropolis was in a festive mood, with colourful lanterns and rosettes strung over the major streets. The exultant demonstrators danced the *yangko* and lion dances and bands played *The Internationale*, *The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention*, *The*

East Is Red and other revolutionary songs. Shanghai's 50,000 ship builders, who had for several days running celebrated the victory on docks where 10,000-ton class ships are built and in workshops where welding sparks flew, held a demonstration with soaring militancy on October 23. People working at the Lu Hsun Memorial Hall said in ecstasy: The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has ferreted out the "gang of four," including Chang Chun-chiao, the long-hidden "maggot" who used the pen-name "Ti Ke" so trenchantly denounced by Lu Hsun, and revealed their true colours in the magic mirror of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The people are greatly elated.

For three days, rallies and demonstrations were held by more than 4.5 million armymen and civilians in Tientsin. The masses from all walks of life translated their boundless trust in the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and their bitter hatred for the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique into a tremendous motive force in conscientiously studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, in exposing and repudiating the crimes of the "gang of four" and in promoting revolution, grasping production and other work and preparedness against war. Hence the unprecedented excellent situation on all fronts.

The People's Liberation Army

Leading organs of the various general departments and arms and services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the units affiliated to them as well as the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. Peking, Shenyang, Kwangchow, Nanking, Tsinan, Wuhan, Foochow, Sinkiang, Lanchow, Chengtu and Kunming Units joined the local masses in demonstrations. All along the coast and frontier of the motherland, at airfields, naval ports and barracks, the sound of

drums and gongs and slogans resounded from early morning till late at night every day. At the port of Yulin, an outpost in the South China Sea, fighters in the navy and fishermen gathered together to celebrate the victory. They said: We firmly support Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's assuming the posts of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee. We are overjoyed at the smashing of the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power. We have full confidence in carrying through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao. Fliers in the "Heroic Aviation Squadron" of an air force unit staged demonstrations in the rain around their barracks for two days. They pledged to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, safeguard the unity and unification of the Party, earnestly follow the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention, obey the Party Central Committee in all their actions and resolutely fulfill all fighting tasks assigned them by the Party and people. Commanders and fighters in the "Linfen Regiment" under the Nanking Units noted that they must square accounts with the "gang of four" for all their crimes. Cadres and fighters in the third cavalry company stationed in the Pasi area of snow-capped mountains and grasslands in northwestern Szechuan Province went to the site where the Party Central Committee had called the Pasi Meeting and recalled the great leader Chairman Mao's revolutionary practice in struggling against Chang Kuo-tao during the historic Long March. They pointed out: Like Chang Kuo-tao and other opportunist and revisionist chieftains, the "gang of four" are arch careerists and conspirators who attempted to usurp Party and state power, but they could never avert their ignominious doom. We must study hard, energetically go into battle and fight heroically to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and consolidate and develop the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Shenyang, Kwangchow and Other Places

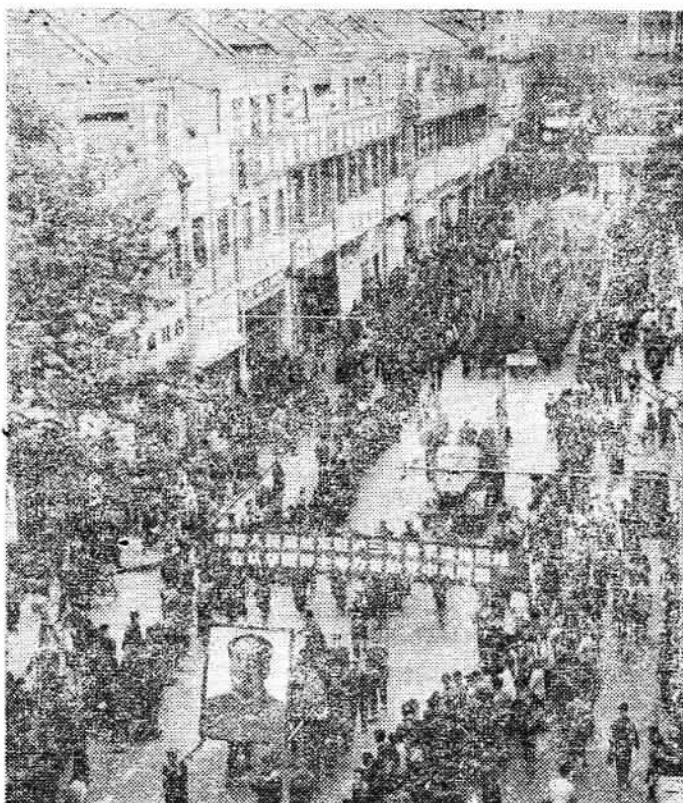
The people of Shenyang warmly celebrated Comrade Hua Kuo-feng becoming Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the great victory of smashing the scheme of the "gang of four" anti-Party clique to usurp Party and state power. A total of more than 3 million people took part in demonstrations. They angrily denounced the crimes of the "gang of four" in trying to usurp Party and state power and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and sharply condemned them as counter-revolutionary double-dealers, chieftains practising revisionism and renegades betraying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tampering with Chairman Mao's directives. They said: The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng took resolute and decisive measures to rid our Party of a big peril. We warmly hail this great victory.

From Yuehhsiushan Hill to the banks of the Pearl River, Kwangchow was filled with a revolutionary atmosphere of united struggle and jubilation over the victory. More than 4 million army-men and civilians paraded in the rain. In one voice, the masses expressed their determination to obey the commands of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in all their actions and completely settle accounts with the "gang of four" for all their heinous crimes.

More than 2.5 million army-men and civilians in the Wuhan area took part in demonstrations. A festive mood prevailed at the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company which was astir as the workers marked the two red-letter events by the concrete action of grasping revolution and promoting production. Both iron and steel production shot up each day.

More than one million people joined in the demonstrations in Chengtu. Over 20,000 workers and staff members and their families at the Hsintu Machinery Plant held a celebration meeting at which they enthusiastically eulogized the magnificent contributions by the great leader Chairman Mao and hailed the wiping out of the "four evils" by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests as an extremely good thing which had redressed their grievances.

Taking part in the demonstrations in Sian were more than 1.5 million worker-peasant-soldier masses. Immediately after going off the job, workers from some 100 factories, mines and other enterprises belonging to



Large-scale demonstration by Shanghai army-men and civilians.

the textile, iron and steel, power and building industries took to the streets from all directions, shouting "Most closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng!" "Down with the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan!" and other slogans.

Mammoth rallies and demonstrations also took place in Shihchiachuang, Taiyuan, Harbin, Changchun, Lanchow, Yinchuan, Tsinan, Nanking, Hangchow, Nanchang, Foochow, Hofei, Chengchow, Changsha and Kweiyang. In vehemently denouncing the crimes of the "gang of four" in trying to usurp Party and state power, Nanking's worker-peasant-soldier masses said: "The 'gang of four' anti-Party clique placed itself above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, did everything it pleased, acted like overlords, practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in conspiracies. Carrying out the behests of Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, in the interests of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, uprooted the 'four evils.' We rejoice in and support this from the bottom of our hearts."

In Chengchow, many veteran workers who had taken part in the historic massive "February 7" (1923) strike joined other demonstrators despite the rain. They declared: We must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the "February 7" strike and use the basic principles "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" as our sharp weapon to thoroughly expose the towering crimes of the "gang of four" anti-Party clique. While celebrating the victory, miners in Fushun, a coal base in Liaoning Province, threw themselves into their work with still greater drive and overfulfilled state quotas every day. One open pit at the

mine fulfilled its raw coal production plan on October 21, ten days ahead of schedule.

An atmosphere of exultation permeated the Taching Oilfield. For days on end, 450,000 people there took part in demonstrations in an endless stream everywhere — alongside refining towers and drilling rigs, at well sites and in villages combining industry and agriculture. Intensely delighted, the workers and staff members said: These two happy events greatly heighten the morale of the proletariat and deflate the arrogance of the bourgeoisie. Taking a firm and clear-cut stand, we must be in the van of the struggle to expose the "gang of four" anti-Party clique.

Poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of the Tachai Production Brigade in Hsiyang County, Shansi Province, said: These two great victories are of tremendous immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance to us in upholding the Party's basic line, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism in the days ahead. We must hold still higher the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

Frontier Regions

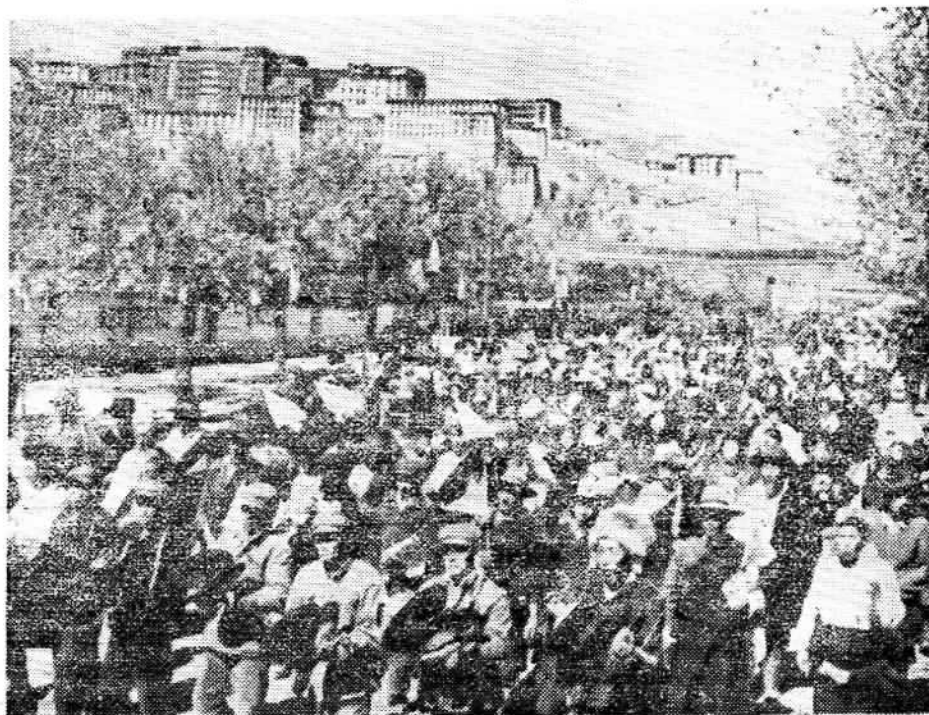
The hearts of the people of all nationalities in the vast border areas beat as one with the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Dressed in their holiday best, they joyously held rallies and demonstrations everywhere to celebrate the happy events with national dances. For days running, Lhasa, the ancient city on the plateau in Tibet, saw red flags fluttering and resounded with the beating of drums and gongs. On the sunny days after a snowfall, people of various nationalities in Urumchi, Sinkiang, braved bone-chilling winds and streamed on to the snow-covered streets, holding red flags high. In the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, herdsmen of the Hsianghuang Banner, an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in stock-breeding, held a torch parade in Hsinpaolike, a new town on the grasslands, on the evening of October 22. The night sky was brightly lighted up by tens of thousands of torches, symbolizing the determination of the people of the Mongolian nationality to fight to the end against the "gang of four" anti-Party clique.

Torches in their hands, the people of the Sanchiang Tung Autonomous County in the Kwangsi Chuang Autono-



Tientsin armymen and civilians march in grand celebration.

mous Region crossed mountains in the rain to take part in celebration meetings and demonstrations in the county seat and its people's communes. In the Liupan Mountain area in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, many old people of the Hui nationality went to the path Chairman Mao had taken in leading the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in its Long March and recalled how our Party led by Chairman Mao had planted the red flag atop Liupan Mountain during the world-famous Long March. Filled with pride and emotion, they said: Our Party personally founded and nurtured by Chairman Mao cannot be destroyed by anyone. The "gang of four" that tried vainly to usurp Party and state power could only come to an ignominious end.



Mammoth celebration by various nationalities in Lhasa.

Singing and dancing with zest, the people of various nationalities in Kunming also held massive demonstrations. They said: With Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the common aspirations of the people of various nationalities in the frontier regions have come true. The crushing of the

"gang of four" makes us overjoyed. Early in the morning on October 22, contingents of the masses and cadres of various nationalities in the ancient city of Sining, carrying Chairman Mao's portraits, converged on the city proper to hold a demonstration.

Compatriots of the Kaoshan nationality of Taiwan Province origin now residing in Fukien and Kwangtung Provinces joined the local people's parades.

(Continued from p. 11.)

high the banner 'It is right to rebel against reactionaries,' mount violent attacks on the 'gang of four' anti-Party clique and sweep away all these pests." "We will carry out Chairman Mao's behests, strive to act in accordance with the five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause put forward by Chairman Mao and carry on the revolution. We will go to the countryside and advance along the bright road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants as pointed out by Chairman Mao and dash the fond hopes of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries for restoring capitalism in China."

The speeches by these representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and Red Guards were warmly applauded.

The rally ended to the militant strains of *The Internationale*.

As Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Party and state leaders walked to the east and then to the west end of the Tien An Men rostrum and waved to the

crowds, the thunder of drums, gongs and cymbals filled the entire square and the million people at the rally waved pennants and colourful bunting. There was cheering and dancing. It was a vibrant scene of unity, militancy and victory.

The rally was also attended by Members and Alternate Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee, who were in Peking, Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Standing Committee Members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, leading members of the various departments of the Party Central Committee and those of the state organs, leading members of the various general departments, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, the various services and arms, military academics, the Peking Units and the Peking Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, leading members of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and mass organizations, patriotic personages and Taiwan compatriots as well as foreign comrades and friends who were in Peking.

Learn From Lu Hsun, Fight On To the End

THE Chinese people who are victoriously marching forward under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line today solemnly commemorate the 40th anniversary of the death of Lu Hsun, the great standard-bearer of the cultural revolution.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung evaluated Lu Hsun very highly, saying: "The chief commander of China's cultural revolution, he was not only a great man of letters but a great thinker and revolutionary." Lu Hsun's life was one of continuing the revolution and of "fighting on to the end." He cherished a warm love for the Communist Party of China and for the great leader Chairman Mao. His brilliant thinking and revolutionary practice are a striking manifestation of the thoroughgoing revolutionary character and qualities of a proletarian revolutionary. "Fierce-browed, I coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers. Head-bowed, like a willing ox I serve the children." As shown by these two lines of Lu Hsun's, he was loyal to the people, bending his back to the task until his dying day, and he utterly hated the enemy and resolutely fought against him. Always "identifying with the life of the revolution," Lu Hsun kept making progress and opposed retrogression, encouraged the growth of new things and rejected and pounded at the old ones. He had a high level of consciousness of class struggle and of the struggle between the two lines. Until he breathed his last, he never ceased fighting for

the liberation of the Chinese people and in defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Lu Hsun studied Marxism diligently, summed up "lessons from facts" seriously, "dissected" himself strictly and remoulded his subjective world consciously, thus turning himself from a revolutionary democrat into a great communist fighter. "Representing the great majority of the nation, Lu Hsun breached and stormed the enemy citadel; on the cultural front he was the bravest and most correct, the firmest, the most loyal and the most ardent national hero, a hero without parallel in our history."

Chairman Mao time and again taught us to inherit and carry forward Lu Hsun's revolutionary spirit. He instructed us to "read some works of Lu Hsun" in the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. Lu Hsun's writings voice the aspirations of the masses, sum up the rich experience of class struggle and two-line struggle and are imbued with a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit. Showing a masterly grasp of dialectical and historical materialism, Lu Hsun's works in his later years radiate with Marxism. By studying Lu Hsun's works, we can deepen our understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, heighten our consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and learn valuable experience and skills in waging struggle. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, we should "read some works of Lu Hsun" in close

In Memory of Lu Hsun

SEPTEMBER 25 this year was the 95th anniversary of the birth of Lu Hsun and October 19 the 40th anniversary of his death. During this period, commemorative meetings, report meetings, forums, exhibitions and other activities took place in all parts of the country and many newspapers and magazines carried articles and poems with themes commemorating him, learning from him and studying his life and works.

In carrying out these activities, the masses followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Read some works of Lu Hsun" and conscientiously studied them in connection with the present-day class struggle and two-line struggle. Peking now has more than 1,200 groups formed by workers, peasants and soldiers to learn from Lu Hsun and study

his works, with a backbone force of nearly 8,000 people. Groups for the organized study of Lu Hsun's works number more than 500 in Shanghai and over 8,000 people have systematically read his essays, short stories, prose and poems.

Publishing houses in Peking and Shanghai have put out a number of Lu Hsun's works and works on learning from and studying him. The People's Literature Publishing House has published *Letters of Lu Hsun* containing 1,331 letters, including 96 letters to Japanese addressees, and *Diary of Lu Hsun* covering the 25 years between 1912 and 1936, in addition to the *Selected Statements of Lu Hsun* (Vols. 1 and 2). Also available are *Lu Hsun*, a picture album, and *Manuscripts of Lu Hsun's Poems* by the Cultural Relics Publishing House.

connection with present-day class struggle and two-line struggle, learn from and carry forward Lu Hsun's revolutionary spirit, wage a protracted struggle against class enemies and revisionism and fight on to the end.

In the course of fierce and complicated class struggle and two-line struggle, Lu Hsun constantly paid attention to "distinguishing clearly between the two camps" and drew a clear line of demarcation between enemies and friends. He directed the sharp scalpel of Marxism at enemies of all descriptions, at "maggots" that had sneaked into the revolutionary camp, tore off their masks and exposed their true colours. As to those sham Marxist swindlers who "pursued their own selfish interests in the name of revolution," Lu Hsun hated and despised them in particular. He mercilessly bared their true features of practising opportunism in the manner of "foxes hoisting a great banner to pose as tigers," and penetratingly exposed their "ganging up together and working hand in glove," hitting hard at others "to show their 'correctness'," "speaking high sounding words in the daytime while playing the tricks of creating disension, instigating and splitting at night," and "fawning upon" the enemies or "disarming [the people] on 'their' behalf." He sharply pointed out their great harm to the revolutionary cause by "undermining it from within" and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them. To make socialist revolution, it is necessary to learn from Lu Hsun and be good at distinguishing between the camps of the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and distinguishing between the camps of the two lines, the Marxist line and the revisionist line. The three basic principles formulated by Chairman Mao, "Practise

Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," are the criteria for us to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism and discern capitalist-roaders in the Party. We must thoroughly expose and repudiate all those who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, tamper with Chairman Mao's directives, practise revisionism and splittism, engage in conspiracies and try to usurp Party and state power and wage a resolute struggle against them.

"Revolution has no end." The proletarian revolutionary cause advances in the course of struggle. Lu Hsun's revolutionary spirit will always encourage us to fight. We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, carry out Chairman Mao's behests, bring about a new upsurge in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, continue to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, resolutely oppose any statements and actions that run counter to the Party's three basic principles, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao in China.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, October 19)

An Out-and-Out Old-Time Capitulationist

by Jen Ping

IN commemorating the 40th anniversary of the death of Lu Hsun, a great man of letters, a great thinker and revolutionary, this paper is republishing his essay *The Foreign Concession in March* written six months before he died. A study of this essay is of tremendous immediate importance for us to understand the class struggle and two-line struggle at the present moment and identify and expose the pseudo-revolutionaries and capitulationists who sneaked into the revolutionary ranks at a much earlier date.

This essay by Lu Hsun was a forceful criticism of Wang Ming's Right capitulationist line. Towards the end of 1935, after the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army had reached north Shensi, our great leader Chairman Mao, at the Wayaopao meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese

Communist Party, put forward the policy of establishing an anti-Japanese national united front, to which the people of all social strata in the country warmly responded. Lu Hsun, who openly and explicitly voiced his support for the correct line of the Chinese Communist Party, declared that he would "unconditionally join this front." Instigated by Wang Ming, the "four villains",¹ Chou Yang among them, dissolved behind Lu Hsun's back the League of Chinese Left-Wing Writers², talked effusively about "a literature of national defence",³ rigged up an "association of Chinese writers and artists" and energetically pursued a Right capitulationist line. While resolutely boycotting and criticizing this, Lu Hsun put forward in a clear-cut manner the proletarian slogan of "a literature of the masses for the national revolutionary war".⁴ This

revolutionary stand taken by Lu Hsun and his correct proposition caused discontent and hatred on the part of the "four villains." They resorted to many dirty tricks in an intensified attack from all directions on Lu Hsun who had fallen sick at that time. In his letter to a friend, Lu Hsun wrote indignantly: "I have recovered from my illness but still feel weak, not strong enough to attend to the odds and ends; my memory is also failing. But these heroes make attacks without letup. Recent days have seen the meeting of an association of writers here yelling about a literature of national defence. My past experience tells me take no part in this, which in the opinion of these heroes constitutes an act of sabotaging against the vital interests of the state. They have even brought charges against me at their gatherings. . . . But, the fact is that they do not own China and I too intend to take up my residence there. For this reason I have recently written two articles to hit back." In one of these articles Lu Hsun bitterly denounced a clown using the pseudonym "Ti Ke." [This clown was Chang Chun-chiao, one of the "gang of four." — Tr.]

This "Ti Ke" had a sinister article published in the feature section of the *Ta Wan Pao*, a reactionary Shanghai paper of that time. He made a virulent underhanded attack by innuendo on Lu Hsun in a review of the novel *August in the Countryside*. He did this because Lu Hsun had written a preface to the novel which described the anti-Japanese struggle by the people in northeast China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and exposed the Kuomintang policy of non-resistance. In the preface Lu Hsun warmly approved of the novel which, he said, "has presented China in part and in its entirety, pointed out its present and future, the road leading to its ruin and the road to survival. Any reader with a conscience is likely to read it from cover to cover and learn something from it." Chou Yang was the first to denounce the novel; he was followed by "Ti Ke" who in his sinister article, like a slave-driver, arbitrarily lashed out at the novel from a Right capitulationist stand. This "Ti Ke," himself comfortably ensconced in "the foreign concession in

(1) The "four villains" were Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, Tien Han and Yang Han-shen.

(2) The League of Chinese Left-Wing Writers was founded in Shanghai on March 2, 1930.

(3) A literature of national defence—a capitulationist slogan in the field of literature and art raised in the spring of 1936 by Chou Yang and others who took their cue from Wang Ming's Right opportunist line. They trumpeted that "a literature of national defence" was "literature for the whole nation" and held that the proletariat must not "claim leadership in a special capacity," thereby negating Party leadership over literature and art.

(4) A literature of the masses for the national revolutionary war—the proletarian slogan in the field of literature and art raised by Lu Hsun to counter the bourgeois slogan of "a literature of national defence." It stressed the proletariat's "duty of class leadership" in the united front and thus defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The polemics between the two slogans "a literature of the masses for the national revolutionary war" and "a literature of national defence" concretely reflected the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the literary and art front at that time.

March," thousands of miles away from the suffering people in northeast China and completely ignorant of their struggle, nevertheless unscrupulously blamed the novel. According to him the novel was "not so real" and the author "instead of coming back from the northeast so soon," should have stayed there "for prolonged studies" and write only "when he has enriched himself further," and so on. This "Ti Ke" slanderously dismissed Lu Hsun's warm support for progressive literary works as "amounting to sending a good writer to the grave." Going even further, the writer of this sinister article went out of his way to furnish it with an overbearing title meant to scare others, the kind of title such people often used: "We Must Practise Self-Criticism." Against whom this "criticism" was to be directed was all too clear—they wanted Lu Hsun to come to terms with themselves, a gang of sectarians who tried to get rid of those with a dissenting opinion, to let only those ready to knuckle under live and ruin those opposed to them, and they also wanted Lu Hsun to yield to their Right capitulationist line.

Lu Hsun detected at once the true character of "Ti Ke," a kind of "creature with a human face." He caustically pointed out: "The title sounds rather tough. Though the writer does not say that this itself is a 'self-criticism,' he has performed the task of making a 'self-criticism' by writing off *August in the Countryside*." This is so because all "counter-revolutionaries who pretend to be revolutionaries," as a rule, seek shelter under enemy wings, don the cloak of Marxism, and, making use of their extraordinary status and extraordinary conditions, carry out extraordinary counter-revolutionary activities. To cynically rebuke those inside the revolutionary ranks in front of the enemy, with the amiable gesture of "impartiality" is in fact the despicable behaviour of the accomplices and capitulationists. By drawing blood with his sharp pen, Lu Hsun thus ripped open the "kind heart" of this man with the pseudonym "Ti Ke" who has nothing but the black heart of a counter-revolutionary through and through.

What manner of man is this "Ti Ke"? An inquiry into his past record shows that he is precisely "a counter-revolutionary who pretends to be a revolutionary," a "worm" that sneaked into the revolutionary camp. This very "Ti Ke" was one of the "heroes" who at that time clamoured about "the establishment of the line of national defence literature" and zeroed in their attacks on Lu Hsun; he was the hatchet man who "only took up a whip to flog others." The said sinister article is a major criminal evidence of his counter-revolutionary career.

Lu Hsun pointed out the reason for this "Ti Ke" acting in such a manner and making all the talk was "in effect either to fawn upon 'them' (the Kuomintang reactionaries) or disarm [the people] on 'their' behalf." Lu Hsun's words, like a sharp dagger, slit open the masks of "Ti Ke" and company at one slash. It turns out that he never was a "revolutionary," but an out-and-out old-time capitulationist! In his preface to *August in the Countryside*, Lu Hsun noted that the

Lu Hsun: Brief Biographical Notes

ORIGINALLY named Chou Shu-jen, Lu Hsun was born in Shaohsing, Chekiang Province, on September 25, 1881. At that time, class contradictions and national contradictions in semi-colonial and semi-feudal Chinese society were extremely intensified.

Until the age of 17, he attended an old-type private school in his home town. He entered the Kiangnan Naval School in Nanking in 1898 and the following year saw him enrolled in the School of Railways and Mines, also in that city. During his four years in Nanking, he had contacts with bourgeois democratic ideas of the West and accepted the viewpoints of Darwin's theory of evolution.

Searching for the truth to save the country and people, he went to Japan in 1902 for further study and enrolled in the Sendai Medical College in 1904. By studying medicine, he hoped to relieve the Chinese people from their sufferings. When he saw a Japanese film eulogizing militarism in 1905, he was profoundly stirred spiritually. In the film, a Chinese accused of serving imperialist Russia as a spy was beheaded while a crowd of other Chinese stood by watching apathetically. From this scene, Lu Hsun realized that without ideological consciousness, no matter how good their health, the people could only be either a public spectacle for the crowd or be disinterested spectators. Thus he decided to give up medicine and took part in the move-



Lu Hsun, a great man of letters, thinker and revolutionary (in Shanghai, 1930).

novel "stood in the way" of the imperialist aggressors' "conquest of the hearts" of the Chinese people, and "is therefore naturally not to be tolerated in the Republic of China." Lu Hsun pointed out with certainty at that time: "This will be verified before long." And no mistake. Soon after publication of *August in the Countryside*, this "Ti Ke" came out into the open and played the ignominious role of a hatchet man for the Kuomintang reactionaries. Behind his "revolutionary," "correct" and "impartial" mask were the unmistakable ugly features of a counter-revolutionary. This capitulationist who "fawned upon" the enemy and "disarmed [the people] on 'their' behalf" 40 years ago has now become an unrepentant capitalist-roader still on the capitalist road. As an accomplice of the reactionary rulers of bygone days, he now practises revisionism and splittism, engages in conspiracies and having formed a gang with others, then colludes together in a vain attempt to usurp Party leadership and seize state power. Look! Has he not consistently been a "counter-revolutionary pretending to be a revolutionary" over the past decades? A man like him can never escape the punishment of history

though he is as cunning and crafty as a chameleon, and as ferocious and insidious as a wolf, and no matter how he has succeeded in camouflaging himself from the 1930s up to the present, even to the point of palming himself off as a "Left-winger," and having climbed to a high position, and waxing eloquent to deceive the public and build a reputation for himself.

"A thunderstorm burst over the earth, so a devil rose from a heap of white bones." It is not surprising that a few conspirators and careerists have emerged in the ranks of the proletariat and its vanguard in the course of the acute, complex and intense class struggle and struggle between the two lines. As long as we carry out Chairman Mao's behests, rally closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, conscientiously study and work hard to grasp the invincible weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and fight on to the end as Lu Hsun did, then any clowns and the likes of "Ti Ke" will only end up being firmly pilloried by history.

("Renmin Ribao," October 21, 1976)

ment to promote a new literature and art to heighten the people's spirit. While contacting quite a number of bourgeois revolutionary leaders and taking an active part in the bourgeois revolutionary movement, he wrote political essays and those on literature and art and translated literary works of the oppressed nations, calling on the people to rise against the autocratic rule of feudalism and imperialism and criticize bourgeois reformism.

In 1909, Lu Hsun returned to China from Japan, taking up teaching in two schools in Chekiang Province. The revolution led by Sun Yat-sen to overthrow the feudal rule of the Ching Dynasty broke out in October 1911. In active response to this revolution, Lu Hsun organized young people to carry out revolutionary propaganda work. In January 1912, he started working in the Ministry of Education under the provisional government in Nanking and in May moved to Peking together with the ministry.

The 1911 Revolution succeeded in dethroning the emperor, but the situation in China remained very dark and decadent because of the weakness of the Chinese national bourgeoisie. Greatly distressed and full of uncertainty for a time, Lu Hsun pondered the lessons to be learnt from the revolution and studied Chinese history, looking forward to new struggles.

"The salvoes of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism." (Mao Tsetung: *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship*.) Under the impact of the Russian October Revolution, China entered the period of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal new-democratic revolution led by the proletariat. The hitherto reticent Lu Hsun saw the "dawn of the new century." Consciously responding to the call of the revolutionary forerunners, he threw himself into the new cultural movement, issuing a call to arms and supporting the thoroughgoing anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution. Using the pen-name of "Lu Hsun" for the first time in May 1918, he wrote *A Madman's Diary*, China's first story written in the vernacular. It was the first peal of spring thunder in China's new cultural movement. From that time on, he wrote many short stories and essays and became the standard-bearer of the movement.

The founding of the Communist Party of China in 1921 ushered in a new era in the historical development of China. Lu Hsun threw himself heart and soul into the revolutionary struggles led by the proletariat, actively supporting the revolutionary struggles of the young students, setting up progressive literary and art organizations, editing newspaper supplements, and publishing several volumes of essays and prose and collections of short stories. With fearless heroism and in a

thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, he waged an uncompromising struggle against the Northern warlords and their government as well as counter-revolutionary factions and groups of all descriptions.

In 1920, he started lecturing in Peking University and later in Peking Women's Normal College, thereby forging a close friendship with the youth and becoming a teacher respected and held in esteem by the progressive youth. He went to Fukien Province in August 1926 to become a professor at Amoy University. In early 1927, he went to Kwangchow, then the centre of the revolution, and served as dean of Sun Yat-sen University. This gave him more contacts with the Chinese Communists.

On April 12, 1927, Chiang Kai-shek, the political representative of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie, openly betrayed the revolution and drenched the Chinese Communists and revolutionary masses in a blood bath. In this severe class struggle, Lu Hsun made an ideological leap from the theory of evolution to the Marxist theory of classes. A thoroughgoing democratic revolutionary, Lu Hsun was turning into a staunch communist fighter.

In October 1927, he arrived in Shanghai where he assiduously studied Marxism-Leninism while taking an active part in revolutionary struggles.

When the Chinese revolution was at a low ebb in the early 1930s, the Kuomintang reactionaries launched military "encirclement and suppression" campaigns against the rural revolutionary base areas led by the Chinese Communist Party and cultural "encirclement and suppression" campaigns against the revolutionary cultural movement in the Kuomintang-controlled areas. On the cultural front, Lu Hsun united with all those who could be united with and waged struggles against the Kuomintang reactionaries. Meanwhile, he used the sharp scalpel of Marxism to criticize representatives of the opportunist line, expose "maggots" that had sneaked into the revolutionary camp and tear off their masks. In the midst of the Kuomintang's cultural "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, Lu Hsun "became the giant of China's cultural revolution." (Mao Tsetung: *On New Democracy*.)

National contradictions were further sharpened with the invasion of north China by the Japanese imperialists in 1935. Lu Hsun stood firm on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, resolutely fought the Kuomintang reactionaries' capitulationism and "Left" and Right opportunism, upheld the principle of independence and initiative within the national united front and defended the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in the anti-Japanese cultural united front.

When the Red Army led by Chairman Mao completed its 25,000-li Long March and triumphantly

reached northern Shensi in October 1935, Lu Hsun sent a telegram to the Party Central Committee in which he wrote with deep feeling: "On you is placed the hope of China and mankind." In 1936 when the Trotskyites wrote letters to sow dissension between Lu Hsun and the Party and maliciously attack Chairman Mao's policy of a national united front against Japanese aggression, Lu Hsun openly declared: "I deem it an honour to have as my comrades those who are now doing solid work, treading firmly on the ground, fighting and shedding their blood in defence of the Chinese people." In a clear-cut manner, he defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Intense struggle and harsh living conditions seriously ruined Lu Hsun's health. He died in his residence in Shanghai on October 19, 1936.

Lu Hsun's life was a revolutionary life, a fighting life. His thinking, action and works shine with inextinguishable radiance to this day. He left behind more than seven million words in his writings and translations.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "The chief commander of China's cultural revolution, he was not only a great man of letters but a great thinker and revolutionary. Lu Hsun was a man of unyielding integrity, free from all sycophancy or obsequiousness; this quality is invaluable among colonial and semi-colonial peoples." "The road he took was the very road of China's new national culture." (*On New Democracy*.)

Soviet Social-Imperialism—the Third World's Most Dangerous Enemy

by Jen Ku-ping

THE great struggle by the people of the third world countries against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is developing in depth. The torrential tide of this struggle is sweeping the progress of human history forward and has become an important hallmark of the current excellent situation in the world. The spearhead of this struggle is directed at the two superpowers—the Soviet Union and the United States.

The contradictions between the third world and the two hegemonic powers—the Soviet Union and the United States—are irreconcilable. Apart from Europe which is the focus of their contention, the two superpowers are doing their utmost to carry out aggression and expansion in the third world which covers a vast territory, possesses rich resources and has an enormous population. To safeguard and consolidate their sovereignty and independence, develop their national economies and win equal rights and position in international affairs, the third world countries must wage a tit-for-tat struggle against superpower hegemonism.

Lenin pointed out in his *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism* that the imperialists "divide it [the world] 'in proportion to capital,' 'in proportion to strength,'" and that their "strength varies with the degree of economic and political development."

Soviet social-imperialism is a newly arrived imperialism. When this monster came into being, old-line colonialism had already declined like the setting sun and U.S. imperialism, once dominating the world, had passed its zenith and was on the wane while the third world, with irresistible momentum, was rising vigorously. To lord it over the world under these circumstances, the Soviet Union not only had to engage in intensive contention with its rival, but also frantically push a colonialist policy in an attempt to restore the colonialist yoke on the once oppressed nations which had stood up. This predetermined that the new upstart in the ranks of imperialism was bound to carry out all-round aggression and expansion against the third world with tenfold voracity and a hundredfold madness. Through their experience in many years of struggle, the third world countries and people have come to realize more and more clearly that Soviet social-imperialism has gone farther than old-line imperialism in aggression and expansion abroad and is their most dangerous enemy.

The Soviet Union's criminal actions in the third world are diametrically opposed to the interests of the countries there and to their peoples. These countries want to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, but the Soviet Union encroaches upon other

countries' sovereignty everywhere, interferes in their internal affairs, engages in subversive activities in a big way, and even plots armed rebellions. Some third world countries need weapons to strengthen their defence capability to combat imperialism and its lackeys, but the Soviet Union, while feverishly selling arms, seizes every opportunity to infiltrate these countries through its aggressive military might. The Asian, African and Latin American countries want to develop their national economies and do away with backwardness, but the Soviet Union palms off out-dated machinery on them, practises usury, sets up "joint-stock enterprises" with them, resells raw materials and products, grabs natural resources and squeezes exorbitant profits and takes over control of their economic lifelines. The third world countries want to defend their economic rights and interests, oppose exploitation of poor countries by rich ones and establish a new international economic order, but the Soviet Union uses the big stick against these just demands and tries its utmost to maintain the old order. The third world countries want to fight in unity and jointly combat hegemonism, but the Soviet Union does all it can to sow discord and dissension among them, supporting one country against another one day and reversing support the next. The Soviet Union's aggression, expansion and plunder in the third world are all-pervasive and the methods it employs are most sinister and despicable. Facts show that Soviet social-imperialism is one of the biggest international oppressors and exploiters today and a most vicious international gendarme.

In exposing tsarist Russia's aggressive ambitions, Engels said that one conquest will naturally be followed by another and that one annexation will naturally be followed by another. In expansionist ambitions, the Brezhnev clique has not only far surpassed its ancestors but has even dwarfed its predecessor Khrushchov. Not long after Brezhnev climbed on to the Kremlin throne, Moscow took the opportunity presented by the United States being bogged down in the mire of its war of aggression in Viet Nam to muscle in on the Middle East. In the name of supporting the Arab countries' struggle against the Israeli aggressors, the Soviet revisionists rode roughshod over Egypt and made use of the latter's difficulties to blatantly press for the repayment of debts with the aim of forcing the Egyptian people into submission. In an attempt to block the victorious progress of the Kampuchean people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, they even stooped so low as to work hand in glove with the Lon Nol traitorous clique until the very last minutes when Lon Nol's lair was destroyed. When the various Angolan national-liberation movement organizations had concluded agreements in readiness to greet the independence

of their country, the Soviet Union hastily engaged in armed intervention and thousands upon thousands of Angolans were killed by Soviet shells and bullets all because Moscow wanted this strategic piece of territory. Many and varied, crimes like these are ones Khrushchov in his day wanted to do but dared not or had no time to commit.

The Soviet social-imperialists' appetite is not to be satisfied with aggression and expansion in one country or one region. They want to be in the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf as well as the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The focus of their contention is Europe but their expansion extends to the whole globe. Amid ranting about going where its "interests are involved," the Soviet Union is nakedly pursuing a gunboat policy and sending aircraft and warships to every ocean. Under the aggressive order that "every corner of the globe" is to be taken into consideration, it stretches its talons to the five continents. Grabbing military bases and seeking footholds everywhere, it is vainly attempting to establish a vast global empire embracing Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. New tsar Brezhnev's pipe dream of expanding his empire's domain is more fantastic than that of any old tsar in Russian history.

Every Soviet act of aggression and expansion against the third world was committed under the signboard of "socialism." Therefore, the Soviet Union is more deceptive and dangerous than capital-imperialism which openly carries out its devilish deeds. It styles itself the "natural ally" of the third world countries, claims it supports them against imperialism and colonialism, brags of its "selfless aid" and demands that others "rely firmly" on it, as if the third world cannot survive without this "saviour." But all these false trappings cannot conceal Soviet social-imperialism's true colours.

Its "anti-imperialism" is sheer nonsense. The Soviet Union itself is an out-and-out imperialist country. Though it contends with U.S. imperialism, this is entirely different in nature from the third world's struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. How can contention for hegemony be passed off as anti-imperialism? Can the people of the third world rely on hegemonism to oppose hegemonism?

The "selfless aid" Moscow talks about is a Soviet synonym for interference and domination. If the aid is genuine, why does the Soviet Union lay down a variety of harsh terms which strip others of their sovereignty? Why does it engage in blackmail and extortion when others urgently need aid? To put it bluntly, such Soviet aid is aimed at subjecting others to its manipulation.

As for being the so-called "reliable natural ally," the Soviet Union wants to bring one third world country

after another into its sphere of influence through treaties and agreements dripping with fine-sounding words. The more a country relies on Moscow, the more rights it loses and the greater the humiliation it has to suffer, the inevitable result being that it has driven the wolf from the front gate but has let the tiger in through the back door and thus must suffer Soviet social-imperialism's control and enslavement.

It is not fortuitous that the Soviet Union has become the most dangerous enemy of the third world. This is decided by its social-imperialist nature. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has usurped political power in a big socialist country and made the socialist Soviet Union degenerate into a social-imperialist country. When the nature of a country changes, it inevitably results in policy changes. As the Soviet Union has become an imperialist country, it naturally becomes subject to the laws governing imperialism. It waves the banner of "socialism" but engages in imperialist undertakings. At the same time it ruthlessly oppresses and exploits the people at home, it is bound to wildly carry out aggression and expansion abroad, contend for world hegemony and become a colonialist aggressor directly plundering and enslaving the third world countries. In pursuing such a colonialist policy of expansion, the Soviet Union inevitably places itself in a position opposed to the numerous third world countries and their peoples. The Soviet Union's relations with the third world can only be those of oppression and anti-oppression, exploitation and anti-exploitation, and enslavement and opposition to enslavement.

It takes some time for the true colours of Soviet social-imperialism to become exposed and it also takes some time for the people of the third world to see through it. At first, some of these countries thought that this self-styled socialist country would sincerely help them, but as time went by, they became increasingly puzzled why this "friend" always took away their things, occupied their land, interfered in their affairs and got a stranglehold on them. One hard fact after another has gradually led the people of the third world to see that this "friend" has honey on his lips and murder in his heart and is worse than the colonialists and neo-colonialists in the past. To uphold national independence and state sovereignty, the third world countries have no other alternative than to come forward and show up the Soviet revisionists for what they are — a pack of hypocrites — and to oppose their aggression and expansion.

In recent years, the third world countries have been waging an ever more resolute struggle against Soviet social-imperialism. Some relentlessly foiled its subversive and infiltration activities on their soil while

others annulled their pacts with it, threw out its military personnel and stopped granting military base facilities. Some exposed before the world the sordid and scandalous machinations of the Soviet Union while others sternly took its hegemonist actions to task at international forums.

Public opinion in many Asian, African and Latin American countries says it well: "Imperialism is always imperialism, even if it dons the cloak of 'revolution'"; aid from Moscow "is geared to its rivalry with the other superpower"; and the Soviet Union "is meaner than any of the capitalist countries." Despite extraordinary pressure by the Kremlin, the recent Colombo summit of the non-aligned countries emphasized in its Political Declaration that in view of the continued presence of imperialism, colonialism and "hegemonic relations," "non-aligned countries should redouble their efforts and be on their guard to resist the political, economic and ideological pressures of the great powers."

All this forcefully proves that the masks worn by the Soviet Union cannot cover up its social-imperialist features. The flood of the struggle of the countries and people of the third world against Soviet hegemonism cannot be dammed up.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The Chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles."** China is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. The Chinese people and the people of the numerous third world countries have been subjected to imperialist and colonialist bullying and oppression and today face the common task of struggling against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the socialist system determines that we must unswervingly uphold proletarian internationalism and resolutely support the just struggle of the people of the third world countries to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop their national economies. Chairman Mao taught us never to seek hegemony and never to be a superpower. We will resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, and, together with the countries and people of the third world, carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. We are convinced that the third world countries and peoples will surely win new and greater victories so long as they strengthen their unity, unite with all the forces in the world that can be united and persist in the struggle against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

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

Message From Prime Minister Somare Of Papua New Guinea

Michael Thomas Somare, Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, sent a message on September 10 to the Government of the People's Republic of China which says:

"It was with deep regret that I learnt of the death of your Chairman Mao Tsetung. The people of Papua New Guinea and I wish to convey our condolences and join with the Chinese people in the mourning of China's respected and inspiring leader.

"Despite this sad event Papua New Guinea is looking forward to entering into formal diplomatic relations with China, an event we regard as both significant and historical."

Message From Mauritian Prime Minister Ramgoolam

Prime Minister of Mauritius Seewoosagur Ramgoolam sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"The death of Chairman Mao Tsetung is a great loss not only to the people of China but also to the entire world community. He will always be remembered for his heroic struggle from his early years for the total liberation of his country and for his relentless and continued efforts towards the building up of China into a strong, powerful and respected country imbued with profound ideals of socialism. His selfless contribution to the modernization of China and to world affairs will illumine the pages of history and his sense of sacrifice will serve as an inspiration to all generations. Chairman Mao Tsetung's vision of humanity is unique and his breadth of vision and wisdom will continue to influence the entire world. We bow down before the grief that had suddenly struck the people of the People's Republic of China and mourn with them the loss of this great patriot."

Message From Austrian Chancellor Kreisky

Bruno Kreisky, Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng which says:

"I am deeply grieved to learn of the death of Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China. Please, Your Excellency, accept the sincere sympathy of the Austrian Government and that of my own on the tremendous loss suffered by the People's Republic of China as a result of the sorrowful event."

Message From President Mroivili of Comorian National People's Council

Adam Mroivili, President of the National People's Council of the State of Comoros, sent a message on September 10 to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, expressing profound sympathy to the Chinese people on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"The Comorian people learn with shock of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. On behalf of the National People's Council of Comoros and the entire working people of my country, I would like to ask the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China to convey to the Chinese people all our sympathy at this sorrowful moment. The entire third world has lost a historic teacher, but his example and teachings will live for ever."

Message From President Cearbhall O Dalaigh of Ireland

Cearbhall O Dalaigh, President of Ireland, sent a message on September 10 to the Funeral Committee for Chairman Mao Tsetung, which says:

"On behalf of the people of Ireland and on my own behalf, I wish to express our deep condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The passing away of this historic figure, whose influence on the development

of the People's Republic of China has been so profound, will be keenly felt both by the Chinese people and by the friends of China throughout the world."

Message From President Poveda of the Ecuadorian Supreme Council

Vice-Admiral Alfredo Poveda Burbano, President of the Supreme Council of Government of the Republic of Ecuador, sent a message on September 9 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"In the name of the Ecuadorian Government and people, I express to Your Excellency the feeling of grief for the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung, illustrious leader of the Chinese people and eminent international figure who distinguished himself particularly in defence of world peace and in strengthening equality between nations on the basis of mutual respect."

Message From Bolivian President Banzer

General Hugo Banzer Suarez, President of the Republic of Bolivia, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"In the name of my Government and the Bolivian people as well as in my own name, I convey to you deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung."

Message From Philippine President Marcos

Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng which says:

"It is with profound sorrow that I express to you my most sincere condolences and those of the Philippine Government and the Filipino people on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

"The death of Chairman Mao Tsetung marks the passing of the last of the giants of the 20th century. Men and nations may look at him differently, according to their respective political viewpoints, but no one will deny his enduring qualities.

"He was a leader of men, a mover of history; he belongs to the ages. He welded China into a great self-reliant nation and led it with wisdom, courage, and self-sacrifice to claim its position in the family of nations.

"That many small nations of the world are able to maintain equal ties of friendship with China is one of

Chairman Mao Tsetung's achievements in the name of world peace."

Message From Iraqi President Bakr

Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr sent a message on September 11 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng expressing his most sincere condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"We learnt with a heavy heart of the passing of Mr. Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. On behalf of the Iraqi people and Government and on my behalf I express to the Chinese people and the Chinese Government most sincere condolences on this tremendous misfortune and great loss. With his passing, China has lost a unique leader and we have lost a dear friend. On this moment of sorrow which we share with you, we hope friendly China will turn her grief into strength."

Message From Turkish President Koruturk

Fahri S. Koruturk, President of the Republic of Turkey, sent a message on September 11 to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China which says:

"With the demise of this great statesman who has left his print to our century with his effort to bring a new way of life to the People's Republic of China as well as to all communities in the world, the international political scene has lost its most outstanding and interesting personality.

"On behalf of the Turkish people and on my own; I would like to express to the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people my most sincere condolences."

Message From Kenyan President Kenyatta

Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya, has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng expressing his sincere condolences and sympathy on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"The late Chairman Mao was an outstanding elder statesman who served his nation with devotion, honour and dignity. His leadership was an inspiration to the heroic and great people of China, and through him China has been able to become a modern state. Chair-

man Mao was highly respected not only in the People's Republic of China but throughout the world.

"With the death of Chairman Mao, China, and indeed the world, has lost a great elderly statesman."

Message From Lebanese President

Suleiman Franjia, then President of the Republic of Lebanon, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng which says:

"The passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung is a loss grieved by the whole world. In my own name and in the name of Lebanon, I express to you sincere condolences."

Message From Guinea-Bissau Principal Commissioner Mendes

Francisco Mendes, Principal Commissioner of the Council of Commissioners of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng which says:

"Shocked to learn the news of the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the friendly Chinese people, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and founder of the People's Republic of China. At this moment of grief which struck the friendly Chinese people, may I ask the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people and their government to accept the sentiments of condolence of the Council of Commissioners of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau."

Message From Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis

Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"On behalf of the Greek Government and myself, may I ask Your Excellency to accept the expression of my deepest sympathy for the passing away of Chairman Mao, great leader of the People's Republic of China."

Message From King Wangchuck of Bhutan

King Jigme Singye Wangchuck of Bhutan has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng which says:

"On behalf of my government and people, and on my own behalf, I would like to offer our deepest condolence to Your Excellency, and to the Government and people of China, on the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He was a truly outstanding leader and statesman and his demise is a great loss not only to the Chinese nation but to the entire international community."

Message From President Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast

Felix Houphouet-Boigny, President of the Republic of Ivory Coast, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng expressing very deep condolences and profound sympathy on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"With extreme grief I learnt of the demise of Chairman Mao Tsetung. No matter how different are the choices made by the leading members of the nations for their domestic development and international cooperation, they all pay homage with profound respect to this great figure of universal history.

"The exceptional adventure of the Long March will remain for the whole mankind an example of the possibilities of man when he is deprived of everything except energy and faith. Mao Tsetung's profound love for his country permitted him to triumph over foreign occupation, bring about the unification of his country and make it advance on the road of economic and social development at an accelerated speed, placing it in the first rank of nations today. It is from his country that he drew his poetic inspiration, which placed him among the foremost men of culture and action.

"I myself highly appreciate his affection for the land and the peasantry and the realism of his behaviour."

Message From Amir of Kuwait Sabah

Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait, sent a message on September 12 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng which says:

"With deep sorrow, we received the sad news of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung in whom we lost a great friend. In the name of the Government and people of Kuwait we express the most sincere consolation for this calamity caused by the death of a great Chinese leader and statesman whose loss is felt all over the world. He left immortal trace and occupied a front page in world history. He will stay in the mind of mankind as a great leader and statesman."

Message From Heir Apparent and Prime Minister of Kuwait Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah

Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah, Heir Apparent and Prime Minister of the State of Kuwait, sent a message on September 11 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng which says:

"It was with deep sorrow that we learnt of the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The loss of such a great leader who devoted his entire life to the welfare of his country and whose great actions have widely influenced the course of world history will be deeply felt beyond the borders of China. The Arab nation in particular will always remember with appreciation the late leader's firm support of its just causes. Please accept the expression on behalf of the Government and people of Kuwait and on my own behalf of our heartfelt condolences to Your Excellency and to the Government and friendly people of China."

Message From Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew

Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, sent a message on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng which says:

"On behalf of the Government of Singapore, I extend my deep sympathy to the Government of the People's Republic of China on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He was one of the giants of this century. He transformed China and thereby changed the course of events in Asia and the world. His passing is a great loss to the people and Government of China."

Message From Nauruan President DeRoburt

Hammer DeRoburt, President of the Republic of Nauru, has sent a message of condolence on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. His message reads:

"On behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of Nauru, allow me to express to the Government and the people of the People's Republic of China our sympathies and condolences on the death of your beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung."

Letter From Syrian People's Council President Halabi

Mohammed Ali Halabi, President of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, sent a letter on September 10 to the leadership of the People's Republic of China, expressing sincerest condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The letter reads:

"With great sorrow we learnt the news of the passing of Mao Tsetung, the great commander, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the great leader who had accomplished the greatest achievements for his country and nation.

"In my own name and in the name of all the Members of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, I express to you and to the Deputies to the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the friendly Chinese people sincerest condolences on the passing of the leader Mao Tsetung, whose name will always be a symbol of the struggle of the oppressed people of the world against colonialism, imperialism and all kinds of tyranny and exploitation.

"We join you in mourning the late great leader. May you always be victorious and successful."

Message From President Kenzo Kono Of Japanese House of Councillors

Kenzo Kono, President of the House of Councillors of Japan, sent a message on September 10 to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The message says:

"Learnt with deep sorrow of the passing of His Excellency Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Hereby I express my condolences."

Message From Speaker Shigesaburo Mao of Japanese House of Representatives

Shigesaburo Mao, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Japan, sent a message on September 10 to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, expressing deep condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"I am much grieved at the passing of His Excellency Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. His Excellency Mao Tsetung was the great leader of China, whose great exploits will go down in history."

Message From Thai National Assembly

Utai Pimchaichon, then President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Thailand, sent a message on

September 10 to the leadership of China, expressing profound condolence and sympathy on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Letters From Italian Senate President Fanfani

Amintore Fanfani, President of the Senate of the Republic of Italy, sent separate letters on September 10 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, expressing sincere condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The letter to Premier Hua Kuo-feng says:

"The death of Chairman Mao Tsetung is a great loss to the People's Republic of China.

"At this time of deep grief please accept the sentiments of sincere condolences I express in the name of the Senate of the Republic of Italy and in my own name."

Message From Italian Chamber Of Deputies President Ingrao

Pietro Ingrao, President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Italy, sent a message on September 10 to Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, extending deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Message From Prime Minister Abdul-Ghani of Yemen Arab Republic

Abdul-Aziz Abdul-Ghani, Member of the Command Council and Prime Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, sent a message on September 9 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"With great sadness, we learnt the news of the passing of the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. Please accept the deep condolences and sincere sentiments I express in the name of my government and in my own name on the great sorrow. This great man's brilliant achievements in building his motherland and his all-discerning thought which illuminates the road will enable you to bear up against this deep sorrow, to stand firm whatever happens and to continue marching forward along the way this great man pointed out."

Message From Congolese Prime Minister Goma

Louis Sylvain Goma, Prime Minister, Chief of the Government and President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, sent a message on September 11 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"The Congolese Revolutionary Government has learnt with great shock and grief the news of the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The towering stature and personality of Chairman Mao Tsetung and his profound and brilliant vision of the world have deeply influenced the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people, the army of the People's Republic of China as well as the international communist movement. The glorious and exemplary deeds of Chairman Mao Tsetung are immortal. They constitute an inexhaustible source of inspiration to younger generations. In the name of the Congolese Revolutionary Government, I extend our deepest condolences to you."

Message From Iranian Prime Minister Hoveyda

Amir Abbas Hoveyda, Prime Minister of Iran, sent a message on September 11 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, expressing his heartfelt sympathy and condolences on Chairman Mao Tsetung's passing. The message says:

"It was with profound sadness that I learnt of the demise of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He was a great leader whose loss will be mourned by many millions all over the world. I should like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt sympathy and condolences for this grievous loss."

Message From Iranian Senate President Emami

Jaafar Sharif Emami, President of the Senate of Iran, sent a message on September 12 to Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, which says:

"I am deeply grieved by the sad news of untimely demise of the great Chinese leader, esteemed and beloved teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung.

"Please convey heartfelt condolences on my behalf and on behalf of the Iranian Senate to the members of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

"I wish ever-increasing glory for the great Chinese people and every success in their struggle for progress."

Message From Lebanese Prime Minister Karami

Rashid Karami, Prime Minister of Lebanon, sent a message on September 11 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"With the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people lost a great leader and mankind a thinker and a statesman whose great work has profoundly influenced our century. In the name of the Lebanese Government and in my own name, I extend to you, Mr. Premier, and to the Chinese people our sincere condolences."

Message From East Timorese President Amaral

Francisco X. Do Amaral, President of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Front for Independence of East Timor and President of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, sent a message on September 11 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The message reads:

"On behalf of the FRETILIN Central Committee, the people and myself, I express deepest regret at the loss of the most prestigious leader of the Chinese Communist Party His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung."

Message From President of Tunisian National Assembly Mokaddem

Dr. Sadok Mokaddem, President of the Tunisian National Assembly, sent a message on September 11 to Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, expressing his deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

"I have learnt with deep emotion and profound regret of the death of the prestigious leader of the People's Republic of China, who struggled with devoted self-denial and determination to build a new Chinese society." "I wish that the work of Mao Tsetung will proceed and will further contribute to the realization of the aims he set in national development and international co-operation."

Statement by Australian Prime Minister Fraser

Australian Prime Minister John Malcolm Fraser issued a statement on the evening of September 9 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The statement said: "An outstanding figure in world history has passed from the scene with the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

"Chairman Mao was the architect and inspiration for the rebuilding of the world's most populous nation after the ravage of invasion and war.

"Australians will understand and share the sorrow felt in China at his passing.

"On behalf of the Government and the people of Australia, I extend our deepest sympathy and our regret at the loss of their national leader."

Referring to his visit to China last June, Prime Minister Fraser noted in his statement that the re-nascent China he saw is the monument of Chairman Mao.

Message From Western Samoan Head Of State Malietoa

Malietoa Tanumafili II, Head of State of Western Samoa, sent a message on September 13 to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, which says:

"I wish to express personally and on behalf of the Government and people of Western Samoa deepest sympathy to you and to all the citizens of the great People's Republic of China on the tragic loss you have suffered on the death of your beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung. Having recently received the most gracious and considerate hospitality from you and your government and having had the opportunity to see the results of the efforts of the people of China, I believe it is obvious that Chairman Mao was indeed one of the greatest men of this century and that his inspiration and leadership have transformed the lives of the people of China. With assurances of the deepest heartfelt and loving sympathy of the people of Western Samoa at this time of your grievous national sorrow."

Message From Speaker of Egyptian People's Assembly Marei

Sayed Marei, Speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt, sent a message on September 15 to the Chinese leadership, expressing heartfelt

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

"I received with deep sorrow the news of the death of the great leader Mao Tsetung. We do not forget his courageous attitude towards peace all over the world and his support to the Arab peoples. On behalf of the members of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt and in my own name, please accept, Your Excellency, our heartfelt condolences.

"I am confident that the ties of friendship between our two countries which were established by Chairman Mao will become closer for the benefits of our two peoples and for the sake of consolidating peace based on justice."

Message From President Anton Benya Of Austrian National Council

Anton Benya, President of the National Council of Austria, sent a message on September 13 to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, which says:

"Deeply moved by the news of the great loss sustained by the People's Republic of China in the passing of Mr. Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. I wish you will accept my sincere sympathy extended in the name of the National Council of the Republic of Austria and in my own name."

(To be continued.)

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

Letter From Central Committee of Communist Party of Brazil

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil on September 11 sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, offering deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The letter says: "With deep grief we learnt the sad news about the departure of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the founder and leader of the glorious Communist Party of China and the most distinguished figure of the world communist movement today. His decease greatly grieves the Brazilian revolutionaries who regard him as a great friend of the Brazilian people, a prominent Marxist-Leninist and an indefatigable fighter for the noble cause of communism."

The letter says: "The life of Comrade Mao Tsetung was closely linked with the tremendous changes of historic world significance that have taken place in China." "During the long years of fighting against the powerful enemies, Comrade Mao Tsetung led the Chinese revolution, united the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party, strove for the growth and consolidation of the Communist Party and created the invincible People's Liberation Army in the flames of struggle. He surmounted all the obstacles placed by the reactionary forces and imperialism and

turned the age-long aspiration of the broad masses into reality. Eventually, on October 1, 1949, the state power passed into the hands of the people and the country achieved full sovereignty and independence. A new period thus began in the development of the valiant Chinese nation."

The letter says: Comrade Mao Tsetung elaborated and provided a proletarian orientation of revolution for the building of the new society. He pointed out that victory could emerge only out of a struggle against the line of the capitalist-roaders. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which mobilized hundreds of millions of people, reflected the acute contradictions between the two lines and administered defeat to the opportunist current.

The letter says: "Comrade Mao Tsetung perceived with great acuteness the danger of modern revisionism which manifested itself in the 20th congress of the communist party of the Soviet Union. He called on revolutionaries of all lands to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism and to fight determinedly to smash the treachery of Khrushchov. He exposed the counter-revolutionary essence of revisionism and pointed out that its principal representatives are members of the Soviet clique which is today headed by the renegade Leonid Brezhnev. He stressed that under this new tendency, the Soviet Union has turned from a socialist country into a social-imperialist state. In so doing,

Comrade Mao Tsetung made an outstanding contribution not only to the revolutionary forces but also to those nations which are fighting for national independence."

The letter says: Comrade Mao Tsetung developed Marxism-Leninism in all its aspects. "He knew how to apply the universal truth of the doctrine of the proletariat to the practice of the Chinese revolution, discover laws through practice and seek for victory in their light. His unique contributions enriched Marxism-Leninism and assisted those fighting for liberation. The victories of the Chinese people were victories of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary thought of Mao Tsetung. He was one of the great teachers of the proletariat throughout the world."

The letter says: "A staunch internationalist, Comrade Mao Tsetung gave faithful and firm support to the struggle of the people in all countries. He frequently raised his prestigious voice to condemn aggression and reactionary violence, oppose the hegemonism of the two superpowers, and unveil the danger of a new world war. Whenever necessary, he rendered generous support to those who fought for freedom and independence."

The letter says: "The Communist Party of Brazil takes pride in the fact that it has received attention, firm support and valuable teachings from Comrade Mao Tsetung." The moment the Communist Party of Brazil had been reorganized, it gained the support of this world leader of the proletariat. We shall never forget his encouragement to and his confidence in our Party.

The letter says: Although Comrade Mao Tsetung is no longer with us, his work and his feats are immortal. "His thinking will remain resplendent, vivid and vigorous, illuminating the road to national and social emancipation, guiding the building of socialism, reinforcing the dictatorship of the proletariat which has to continue until the attainment of a society without classes and the exploiters and oppressors — the brilliant peak of communism."

In conclusion the letter says: "The Communist Party of Brazil joins the others in sorrowfully paying posthumous homage to the leader of the Communist Party of China and world revolution."

Message From Central Committee of Japanese Communist Party (Left)

The Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party (Left) sent a message on September 10 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

Upon learning of the passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, all the members of the Japanese Communist Party (Left) extend with boundless grief our heartfelt condolences.

Comrade Mao Tsetung inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the course of protracted struggle to advance the Chinese revolution and the world revolution and oppose the class enemies, making great contributions to the international communist movement and to the development of the world revolution. Comrade Mao Tsetung was the respected and beloved great leader of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over and the greatest Marxist of our time.

The passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung is an inestimable loss not only to the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people but also to the world proletariat and the revolutionary peoples of the world as well as the international communist movement.

Comrade Mao Tsetung personally founded the Communist Party of China, carried out staunch struggles against "Left" and Right opportunism in the Party and developed the Communist Party of China into a great, glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist Party.

Comrade Mao Tsetung led the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people in overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism through protracted armed struggle, winning the victory of the great new-democratic revolution, founding the People's Republic of China and then carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Chinese revolution led by Comrade Mao Tsetung has marched from victory to victory, changing the situation in the East and the world, and opening a new path for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people, and, in particular, exerting a far-reaching and immeasurable influence on the development of the liberation cause of the proletariat and revolutionary people of Japan.

Comrade Mao Tsetung summed up the historical experience of the international communist movement and the dictatorship of the proletariat, developed the theory on classes and class struggle in socialist society and at the same time personally initiated the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, making the socialist revolution and socialist construction advance victoriously. All this is of important significance for smashing the plot of the bourgeoisie to turn socialism into capitalism through "peaceful evolution," and for charting the orientation of the march from socialism to communism.

Comrade Mao Tsetung played a leading role in and made a great contribution to the development of the international communist movement after the death of Lenin and Stalin. Especially in the periods after World War II, he pointed out to the world's revolutionary people the world strategy of the international proletariat, gave boundless inspiration to the oppressed nations and oppressed people in their struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and the reaction of various countries and showed them the prospects of victory. At the same time, he led the struggle against modern revisionism inside the international communist movement and with the Soviet revisionist clique at the core, thoroughly unmasking modern revisionism and making the international communist movement develop into a new stage.

In the protracted struggle against the class enemies, Comrade Mao Tsetung enriched the theoretical treasury of Marxism-Leninism, led the revolutionary movement of the proletariat to a new stage and gave a powerful impetus to the development of the history of mankind.

The great life of Comrade Mao Tsetung was a life dedicated tirelessly to the cause of liberation of the Chinese people and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, a cause led by the proletariat, and to the cause of communism. It serves as a model of indomitable struggle against the class enemies.

We will learn deeply from the great life of Comrade Mao Tsetung, take him as our example, commemorate him for ever, turn grief into strength and stride ahead for the victory of the revolutionary cause.

The struggle of the genuine Marxist-Leninists in Japan against the Miyamoto revisionist clique in 1966, the founding of the Japanese Communist Party (Left) in 1969 and its subsequent development — these events of decisive importance to the success or failure of the Japanese revolution represent great victories won under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought. In order to win the victory of the people's democratic revolution in Japan, we pledge once again that we will take Comrade Mao Tsetung as our example, uphold proletarian internationalism and consistently keep to the road of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution.

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

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

Eternal glory to Comrade Mao Tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of the revolutionary people of the world!

Letter From Mohammed Toaha on Behalf of Communist Party of Bangladesh (M-L)

In the name of the Communist Party of Bangladesh (Marxist-Leninist), Mohammed Toaha sent a letter dated September 9 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, extending profound condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The letter says, "We are deeply grieved at the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the heartily respected and beloved leader of the Chinese people and the heartily esteemed and beloved comrade-in-arms of the people of the whole world."

The letter says: "Chairman Mao was one of the outstanding leaders in the history of development of human society. Under his leadership the liberated Chinese people have built a new society without exploitation. Mao Tsetung Thought will be shining forever in the struggle of the exploited, oppressed and down-trodden people in the world and in the history of the future development of human society."

The letter says in conclusion: We will turn grief into strength with determination and, following Chairman Mao's teachings we pledge to march forward on the road of uncompromising revolutionary struggle.

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

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Switzerland (Marxist-Leninist) has sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to express sincerest condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The message says: "Our Party and the Swiss people, with their hearts linked with the great Communist Party of China and the glorious Chinese people, deeply feel the enormous loss on the death of the venerated Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people and the greatest Marxist-Leninist theorist of our time."

The message continues: "Comrade Mao Tsetung led the Chinese people in their struggle for liberation, in their struggle for socialism and in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Comrade Mao Tsetung teaches us that in everything it is necessary to take class struggle as the key link. His theoretic and practical contribution is guiding the Marxist-Leninists, the proletariat and the peoples of the world in the struggle against revisionism — the counter-revolutionary bourgeois line."

The message says: "The analysis of the present world made by Comrade Mao Tsetung is an inestimable reinforcement of the world current of the struggle of the peoples for independence, freedom and revolution and of the struggle against the biggest oppressors and exploiters of the world, the two superpowers."

The message concludes: "All the peoples of the world love and esteem Comrade Mao Tsetung. The Communist Party of Switzerland (Marxist-Leninist) and the Swiss people extend to you their sincerest condolences and will keep high the revolutionary banner of Comrade Mao Tsetung."

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

The Central Committee of the Organization of Marxist-Leninists of Greece sent a message on September 9 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing deepest condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message reads:

"With immense sorrow and deep grief we heard the news of the passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Communist Party of China who founded New China. Chairman Mao has been the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time. He continued the work of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and he has been the wise teacher and the leader of the proletariat and the oppressed people and the oppressed nations the world over. He was a man with great vision and a contributor to a new life for humanity. We express sincerely the deep grief and sorrow of the Communists (Marxist-Leninists), of the working class, of the revolutionary youth, of the working people of Greece and our deepest condolences on the passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung and our fighting sympathy and communist solidarity to the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people."

Message From Chairman Hoogh and Secretary Petersen of Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands

Chairman Hoogh and Secretary Petersen of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands sent a message on September 9 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which says:

"On behalf of the members and the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands, we send our sincerest condolences on the passing away of the brilliant Marxist-Leninist, our beloved comrade and your Chairman Mao Tsetung.

"His historical place lies unshakably anchored in the hearts of the workers all over the world.

"Our main task must be to continue following his unforgettable example."

Message From Secretariat of French Revolutionary Communist Party (M-L)

The Secretariat of the French Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) sent a message on September 10 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The message says:

We have learnt with profound emotion of the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the international proletariat. The passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung has plunged the peoples and all revolutionary forces in the world into mourning.

Leading the Chinese Communist Party and relying on the formidable revolutionary energy of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Tsetung guided the Chinese people in the great struggle for their liberation and emancipation.

He drew lessons of universal significance from the revolutionary experience of the Chinese people, enriching inestimably the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

From the stage of new democracy to the period of socialist transformation of Chinese society, Comrade Mao Tsetung blazed the trail for the victory of the Chinese people, for their liberation and the building of a socialist society. He initiated and promoted the struggle against modern revisionism and all attempts of the bourgeoisie to gain power in China.

Under his wise leadership the Chinese proletariat and people have consolidated their power, the dictatorship of the proletariat, frustrating schemes of restoration of capitalism.

Taking Mao Tsetung Thought as the guide and relying on the lessons of the Chinese revolution, the revolutionary proletariat of our country, in mourning today, will turn grief into much greater determination to win the victory of socialist revolution.

Our Party affirms its militant solidarity with the Chinese people and the Communist Party of China and, together with them, pays glowing homage to Comrade Mao Tsetung.

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

Long live Mao Tsetung Thought!

(To be continued.)

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

Finland

A SOLEMN memorial meeting was held by the Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland on September 11 in Helsinki to deeply mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. More than 300 Finnish friends and friendly personages attended the meeting.

A message of condolence from the Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was read.

The General Secretary and other leading members of the Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland spoke at the meeting. They gave an account of Chairman Mao's great exploits in leading the revolution in China and in the struggle against modern revisionism. They pointed out that Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist-Leninist thinker and proletarian revolutionary of our time. He devoted all his life to the cause of socialism and communism. In half a century, Mao Tsetung applied the principles of scientific socialism to the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, bringing about most profound changes in China's society. Mao Tsetung Thought is Marxism-Leninism of our time. The passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung is a tremendous loss to all the genuine communists and the people of the world. He will be respected for ever and Mao Tsetung Thought will be inherited from generation to generation.

France

MORE than 10,000 Parisians staged a march and rally on September 11 in the deepest mourning for Chairman Mao Tsetung.

At 3 p.m., workers, peasants, students, teachers and other working people, many of them women, began marching slowly and silently from The Republic Square. A big wreath at the head of the procession bore the inscription: "To Comrade Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist." Big streamers read: "Eternal glory to Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great teacher of the international proletariat!" "Long live socialist China!" "Long live Mao Tsetung Thought — Marxism-Leninism of our time!"

Comrades Jacques Jurquet and Andre Roustan marched at the head of the procession.

A mourning ceremony took place at the Wall of the Communards, when the marchers arrived there at 4 p.m. They stood in silent tribute before a portrait of the late Chairman Mao Tsetung. The representatives of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France and the French Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) respectively read out the messages of condolences of the two Parties addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and laid wreaths in the name of their Parties.

On September 9, more than 300 representatives of the French papers *L'Humanite Rouge* and *Quotidien du Peuple* deeply mourned the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung in front of the Chinese Embassy in Paris.

Political director of *L'Humanite Rouge* Jacques Jurquet handed in a letter of condolence to the Chinese Embassy.

On September 10, a delegation of the French Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) led by Max Cluzot went to the Chinese Embassy to pay their most profound respects to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The France-China Friendship Society held a meeting in Paris on September 17 in memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Among the more than 5,000 people attending the memorial meeting were former French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, former deputy to the National Assembly Mme. Irene de Lipkowski, political director of *L'Humanite Rouge* Jacques Jurquet, former French Ambassador to China Etienne Manac'h, the famous Dutch film director Joris Ivens, the famous woman writer Han Suyin and leaders of the France-China Friendship Society.

The meeting was presided over by the society's executive chairman Charles Bettelheim, who said in his speech: "The death of Chairman Mao presses an immense weight on the Chinese people and the peoples of the whole world conscious of the value of his work." He added: "With the development of the friendship

between France and China, the passing of Chairman Mao evokes particular deep emotion in France."

Charles Bettelheim emphasized: "Chairman Mao passed away but his thought lives and will always do so." He added that Mao Tsetung Thought will continue to guide the Chinese people's action and struggle, and that "the Chinese people will keep alive the cause which Mao Tsetung lived for and march continuously towards new victories."

Over 1,300 French friendly personages of various circles called at the Chinese Embassy on September 18 to express condolences on the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Five representatives of workers from the Renault Motor Factory in Billancourt in the suburb of Paris, presented a wreath of fresh roses before the portrait of Chairman Mao. They brought a message of condolence signed by workers of the factory which said: "Chairman Mao Tsetung 'restored dignity to the Chinese people. He struggled unremittingly against all enemies of the working class. We are grateful to him because he enriched revolutionary thought.'"

Many French friends came specially from Marseilles, Besancon, Bretagne, Lyons, Saint Etienne and other cities to the Chinese Embassy to mourn Chairman Mao.

On the afternoon of September 18, more than 1,500 French working people held a rally to deeply mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung in Gambetta Square near the Wall of the Communards. Representatives of the French Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) spoke at the rally. The participants took part in a march after the rally.

Greece

MORE than 2,000 people held a solemn memorial meeting on September 14 in Athens to deeply mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Stelios Manousakas, Member of the Central Committee of the Organization of the Marxist-Leninists of Greece, spoke at the meeting. He said: Chairman Mao was the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era. Chairman Mao made great contributions to the victorious cause of the Chinese revolution, to the international communist movement and to the development of Marxism-Leninism.

Manousakas stressed that under Chairman Mao's initiative, the struggle against modern revisionism was unfolded and joined by more and more people in the world. By doing so Chairman Mao made immeasurable contributions to the cause of the world revolution. He said that the death of Chairman Mao was a tremendous loss to the people of the world. He called on all the participants to turn grief into strength, study Chairman

Mao's works more conscientiously and carry the struggle against revisionism through to the end.

More than 850 Greek people of various circles called at the Chinese Embassy from September 10 to 18 to express deep grief over the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The representatives of the Central Committee of the Organization of Marxist-Leninists of Greece called at the Chinese Embassy to convey their deep condolences. Condolence calls were also made by representatives of trade unions and other mass organizations.

On the evening of September 18, more than 1,000 people held a memorial meeting in Athens to deeply mourn the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

A huge streamer hung over the portrait of Chairman Mao Tsetung carried the inscription: "Eternal glory to Comrade Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our times!" The meeting heard a memorial speech by the representative of the Revolutionary Communist Movement of Greece. The hall resounded with shouts of "Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!" and "Long live the great, glorious and correct communist Party of China!"

Memorial meetings also took place in Salonika, the second largest city in Greece, and in Patras, a city in the Peloponnesus Region.

Sweden

SOME 1,200 members of the Swedish Communist Party and other Swedish people took part in a march and a memorial meeting in Stockholm on September 17.

Roland Pettersson, Chairman of the Swedish Communist Party, delivered a memorial speech. He said: "Mao Tsetung was the Lenin of our time. He drew a clear line of demarcation with modern revisionism in every sphere and firmly defended Marxism-Leninism. Mao Tsetung creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to settle the problems of the contemporary world and thus further developed it." He said: "The greatest Marxist-Leninist of the contemporary era — Mao Tsetung — has passed and we are most deeply saddened."

He pointed out: "Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought is a correct and powerful weapon. Let us try our best to master it in the struggle for building the Communist Party of Sweden, in the struggle for making preparations for socialism in Sweden and in the struggle against imperialism, particularly the two superpowers."

In conclusion, Pettersson shouted: "Long live Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought!" "Eternal glory to Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era!"

In his speech, Bent Lindkvist, First Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party of Sweden, pointed out that to remember Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of Sweden should study more assiduously his revolutionary strategy and tactics as well as his revolutionary foreign policy. "We will take Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon to transform the world," he added.

Klas Borell, Second Vice-Chairman of the Party, representatives of the Red Youth and Clarte also spoke. Chairman Mao's poems were then recited.

The Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association held a memorial meeting in Stockholm on September 23. Attending the meeting were more than 500 Swedish friends of various circles.

Christer Leopold, Chairman of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association, made a memorial speech. He eulogized Chairman Mao Tsetung's monumental exploits in leading the Chinese people to overthrow the three "big mountains," establish the New China and carry on the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in supporting the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world. He said: "We Swedish people, like the people of the world, feel a profound grief over the passing of Mao Tsetung, one of the greatest figures in the world and in history."

Speaking at the memorial meeting, Swedish writer Nils Holmberg, translator of the Swedish edition of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, gave an account of Chairman Mao Tsetung's creative development of Marxism-Leninism. He said that Chairman Mao had made many very important contributions in developing Marxism-Leninism. He and his deeds are immortal. Chairman Mao had left behind an extremely rich legacy — Mao Tsetung Thought. The Chinese people, armed with this invincible weapon and under the leadership of their glorious Party, will certainly continue to advance along the road opened up by Chairman Mao to win still greater victories.

Italy

OVER 10,000 Italian people, carrying a portrait of Chairman Mao and torches, staged a solemn march in Rome on the evening of September 16 to express their deep mourning for Chairman Mao Tsetung.

A Chinese five-star red flag was in the lead and was followed by red flags with black crepe and a big portrait of Chairman Mao. Some of the mourners carried big streamers inscribed with quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung. The marchers shouted: "Long live Marxism! Long live Leninism! Long live Mao Tsetung Thought!" "Long live Marx, Engels, Lenin and Mao Tsetung!" "Mao Tsetung! Mao Tsetung! Mao Tsetung!"

The streets reverberated with slogans and the singing of *The Internationale*.

When the procession reached the Chinese Embassy, the marchers paid tribute to the memory of Chairman Mao by lowering their red flags diagonally and raising their fists. Their representatives called at the Chinese Embassy to express deep condolences.

The Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) held a meeting in Rome on September 12 to pay tribute to Chairman Mao Tsetung. Similar memorial meetings were held there on September 13 by the Organization of the Communists of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) and other organizations.

In Milan, thousands of people rallied and marched through the streets on September 18 in deep mourning for Chairman Mao Tsetung.

A solemn memorial meeting was held by the Italian Association for Cultural and Friendly Relations With the People's Republic of China at the Borromini Palace in Rome on September 19 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Giorgio Zucchetti, secretary-general of the association, delivered a memorial speech. He said: Chairman Mao Tsetung "was one of the greatest men of our times," the people of the world "know through personal experience the role played by Chairman Mao Tsetung in their struggle for progress and a bright future."

Denmark

THE Denmark-China Friendship Association held a memorial meeting in Copenhagen on September 14.

Among the more than 800 people from all walks of life attending the meeting were Danish Foreign Minister Knud Borge Andersen, President Per Fynbos and Vice-President Philip Arctander of the Denmark-China Friendship Association and former President of the association Paul Hansen.

In his memorial speech, Foreign Minister Andersen said that under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, "the wise and industrious Chinese people have made wonderful contributions which are unique in China's long history and have been closely watched and admired by many people the world over." He said that Chairman Mao Tsetung "was the greatest state leader of our time and one of the leaders in world history who achieved the greatest successes." Mao Tsetung Thought "has become the common wealth of the biggest nation in the world," he said.

In his memorial speech, Per Fynbos said: "The Chinese people, taking Mao Tsetung as their teacher and inspirer, have fully displayed their inexhaustible creative power." He said: "We are deeply convinced

that the Chinese people will turn grief into new strength by continuing the building of New China, on the basis of which friendship between the Danish and Chinese peoples will be developed and promoted."

Paul Hansen also made a memorial speech at the meeting.

More than 200 Chinese residents in Denmark and Danish friends held a solemn memorial meeting in Copenhagen on September 18.

Mr. Liao Wen-nan, a compatriot from Taiwan Province, specially came from West-Germany to attend the memorial meeting. In his memorial speech, he expressed the Taiwan people's strong aspiration and determination for an early return to the embrace of their motherland. "Taiwan must be liberated, our fatherland must be unified, and the Chinese people illuminated by the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought will certainly make still greater contributions to humanity," he stressed.

Switzerland

THE Switzerland-China Friendship Association in Bern held a memorial meeting on September 15 to express deep mourning for Chairman Mao Tsetung.

About 300 people, many of them from Zurich, La Chaux de Fonds, and Lausanne, attended the meeting.

Chairman of the meeting Margrit said that the Swiss people were mourning the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung with deep grief and with infinite sympathy for the Chinese people. She said that while expressing their mourning, they were deeply convinced that Chairman Mao's teachings would always be instructive to the present and future generations.

Pierre-Robert Gillieron, judge of the Vaud Cantonal Tribunal, said: Chairman Mao was great in many respects. The cause of Chairman Mao was not only the cause of the Chinese people, but also that of the people of the world. He made contributions not only to the Chinese people, but to the people of the world as well. The judge pointed out that the passing of Chairman Mao is a tremendous loss to the Chinese people who, however, will carry on the great cause initiated by Chairman Mao.

Madame Bridel, an activist in the women's movement, spoke of the great significance of the liberation of women and the equality between men and women achieved in China under the leadership of Chairman Mao.

In a message sent to the memorial meeting, Lois Snow said that the world has lost one of the greatest leaders in our century, but his teachings will remain.

The Association of Friendship With China in Zurich and the Society for Understanding China in Lausanne held separate memorial meetings for Chairman Mao Tsetung on September 21 and 23.

Four hundred people attended the Zurich meeting. Richardstaub, a leading member of the Association of Friendship With China in Zurich, gave an account of Chairman Mao's revolutionary life and exploits.

He noted that the life of Chairman Mao was one devoted to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. Mao Tsetung Thought produces far-reaching influence not only on the Chinese people but also on the oppressed and threatened people the world over.

Chairman of the memorial meeting Monique Coray said: Though Chairman Mao has departed, his cause is immortal and we will cherish the memory of Chairman Mao for ever.

At the memorial meeting in Lausanne, chairman of the meeting Golay said that Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest statesman of the contemporary era. He said, "Chairman Mao's heart was closely linked with the hearts of the people, and he had been loyal to the people till the last moment of his life. Just as the Chinese people, we will follow his teachings with all our efforts and be always loyal to this great man and great soldier for whom we have boundless affection."

A memorial meeting was also held by the Switzerland-China Friendship Association in Geneva on the evening of September 17.

Federal Republic of Germany

A MEMORIAL meeting held in Duesseldorf on September 18 by the Germany-China Friendship Society was attended by more than 3,500 people including the organization's activists from more than 30 cities. The meeting heard addresses by Lois Snow, widow of American friend Mr. Edgar Snow, and other foreign friends who once worked in Yen-an in the years of the War of Resistance Against Japan and during the Chinese Liberation War. They paid tribute to Chairman Mao Tsetung and gave personal reminiscences of their meetings and conversations with the Chairman in the difficult years of the revolutionary wars. Elo Baumberger, a leading member of the Federal Council of the Germany-China Friendship Society, reported on the revolutionary thought of Chairman Mao Tsetung and extolled its great significance.

Similar memorial meetings were held in more than 20 other West German cities on September 14 and 15. West German Marxist-Leninist organizations in Frankfurt, Hamburg, Mannheim, Koeln, Munich, Hanover, Stuttgart and other cities held torchlight marches or

memorial meetings on September 16 and 17 in tribute to the memory of Chairman Mao.

Norway

OVER 2,300 people staged a torch march in Oslo on the evening of September 17 to deeply mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung. The march was sponsored by the National Norway-China Friendship Association.

On the same evening, the Oslo branch of the National Norway-China Friendship Association held a memorial meeting attended by about 1,200 people. Rongen, chairman of the branch, Paal Steigan, Chairman of the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L), and representatives of immigrant workers in Norway spoke at the meeting. They praised Chairman Mao's magnificent contributions in leading the Chinese revolution and the international struggle against revisionism. Rongen called for the concrete action of strengthening the friendship between the Norwegian and Chinese people to mourn the late Chairman. Steigan said that Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest revolutionary leader of the contemporary era and his works are an eternal contribution to the theory of communism. He added: Therefore, all those who cherish what Chairman Mao did for the Chinese people and the peoples of the world must read his works and study Mao Tsetung Thought.

The representative of foreign workers in Norway praised Chairman Mao as a genuine internationalist and a source of powerful inspiration to the people of the third world countries. The speaker was from one of these countries.

Chairman Mao's poems were recited at the memorial meeting.

Similar meetings were sponsored by the National Norway-China Friendship Association in 18 other Norwegian cities. Student councils in some universities and colleges also held memorial meetings.

The Netherlands

THE Netherlands-China Foundation held a memorial meeting in Amsterdam on September 16 attended by more than 600 people. A wreath presented by the foundation was placed in front of the portrait of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

V.D. Linden, council member of the foundation, delivered a memorial speech eulogizing the glorious life Chairman Mao had spent in revolutionary struggles.

Professor W.F. Wertheim also addressed the meeting. He said: "The death of Mao Tsetung, one of the greatest figures in human history, is not only a great

loss to the Chinese people, but also deprives all mankind of one of the world's greatest men."

He added: "Mao Tsetung was an outstanding revolutionary thinker, who most successfully applied his revolutionary thinking to practice."

Similar memorial meetings were held by the foundation in Utrecht, Nijmegen, The Hague, Rotterdam, Tilburg and other cities.

Austria

A SOLEMN memorial meeting attended by about 500 people was held by the Communist League of Austria in Vienna on September 17.

K. Puchinger, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist League of Austria and Secretary of the League's Vienna Municipal Committee, presided over the meeting. Walter Linder, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist League of Austria, delivered a memorial speech. He recalled the militant, revolutionary life of Chairman Mao Tsetung and praised his magnificent contributions to the Chinese people, the international working class and the peoples of various countries fighting for their emancipation.

On the same day the branches of the Communist League of Austria in other cities also held memorial meetings.

The Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (Marxist-Leninist) held a memorial meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung in Vienna on September 21.

In his memorial speech, Alfred Jocha, chairman of the association, pointed out that the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung is an irreparable loss not only to the Chinese people but also to the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world.

He noted: "Comrade Mao Tsetung has departed, but his thoughts are immortal and will serve as a radiant signpost for the working people for ever. Let us study and master these thoughts as an invincible weapon of the working people in the struggle for their own interests."

Memorial meetings for Chairman Mao Tsetung were held earlier by branches of the association in Bregenz and Innsbruck.

Belgium

THE Belgium-China Association held a memorial meeting in Brussels on September 25. It was attended by about 1,000 people. A huge portrait of Chairman Mao hung in the centre of the rostrum and a streamer below the portrait read: "Mao Tsetung Thought is invincible."

The meeting was presided over by Robert Hamaide, Honorary Chairman of the Association. In his memorial speech, he said: Chairman Mao was a great revolutionary theorist and activist. Chairman Mao, looking far ahead and aiming high, dominated all the changes of our times, and his merits are indelible.

Secretary-General of the Association Serge Pairoux acquainted the participants with the revolutionary life and work of Chairman Mao. Vice-Chairman of the Association Jean Nihon told the meeting about the great successes made by the Chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise and correct leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China.

Vice-Chairman of the Association Xavier Relecom and other leading members of the association also attended the meeting.

Also present was Fernand Lefebvre, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium.

Luxembourg

THE Luxembourg-China Friendship Association held a memorial meeting in Luxembourg on September 23 with more than 100 people attending.

Adolphe Franck, President, Jean Georges Pierre Heisbourg, Secretary-General, of the Luxembourg-China Friendship Association, and Charles Doerner, Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Communist League of Luxembourg, spoke at the meeting to mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung's passing.

A worker-poet read poems of Chairman Mao at the meeting.

Britain

A MASS rally was held in London on September 25 to pay tribute to Chairman Mao Tsetung. It was jointly sponsored by the Communist Federation of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), the Communist Unity Association (Marxist-Leninist) and the East London Marxist-Leninist Association.

The rally first heard the message issued to the whole Party, whole army and people of all nationalities throughout China by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in connection with the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Also read at the rally was the memorial speech delivered by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, at

the mass memorial meeting in Peking for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Chairman Mao's famous article "Serve the People" was read at the rally.

Many people spoke at the rally and extolled Chairman Mao's magnificent contributions to the Chinese revolutionary cause and the international communist movement. They pledged to turn their grief into strength, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and act accordingly in memory of Chairman Mao.

Chinese residents in Britain also held a memorial meeting.

Spain

THE Spain-China Friendship Association held a mass memorial meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung in Madrid on September 26 with over 2,000 working people and personages of various circles taking part.

Dr. Jose Toran Pelaez, Honorary President of the International Commission on Large Dams and President of the Spanish National Committee of Large Dams, Jose Maria Gomez-Salome, President of the Spain-China Friendship Association and other friendly personages spoke, eulogizing the great life of Chairman Mao Tsetung and expressing deep condolences on his departure.

Iceland

THE people of Iceland expressed profound grief on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. From September 9 to 18, over 1,000 people made condolence calls at the Chinese Embassy. Some came from remote mountains and small islands, some with whole families. Some workers were in overalls and many arrived late at night after work shifts. A young mother helped her young child write his name in a condolence book in front of a portrait of Chairman Mao. An old man who twice called at the Chinese Embassy with his grandson said: "I extend deep condolences to the entire Chinese people and wish them continued advance along the road charted by Chairman Mao."

Portugal

THE Portugal-China Friendship Association held a memorial meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung in Lisbon on October 1, the 27th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, with more than 800 persons attending.

Present at the meeting were: Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist) Alvaro Vasconcelos, Carlos Guinote and Jose Santos; Tomas Rosa, Administrator of Por-

tuguese Radio and Television; Hugo dos Santos, Commander of the Central Military Region; Maria Barroso, Member of the National Commission of the Socialist Party and wife of Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares; Helena Roseta, leading member of the People's Democratic Party and Member of the Secretariat of the Portugal-China Friendship Association; Pedro Vasconcelos, leading member of the Party of the Democratic and Social Centre; Antonio Abreu, Member of the National Council of the Democratic National Front; Carlos Ricardo, Member of the Secretariat of the Portugal-China Friendship Association and Deputies of the Socialist Party, the People's Democratic Party and the Party of the Democratic and Social Centre.

Prime Minister Mario Soares and other high-ranking Portuguese officials sent messages of condolence or representatives to the meeting.

Speaking at the meeting were representatives of the Democratic National Front, the Party of the Democratic and Social Centre, the Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist), the People's Democratic Party, the Socialist Party and the Secretariat of the Portugal-China Friendship Association.

Carlos Guinote, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist), said that with the passing of Chairman Mao, all progressive humanity, all those upholding peace and fighting for the liberation and independence of their countries have lost a great friend.

Chairman Mao, he added, forged millions of fighters for the cause of the people and led the Chinese people in building a new society and preventing the reproduction of the tragedy of the Soviet Union in China.

"Today," he stressed, "Russian social-imperialism is the most aggressive and expansionist force in the world." "To ward off the danger, we know well that the battle will be hard. But Chairman Mao Tsetung has pointed out: **Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights.**"

Chairman Mao's poems were recited by Portuguese friends at the meeting.

Canada

OVER 1,000 workers, students, teachers and representatives of the overseas Chinese attended a memorial meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung in Montreal on September 19. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Canada-China Society of Montreal and the Chinese Community Council of Montreal.

Professor Paul T.K. Lin, Director of the Centre for East Asian Studies at McGill University, delivered a speech saying that to the Chinese and to all peoples, the passing of Chairman Mao "is a grievous loss of incalculable proportions. Yet he left a rich, a living legacy. His work was not for a single generation, but for a whole epoch." Continuing, he said that Chairman

Mao was the greatest revolutionary leader in China's history. Chairman Mao has passed, but he has left behind him millions of successors, steeled in struggle and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought.

Josee Lamoureaux, a member of the Canada-China Society of Montreal and a teacher at the University of Quebec, said that Chairman Mao Tsetung devoted his whole life to the service not only of the Chinese people but also of the peoples of the whole world, promoted the unity of the world's peoples and supported their struggles against slavery and exploitation. His merits "are a source of inspiration and hope for the oppressed peoples and nations of the world."

A memorial meeting was also held on September 18 in Toronto, Canada's second largest city. Among the over one thousand participants were overseas Chinese from various circles, overseas Chinese students and Canadian friendly personages.

A memorial meeting was held by the Canada-China Friendship Society in Vancouver on September 22. Earlier, a memorial meeting was also held in Regina.

U.S.A.

VARIOUS forms of memorial meetings and activities, on scales ranging from dozens to thousands, took place in Washington, New York, San Francisco, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, Albany, New Orleans, Louisville, Milwaukee, Baltimore, Birmingham, Seattle, Boston, Atlanta and other cities.

The mourners all eulogized Chairman Mao's contributions of historic significance to the people of China and the whole world and paid high tribute to the indelible tremendous influence of Mao Tsetung Thought on the masses of U.S. people. They recalled Chairman Mao's concern and support for the struggle and revolutionary cause of the U.S. people.

At a memorial meeting in New York on September 18, a spokesman of the October League (Marxist-Leninist) dwelt upon Chairman Mao's important theses on the struggle of the U.S. people. "In an interview with Anna Louise Strong after World War II," he said, "Chairman Mao laid stress on differentiating between the American people and the handful of U.S. rulers." "Chairman Mao paid close attention to the development of the communist movement in the United States and sent a telegram to William Z. Foster on the occasion of the re-establishment of the C.P.U.S.A.," he continued. "Chairman Mao took great interest in the Afro-American people's struggle, delivering two major statements, one in 1963 and the other in 1968 after the assassination of Martin Luther King," the speaker added.

At many of these meetings, speakers reviewed Chairman Mao's statement of May 20, 1970, his conversations with Edgar Snow and numerous other important talks in which Chairman Mao expressed his concern and support for the American people.

At the mass memorial meeting in Chicago on September 19, Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party of the United States of America, said that Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed the direction for the working class and oppressed people not only of China but of the whole world, including those of the United States. He praised Chairman Mao for integrating the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, leading the Chinese people from victory to victory, summing up the experience of the revolutionary struggles of China and the world, particularly the lessons of capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union, putting forward the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and inheriting and developing Marxism-Leninism. He said in conclusion that hundreds of millions of people will continue the cause for which Chairman Mao fought and to which he devoted his entire life, until the great goal of eliminating exploitation and oppression and of communism is finally achieved. "This is the best way for us to honour the memory of Mao Tsetung, and it's the encouragement in their struggles.

Speaking in the light of the practice of their struggle, many workers and other labouring people said at the memorial meetings that Chairman Mao in his talks gave the U.S. working class inspiration and encouragement in their struggles.

Speaking at a memorial meeting in Boston, a workers' leader recalled Chairman Mao's statement of May 20, 1970, which pointed out that the American people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory. This teaching, he said, is an inspiration to the American people.

Many Afro-Americans cherished the memory of Chairman Mao's great encouragement and support for their struggle. Addressing a mass meeting at the Martin Luther King Centre in Atlanta, Georgia, a number of Afro-American leaders recalled the two statements by Chairman Mao in 1963 and 1968 in support of the Afro-American struggle. They said that the firm support Chairman Mao expressed on behalf of the Chinese people was a powerful encouragement and assistance to the Afro-American people's struggle.

At the memorial meetings, Americans from all walks of life, including women and young people, praised the radiant thought of Chairman Mao for guiding their lives and struggles. "Chairman Mao will live in our hearts for ever," they said.

In mourning Chairman Mao, many revolutionaries laid particular emphasis on his historic contributions to the worldwide struggle against modern revisionism headed by the Soviet social-imperialists. Some revolutionaries also stressed the international significance of the struggle in China led by Chairman Mao against cap-

italist-roaders Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping. A speaker of the October League (Marxist-Leninist) said: "For the U.S. communist movement, our task is to make a clean break with revisionism and to construct a new communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought." Many revolutionaries, while mourning Chairman Mao, also expressed their determination to strengthen their revolutionary unity in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings. A memorial meeting in Los Angeles was jointly organized by several revolutionary organizations. They also jointly prepared a memorial speech for the meeting.

At their memorial meetings for Chairman Mao, friendly American personages and organizations of various circles paid tribute to Chairman Mao's contributions to the strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of the United States and China.

Chinese residents and Taiwan compatriots in the United States also held respective memorial meetings on September 17 and 18.

Australia

THE memorial meeting in Melbourne on September 19 was attended by more than 700 workers, farmers, students and personages from other circles. Speaking at the meeting, E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), recounted Chairman Mao's exploits in leading the Chinese revolution and in the struggles against modern revisionism and the bourgeoisie within the Party. He said that Chairman Mao "was an outstanding teacher of the working class, working and oppressed people — a great proletarian internationalist just as he was a great patriot of China — the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time." "Chairman Mao's death is an inestimable loss to the Chinese people and the oppressed people throughout the world," he added.

Chairman Mao's poems and articles were read at the memorial meeting.

Jointly sponsored by 12 organizations, a memorial meeting of around 1,000 people took place in the Sydney town hall on September 19. Addressing the meeting, three professors of Sydney University paid tribute to great Mao Tsetung Thought, citing their own experience in the fields of education, political economy and agriculture.

On September 16, 300 people, including representatives from various parts of the country and friendly personages, held a memorial meeting in Canberra. Thomas Uren, deputy leader of the Labour Party, representatives of the Foreign Ministry and personages from various circles addressed the meeting presided over by Geoffrey Stillwell, National President of the Australia-China Society. Speakers hailed the great victories

won by the Chinese people in revolution and construction under the leadership of Chairman Mao, and expressed deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao. In his speech, Thomas Uren said: "The thoughts of Chairman Mao will live long in the future achievements of New China. They will be a guide to the future shaping of all human society." With profound grief, a representative of the Australian aborigines said that the people of China have lost the greatest leader of all times, and the aboriginal people have lost a compassionate friend and that the Australian aborigines "join with the Chinese people in their grief."

In Adelaide, capital of South Australian State, a memorial meeting was held on September 18 with more than 200 people from all walks of life participating. Representatives of the state's Governor and Premier addressed the meeting to express profound condolences on Chairman Mao's passing. They said that Chairman Mao's contribution to Chinese society will go down in history and that as history develops his place in the world will become more important.

Many Australian friends travelled long distances to call at the Chinese Embassy to mourn with grief the passing of Chairman Mao. A disabled and retired seaman and Secretary of the South Australian Branch of the Australia-China Society, Roy Baynes flew from the south to make his condolence call. Eighty-seven year-old W. Morrow, who for several decades has done much work to promote friendship between Australia and China, made a special trip from Queensland to call at the Chinese Embassy to offer his condolences.

New Zealand

A MEMORIAL meeting held by the Auckland Branch of the New Zealand-China Society on September 19 was attended by 300 people including Comrade V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, C.R. Howell, National President of the New Zealand-China Society, Dove-Meyer Robinson, Mayor of Auckland, and R. Fairley, Chairman of the Auckland Branch of the New Zealand-China Society.

Comrade Wilcox said in his memorial speech that Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest man of our time and will rank among the greatest of all times. He expressed profound grief on behalf of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and went on to say that Chairman Mao's contributions to Marxism-Leninism are immortal and will continue to inspire and guide the people of the whole world in their struggle for the liberation of mankind.

Chairman Mao was not only the theoretical and practical leader of the historic Chinese revolution, but also the leader of the world proletarian revolution. Comrade Wilcox declared.

He continued: In the course of the glorious victories in the Chinese revolution, people throughout the

world were inspired and gained confidence in their own ability to shake off oppression and win socialism. It was in these struggles that Chairman Mao established himself as the foremost theoretician and strategist of the people's war. He saw that class struggle continued after the initial victory over the class enemy and must be conducted vigorously within the framework of the socialist base. Thus in China he barred the door to capitalist revival in all forms. This was a major factor that led to the correct struggle against the revisionists of the Soviet Union.

In his speech, C.R. Howell said: Chairman Mao Tsetung had transformed the poor and backward old China, which was bullied by the imperialists, into a great new nation based on Marxism. In a very real sense Chairman Mao is not dead. He lives today and will live for ever in the lives of millions who have been inspired by his greatness, by his words and thought, his actions and his standards of value.

The representative of the New Zealand-Chinese Cultural Society said in his memorial speech: "Chairman Mao has left us. But his teachings, his thought, his spirit, his name will be with us for ever."

A memorial meeting was held by the Christchurch Branch of the Society on September 18 with 150 people participating.

Western Samoa

A MEMORIAL meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung was held in Apia on September 18 by people from various circles and Chinese residents in Western Samoa.

Attending the meeting were Tupua Tamasese Lealofi IV, Deputy Head of State of Western Samoa; Topuola Efi, Prime Minister; cabinet ministers and ranking government officials and friends from various circles.

Speaking on behalf of the Government, Prime Minister Topuola paid high tribute to the tremendous achievements in various fields scored by the Chinese people led by Chairman Mao Tsetung. He said that the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung "is a loss to humanity." Chairman Mao Tsetung's "exploits in uniting, by means of his own example and thought, the compatriots of his country to triumphantly fight against the enemies at home and abroad are an inspiration to the people fighting for national independence. He inspired the Chinese people to realize economic independence by means of the principle of self-reliance, thus bringing hope to millions of Asian people." Topuola said: "China treats big and small countries alike," an attitude which has left "a profound impression" on the Government and people of Western Samoa.

He said: "On behalf of the Deputy Head of State, Government and people of Western Samoa, I share the grief of the Chinese people at the passing of the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. I express condolences on the death of the great man."