

# PEKING REVIEW

30  
July 23, 1976

北  
京  
周  
報

**Celebrating 15th Anniversary  
Of China-Korea Treaty of  
Friendship, Co-operation  
And Mutual Assistance**

**President Kerekou Visits China**

***Tanzam Railway Officially Opened to Traffic***

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北京周報

Vol. 19, No. 30 July 23, 1976

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## Message of Comrades Mao Tsetung and Hua Kuo-feng

### Comrade Kim Il Sung,

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

### Comrade Pak Sung Chul,

Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Pyongyang

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, we wish to extend, on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, our warm congratulations to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government and the fraternal people of Korea.

The peoples of China and Korea are comrades-in-arms and brothers. The China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, which was concluded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, fully embodies the militant friendship and great unity of our two peoples cemented with blood shed in their protracted fight against common enemies. Since the signing of the treaty, the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Korea have developed in an all-round and deep-going way, and the friendship and unity of our two peoples

have been further consolidated and strengthened. About this the Chinese people are most happy.

The Chinese people warmly praise the brilliant successes achieved by the fraternal Korean people on all fronts: socialist revolution, socialist economic construction and the building of national defence, under the wise leadership of their great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea. The Chinese people firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and resolutely condemn all schemes aimed at creating "two Koreas." We are sure that the heroic Korean people will remove interference by any outside forces and accomplish the great cause of opposing U.S. imperialist aggression and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

**Mao Tsetung**

Chairman of the Central  
Committee of the Communist  
Party of China

**Hua Kuo-feng**

Premier of the State Council of the  
People's Republic of China

Peking, July 10, 1976

## Message of Comrades Kim Il Sung and Pak Sung Chul

### Comrade Mao Tsetung,

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

### Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,

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

Peking

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance Between the D.P.R.K. and the People's Republic of China, we, in the name of the Central

Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the D.P.R.K. and the entire Korean people, extend our warm greetings and regards to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the P.R.C. and the fraternal Chinese people.

The signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between our two countries was an epoch-making event. It brought to a new and higher stage the fraternal relations of friendship and

co-operation between our two peoples which were cemented with blood in protracted and strenuous revolutionary struggle against imperialism and for freedom and liberation.

The treaty was concluded on the basis of the principle of complete equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and comradesly co-operation. In the past 15 years, it has greatly contributed to the maintaining of peace and security in Asia, the promotion of the common cause of the people of the countries of the new-emerging forces against aggression and intervention of various forms and for the construction of a new society.

We have noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Chinese peoples, founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been incessantly expanded and strengthened in the struggle to achieve the common goal.

On this occasion, we heartily wish that the fraternal Chinese people will unite ever more closely around Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China, and attain fresh successes in the struggle for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and building China into a modern socialist power.

**Kim Il Sung**

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

**Pak Sung Chul**

Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 10, 1976

## President Kerekou Visits China

**M**ATHIEU Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, and the State Delegation led by him paid an official visit to China from July 15 to 20 at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The distinguished guests from Benin were welcomed and seen off at Peking Airport by Premier Hua Kuo-feng and several thousand people.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng gave a grand banquet at the Great Hall of the People in honour of the guests on the evening of the day when they arrived. Yao Lien-wei, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and others attended. Premier Hua and President Kerekou spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 7 and 8.)

Premier Hua held talks with President Kerekou.

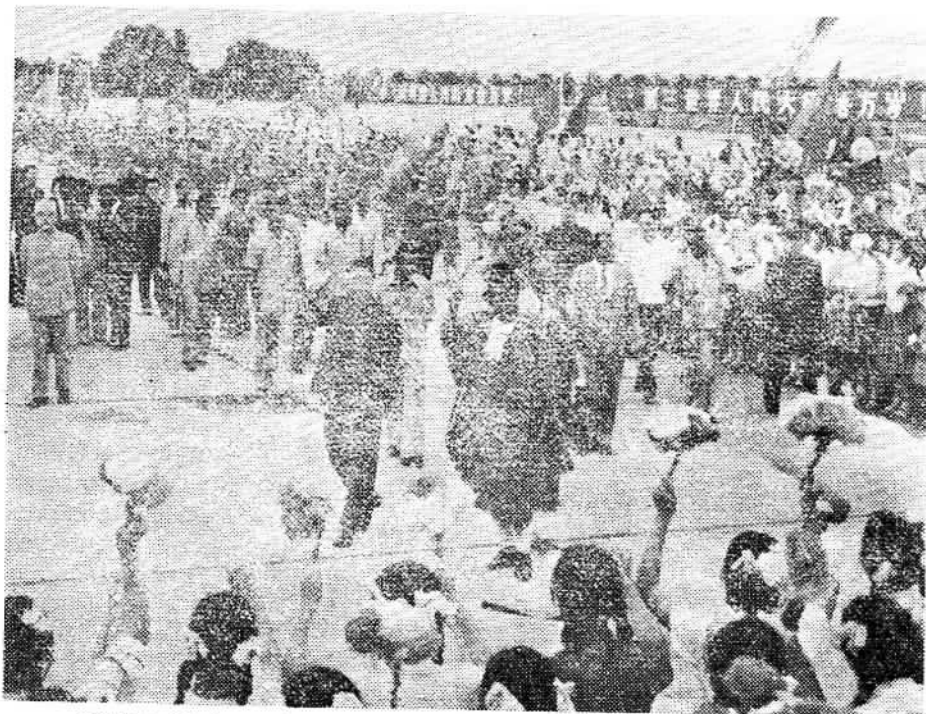
On July 20, President Kerekou gave a farewell banquet at the Great Hall of the People.

He said at the function: "The success of our visit is a cause for so much more rejoicing because it has contributed on the one hand to the reinforcement of the relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity which unite the Chinese and Benin-

ese peoples, and on the other hand to the development and expansion of co-operation between our two peoples united in a common fight against international imperialism and for the advent of a socialist society where life will be good for all."

He continued: "The talks at all levels and in various fields that we have held during our memorable stay

in the People's Republic of China have enabled us to appreciate better the great achievements and brilliant victories won by the Chinese people who are mobilized and organized politically and trained ideologically, technically and culturally by their vanguard party, the Communist Party of China, and under the wise leadership of their prestigious leader, the venerable Chairman Mao Tsetung. These different achievements and numerous victories that dismay in-



Distinguished guests from Benin warmly welcomed at Peking Airport.

ternational imperialism, are for the oppressed peoples of the third world and especially for the people of Benin a good example and a solid basis of reference in their liberation fight against the dark forces, such as imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid and against the exploitation of man by man."

Premier Hua Kuo-feng said in his speech at the banquet: In the last few days, we had cordial and friendly meetings with His Excellency the President and the State Delegation of Benin and held sincere talks with them on further strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries and on international issues of common concern, and satisfactory results have

been achieved. Besides, the two sides signed the Protocol to the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation and other documents. Our distinguished guests from Benin also came into friendly contacts with the Chinese people during their visit. President Kerekou's current visit, though short, has been an important contribution to further developing the friendship between the peoples of China and Benin and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries.

President Kerekou and other guests visited the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company during their stay in Peking. On July 18, they visited the Shashihiy Brigade in Tsunhua County, Hopei Province, and the city of Shihchiachuang in the same province.

"The two Governments have agreed to develop friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence."

*Renmin Ribao* on July 13 carried an editorial hailing the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Seychelles. It said: "The Republic of Seychelles, situated in the West Indian Ocean, is a country of islands occupying a position of strategic importance. The brave and industrious people of the Seychelles waged a protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence, and eventually won it on June 29 this year. Immediately after independence, the Republic of Seychelles proclaimed that it adheres to the policy of non-alignment, provides no military bases for any country, opposes the setting up of military bases in the Indian Ocean by any big power, and stands for making the Indian Ocean a peace zone. Meanwhile, it resolves to strengthen unity and co-operation with other African countries and supports the liberation struggles of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania. All these have demonstrated the new political outlook of an independent country."

In conclusion, the editorial said: Both China and the Seychelles are developing countries belonging to the third world. The formal establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries offers new prospects for developing friendly relations and co-operation between them.

### Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao Meets Senator Scott

Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao on July 13 met with Senator Hugh Scott, U.S. Senate Republican Party leader, and Mrs. Scott and members of his entourage. He had a frank talk in a friendly atmosphere with the U.S. guests.

The visitors arrived in Peking on July 10 and were met and feted by Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua.



Premier Hua Kuo-feng holding talks with President Kerekou.

### China and Seychelles Establish Diplomatic Relations

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Seychelles was signed in Victoria on June 30 by Yang Shou-cheng, Representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of China to Ethiopia, and James R. Mancham, President of the Republic of Seychelles.

The joint communique said: "The Government of the People's Re-

public of China and the Government of the Republic of Seychelles have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from 30 June, 1976.

"The Chinese Government supports the Government and people of the Seychelles in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

"The Government of the Republic of Seychelles recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government representing all the Chinese people.

# Great, Everlasting Friendship

— In celebration of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance

WITH sentiments of revolutionary friendship, the Chinese people today warmly celebrate, together with the fraternal Korean people, the 15th anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance.

Fifteen years ago, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, personally led a Korean Party and Government Delegation on a visit to China, and the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was then signed by the two countries. Concluded on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the treaty crystallized the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples. Its signing fully reflected the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries and conformed entirely to their fundamental interests. It represented a great milestone in the history of friendly relations between the people of China and Korea.

The Chinese and Korean peoples have forged with blood a profound revolutionary friendship in the course of their protracted struggle against their common enemies. In the years of the Chinese War of Resistance Against Japan, the fine sons and daughters of the Korean people supported us with their blood and lives. When U.S. imperialism launched a war of aggression against Korea, the Chinese people, following the teachings of their great leader Chairman Mao, sent to Korea the Chinese People's Volunteers. Fighting shoulder to shoulder and supporting each other, the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean people and the Korean People's Army defeated the U.S. aggressors. In the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, our two peoples have consistently helped each other, co-operated closely and advanced hand in hand.

In the past 15 years since the signing of the treaty, the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two peoples have been further strengthened. The relations of friendly mutual assistance and co-operation between our two countries in the political, economic, military and cultural fields have developed in an all-round and deep-going way. Great victories have been scored in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in both countries.

Under the leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have successfully carried out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and smashed Liu Shao-chi's and Lin Piao's bourgeois headquarters. The dictatorship of the proletariat in our country has been more consolidated than ever before, and tremendous achievements have been made in our socialist

revolution and socialist construction. At present, a great victory has been won in the struggle initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. Our industrial and agricultural production and the national economy as a whole are flourishing. An excellent situation prevails in China.

Under the leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have persevered in the dictatorship of the proletariat, upheld the road of socialism, relied on their own strength, worked hard, held high the red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, marched forward in big strides at *Chollima* speed, and scored tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. At present, following the teachings of President Kim Il Sung and responding enthusiastically to the fighting call of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people are unfolding the great and momentous Movement for Winning the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions and creating a new upsurge of socialist construction. The Chinese people rejoice at the brilliant successes scored by the fraternal Korean people and wish them continuous, new and still greater successes.

The Chinese people firmly support the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and resolutely oppose U.S. aggression and interference in Korea. For many years, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has waged an unremitting struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. However, the Pak Jung Hi clique, with U.S. imperialism's support and connivance, has stubbornly pursued a policy of national split, trampled on the North-South Joint Statement, shipped into south Korea huge quantities of modern weapons, and repeatedly staged military exercises to aggravate tension on the Korean Peninsula. The United States must dissolve the "U.N. command" and withdraw all its troops from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. The Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference. The reunification of Korea should be realized on the basis of the principles and policies put forth by President Kim Il Sung. It is our firm belief that under the brilliant leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland will triumph.

China and Korea are close neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. The Chinese and Korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. The great friendship and militant solidarity between the Chinese and Korean peoples, forged and nurtured personally by Chairman Mao Tsetung and President Kim Il Sung, are long-tested and indestructible.

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung has pointed out: **"The Chinese and Korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy."**

The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung has pointed out: **"Korea and China are friendly neighbours knitted together with relations of kinship and the peoples of the two countries are brothers closely tied with the deep-rooted bond of amity."**

The Chinese people will, in the days to come, continue to follow the instructions of Chairman Mao and always unite, fight side by side and win victories together with the Korean people. We wholeheartedly wish the great friendship and militant solidarity between the Chinese and Korean peoples everlasting.

*("Renmin Ribao" editorial, July 11)*

*At the Banquet in Honour of President Kerekou*

## **Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech**

**(Excerpts)**

**I**N the last few years, the Government and people of Benin, under President Kerekou's leadership, have devoted themselves to the defence of national independence, carried on national democratic reforms, laid stress on developing the national economy self-reliantly, attached importance to expanding agricultural production and actively fostered the spirit of national self-respect, and have achieved gratifying results in these respects. In international affairs, the Government of Benin has pursued a policy of non-alignment, persisted in combating imperialism, colonialism, big-power hegemonism and power politics, supported the national-liberation movements, opposed the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid and upheld the unity of Africa and the third world, thus making a useful contribution to the united struggle of the people of the third world against imperialism and hegemonism. The Chinese Government and people heartily rejoice at the successes achieved by the Government and people of Benin and wish you continuous new victories on the road of advance of national independence.

At present, the world is in an epoch of great upheaval. All the basic contradictions are sharpening, and the factors for both war and revolution are increasing. The international situation is getting better and better; it is favourable to the rising third world and the revolutionary people of all countries but unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism.

On the African continent which is seething with vitality, the situation is most heartening. The great African people have already stood up. In the struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism, defend national independence and develop the national economy, the independent African states, in mutual support, unity and co-

operation, have fought together against common enemies and kept winning new victories. In a resolution adopted at its recent 13th session, the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity points out that "the only effective guarantee for the African people of South Africa against the repetition of massacres is the launching of armed struggle for the seizure of power by the people." It strongly condemns the reactionary authorities of South Africa for their atrocity of savagely massacring black people at Soweto. It also stresses the need of continuing the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, white racism, Zionism and big-power hegemonism and for the independence of the whole of Africa. This once again demonstrates the firm resolve of the African countries and peoples to fight in unity. The African people are clearly aware, too, that the road ahead is not smooth. The white racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia will never be reconciled to defeat; they will yet put up last-gasp struggles. The two superpowers are intensifying their fierce rivalry for southern Africa. It is particularly noteworthy that the superpower claiming to be "the natural ally" of the African people, in furtherance of expansion and contention with the other superpower for hegemony in Africa, is rabidly interfering in Africa's internal affairs and working desperately to disrupt the unity of the African countries and of the national-liberation movements under the pretexts of "supporting national-liberation movements" and "friendly co-operation." This superpower's criminal activities of flagrant expansion in Africa and disruption of relations among African countries are being recognized as such by more and more African countries. We are sure that, in the interest of the common fight against the enemies, the great African people will heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity, guard against the tiger

while repelling the wolf, persevere in struggle and rule out superpower interference, and will frustrate the schemes of the enemies and win complete independence and liberation for the entire African continent.

Following Chairman Mao's consistent teachings, the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the African countries and people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and against racism and Zionism. Africa belongs to the great African people. All outside forces of aggression without exception must get out of Africa!

Both China and Benin are developing countries belonging to the third world. Our two peoples shared

the common experience of being long subjected to imperialist oppression and aggression and have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Since the resumption of diplomatic relations, relations between China and Benin have developed satisfactorily. President Kerekou's current visit to China is a big event in the history of relations between China and Benin. We are sure that His Excellency the President's visit will make a positive contribution to enhancing the friendship between the peoples of China and Benin and further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries. We wish His Excellency the President a completely successful visit.

## President Kerekou's Speech

(Excerpts)

**T**ODAY our joy is immense as we set foot on the soil of the great modern China, precisely at a moment when the international situation is dominated by the irresistible revolutionary tempest of national independence blowing across countries under colonialism and neo-colonialism, and the tempestuous and indomitable current of social revolution which arouses, by successive waves, the working people and exploited masses on the whole planet, particularly on our vast and beautiful continent of Africa, that is, the deepening and radical development of all the past struggles that will be intensified in the last quarter of the 20th century.

Thus, in Southeast Asia, after several decades of staunch, patient and persevering people's armed struggle, is not a unified and socialist Viet Nam founded? Has not a free and revolutionary Kampuchea arisen? Has not a democratic and revolutionary Laos emerged in the flames of protracted war? No longer can any of the reactionary forces in the world, even in possession of the most deadly and sophisticated weapons ever made for the most odious and ignoble crimes, obstruct the profound and strong revolutionary current of our era.

It is because of our conviction in this truth of the contemporary world that we are sure the Province of Taiwan will return to the great socialist motherland, the People's Republic of China, despite the ultimate manoeuvres of withdrawal and the rear-guard fighting of imperialism and its reactionary local henchmen. Our country, the People's Republic of Benin, will firmly defend this just position wherever we may be.

It is also because of our conviction in this truth of our century that we firmly believe that the people of Korea will inevitably achieve their reunification and we firmly support the just propositions advanced

by their beloved leader President Kim Il Sung in this regard.

In Africa, the collapse of the Portuguese colonial empire has brought about more than ever before the deepening and radical development of the national-liberation struggles. The fraternal peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and Azania, in possession of liberated rear areas, will demonstrate the centuries-old revolutionary capacity of the African peoples for definitively liquidating the last bastions of international imperialism, namely, the fascist and racist regimes of the vile and criminal supporters of the notorious apartheid — Vorster and Ian Smith. The fight of the peoples of South Africa is our fight and we shall do all we possibly can to bring about at an early date their appearance in the historical scene as free peoples. The ghastly massacres in Sharpville, Soweto and elsewhere will ineluctably be avenged.

Finally, it is because we are united in the struggle of all the peoples of our continent that we are presently all the more perturbed by the confusion created by evil forces for delaying the liberation of Djibouti and keeping the Comores artificially divided. What is still more disturbing is the new situation in which certain countries having just gained a certain degree of independence, try to replace old colonialism by plunging into expansionist adventures blindly and unconsciously under the cover of inexplicable historical rights. For us Benin people, all countries — big or small, populous or not, rich or poor — have the natural, inalienable right to self-determination, a recognized right for all people and countries that aspire freedom and dignity and on that account merit respect, consideration and unconditional support. This is the profound significance of the unreserved recognition our country, the People's Republic of Benin, has given to the Saharawi



Arab Democratic Republic under the leadership of the Polisario Front upon its proclamation of independence.

In short, we may affirm that nothing whatever today can indefinitely oppose the irresistible revolutionary current of the peoples of the world and it is also true even in the complicated situation that faces the Arab peoples of Palestine whom we support in their just struggle for returning to their fatherland and recovering their legitimate rights which have been trampled upon by Zionism with the powerful support of certain big imperialist powers.

In the flames of the national-liberation struggles waged by the peoples of the world and in the countless difficulties which mark the way to the realization of a more beautiful world, of prosperity and of peace of the labouring people, the great Chinese people who, like all other peoples of the third world, experienced feudal regimes, foreign domination and oppression by reactionary classes prove to be their responsible companion in arms. The Chinese people's extremely effective support and assistance has greatly contributed to the triumph of the cause of the international proletariat.

The struggles in the past 50 years and more have enabled the Chinese people, mobilized, organized and educated by the Communist Party and led by His Excellency the respected Mr. Chairman Mao Tsetung, to acquire entirely new human qualities.

In fact, until October 26, 1972 when we started the process of our revolution, our country was subjected to cruel foreign exploitation, coupled with the oppression of the people by the leading class hostile to the interests of the masses of the people. The resistance and struggles by the Benin people was the source of constant instability of the governments of betrayal and national submission during the 12 years after our country's independence.

The hope of achieving effective and definite liberation went up on October 26, 1972 when the armed forces took the patriotic action. This patriotic action is guided and precisely shown in the Programme of National Construction which, on November 30, 1972, was adopted by the people of our country with enthusiasm. They know that to build a country free of foreign domination, they must first of all rely on their own forces. Only thus, can the country recover her dignity and true independence.

But through revolutionary practice, we have come to understand that essentially the development of a country can be realized only for the benefit of a given class and that the struggle that has gone on since the adoption of our national programme is the class struggle between the local bourgeoisie supported by financial powers and the masses of the people. Therefore it is made clear that the Programme of National Construction is a programme of the entire people of Benin in both its execution and the happy results it will achieve. In clear terms, we show that we aim at building a society in which life is good. But good life

in this new society for which class? For the bourgeoisie and exploiters or for the proletariat and the exploited masses? Actually, for the bourgeoisie and the exploiters, there will be no new society in which they can lead a better life than the one in which they ruled and exploited others. Since then, we have made it still clearer that the social orientation of our revolution is to establish a socialist society by following the principles and laws of Marxism-Leninism.

Finally, to cope with the growing aggressiveness of the enemies of our country and people after the adoption of the historic decisions of immense social importance, we must start immediately to perfect the organization of the masses of the people and give them revolutionary leadership so as to bring into full play their role as the motive force of the history of our country. We took the first step in this primordial and essential domain by founding our Marxist-Leninist vanguard party on November 30, 1975, the Benin People's Revolution Party.

Founded on this new basis, the People's Republic of Benin will be able to ensure its harmonious development and fulfil her international obligations correctly and entirely in the new spirit of responsibility.

Please allow me to call to mind here the excellent friendly relations and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Benin. However, these relations established in November 1964 were brutally and unilaterally broken off in January 1966, under the injunctions of international imperialism, by the government of national betrayal which then directed our country.

But the day after our revolutionary military government came into power, we dispatched a government delegation to your country and got in touch with the Chinese revolution so as to renew and revitalize the militant friendship that had closely linked the people of our two countries. This delegation resumed diplomatic relations between our two countries on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

Through the initial governmental contact taken by our delegation and the Chinese authorities, we understand that your government has expressed in concrete terms its intention to strengthen its aid to the People's Republic of Benin so as to guarantee the work of our priority programmes in economic development, which is the basic condition for genuine independence. Therefore the co-operation agreements signed on December 29, 1972 showed the great understanding and particular interest your government attached to the objectives set by the Benin revolutionary government of national liberation, construction, the unity of progressive forces and the economic, social and cultural development. Our revolutionary government aims to gradually rid the People's Republic of Benin of the ignoble yoke of colonialism, neo-colonialism and international imperialism.

Since the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China were given new recognition by the United Nations Organization, the international institution where, unfortunately, the superpowers set up an arbitrary rule, the People's Republic of China has become the true hope of the third world countries. As rising forces, they are striving to establish a new economic order, which is the sole basis of genuine peace. In this respect, the Government of Benin is rejoiced at the positive attitude adopted by your government on the question of revising the U.N. Charter and the law of the sea. This valiant stand is a precious contribution to the democratization of international relations.

In all, the history of struggle and resistance of our two peoples require us to be more aware today than

ever before of the important role we should play in the harmony of progressive nations to the world.

Without recalling the past of the great Chinese people and their glorious history of revolutionary struggle under the brilliant leadership of the great leader, His Excellency the respected Mr. Chairman Mao Tsetung, the People's Republic of China represents a vivid reality and an essential component of the present world to the People's Republic of Benin.

We earnestly and very sincerely hope that our current visit will not only further strengthen the ties of solidarity, friendship and co-operation that already exist between our two countries and two peoples, but also be a very useful contribution to the efforts made by the Asian and African peoples in quest of a lasting unity against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

# Advance in the Teeth of Storms

— In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of our great leader  
Chairman Mao's swim in the Yangtze River

TEN years ago, at an important historic moment when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was surging forward, our great leader Chairman Mao joined the masses, rode the winds and waves and had a good swim in the Yangtze River. Chairman Mao's great revolutionary mettle was a tremendous encouragement to the people of the whole country in braving the storms of class struggle and winning momentous victories in the Great Cultural Revolution. Our solemn commemoration of this glorious anniversary today is bound to further steel the resolve of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carry through to the end the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

The ten years of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a decade during which we have followed Chairman Mao in fighting heroically in the storms of class struggle and two-line struggle, a decade during which our great motherland has advanced in giant strides in the course of struggle. Practice has proved that, so long as we advance in the direction pointed out by our great leader Chairman Mao, we can break through turbulent waves, steer through treacherous rapids and forge ahead from victory to victory in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Even great storms are not to be feared. It is amid great storms that human society progresses." Chairman Mao has also pointed out: "Without struggle, there is no progress" and "Can 800 million people manage without struggle?!" Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period, during which the principal contradiction inside the country is that between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Since we want to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalist restoration, perseveringly work for the triumph of socialism over capitalism, gradually eliminate the soil and conditions on which the bourgeoisie relies for existence and which engender a new bourgeoisie, thoroughly eradicate the bourgeoisie and abolish classes and class differences, it follows naturally that class struggle will be protracted and tortuous, and at times very acute. It is not the world outlook of a Marxist to think that it is possible to build socialism in an atmosphere of gentle breezes and calm waves, evading contradictions and wearying of struggle. It is essential for every Communist and every revolutionary fighter to foster the concept of waging protracted struggles, maintain a fiery revolutionary fighting will and keep to the Party's basic line so as to steer the ship of revolution to communism in the teeth of great storms.

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## Mass Swimming Activities in Peking and Other Cities

Mass swimming activities took place in Peking and five other cities in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao's swim in the Yangtze River.

On July 16, 1966, the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao had a good swim in the Yangtze at Wuhan in central China. Swimming for one hour and five minutes, Chairman Mao covered a distance of nearly 15 kilometres. Before that, in June 1956, Chairman Mao swam across the river at Wuhan on three occasions.

On July 16 this year, more than 30,000 workers, peasants and soldiers took part in swimming in various places in the capital. The centre of the activities that day was the Summer Palace on the city's outskirts. Party and state leaders joined the masses in celebrating the anniversary.

Over 6,000 people swam across the Kunming Lake in the Summer Palace. In the van were worker-peasant-soldier students from Tsinghua and Peking Universities who have stood in the forefront of the current struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. With a huge portrait of Chairman Mao in the lead, they swam across the lake, pushing forward with them a streamer mounted on a giant platform. The streamer was inscribed with the words: "Follow Chairman Mao and valiantly advance in the teeth of great storms!"

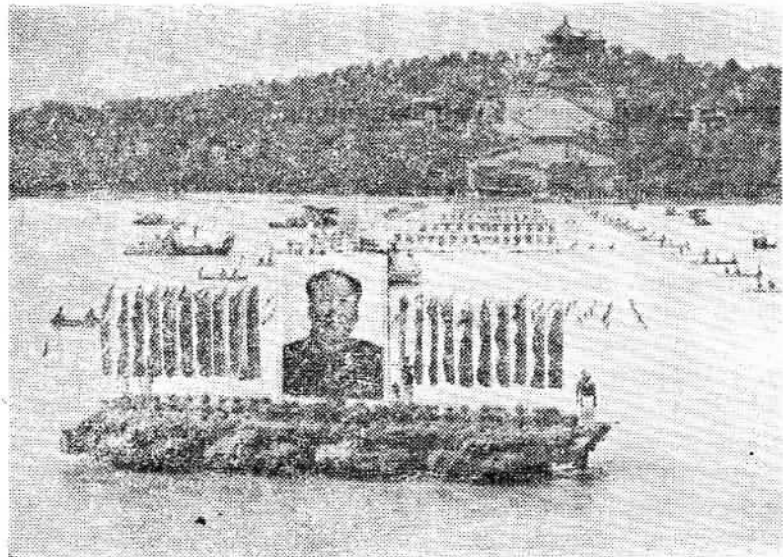
Among the fully armed worker militiamen of the capital, P.L.A. commanders and fighters and people's police who took part in swimming

across the lake were advanced persons and representatives of advanced units who had performed meritorious exploits in smashing the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square in early April this year. They declared: Even great storms are not to be feared. So long as we advance along the revolutionary path charted by Chairman Mao, we will certainly march forward from victory to victory.

At the end of the crossing, a military sports exhibition was held on the lake, including speed-boat racing, model-boat sailing and model-aeroplane flying.

The mass swimming movement has developed rapidly in Peking in the last ten years, with millions of people taking part every year.

Similar activities took place on the same day in central China's Wuhan and Changsha, in south China's Nanning, and in Shanghai and Tientsin.



A mass turnout of swimmers in Peking's Summer Palace.

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Freedom consists in knowledge of necessity and transformation of the objective world. It is easier to learn swimming by mastering its laws in the course of swimming. This also is true with carrying out class struggle. Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis on the existence of the bourgeoisie **"right in the Communist Party"** has revealed the important characteristics and laws of class struggle in the socialist period, and further charted the orientation for us to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must study repeatedly and in a deep-going way the

series of Chairman Mao's important instructions and get a clear understanding of the fact that capitalist-roaders in the Party are the main force in subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism and that **"the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road"** is a historical phenomenon that will remain in existence for a long time to come. Only by waging resolute struggles against capitalist-roaders in the Party like Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, restricting bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat, persevering in carrying out revolution

against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and adopting correct principles and methods, can victory be ensured in the struggle against the entire bourgeoisie and against capitalist forces, and only thus can victory be guaranteed in the struggles to combat and prevent revisionism and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. At present, we must use Chairman Mao's important instructions as the weapon and, under the leadership of Party committees at all levels, penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line by linking this criticism with the concrete class struggle and two-line struggle in various fields, and unite to win still greater victories in the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

Chairman Mao has called on us: "Swimming is an exercise in struggling with the forces of nature, and you should toughen yourselves in big rivers and seas." Inspired by this call of Chairman Mao's and his great practice, a mass swimming movement has been gathering strength throughout China. It is now a common practice among the masses to train and temper them-

selves in rivers, lakes and the sea. We must take class struggle as the key link and, under the centralized leadership of the Party, earnestly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in physical culture and sports, carry out mass swimming and other sports activities on a still wider scale by using whatever facilities available locally so as to build up the people's health, temper their revolutionary will power, and more efficiently grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war.

Our revolutionary cause, like the great turbulent Yangtze, rolls ahead ceaselessly. There will be need for revolution a hundred years or a thousand years from now and there will be contradictions and struggles even ten thousand years from now. "Let the wind blow and waves beat, better far than idly strolling in a courtyard." Let us study hard Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and, braving the winds and waves, advance for ever along the revolutionary path charted by Chairman Mao!

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, July 16)

## Tanzam Railway Officially Opened to Traffic

AFTER five years and eight months of arduous work, the building of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway has been brought to a successful conclusion. It is the fruit of friendly co-operation of Tanzania, Zambia and China. On July 14, with the whole line officially opened to traffic, a grand ceremony for handing over the railway was held at the New Kapiri Mposhi Station in Zambia's Central Province.

Attending the ceremony were President Kaunda of Zambia, President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Mobutu of Zaire, President Khama of Botswana, Secretary-General of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia A.G. Zulu, Zambian Prime Minister Mudenda and some 10,000 people.

The Chinese Government Delegation headed by Vice-Premier Sun Chien went specially to Zambia for the occasion.

President Kaunda, President Nyerere and Vice-Premier Sun Chien spoke at the ceremony.

President Kaunda said, "Across the borders of Tanzania and Zambia now lie the unbreakable rails made of steel, binding our two countries, constructed with the assistance of the People's Republic of China." He solemnly declared that what the people of Tanzania and Zambia, with the great people of China under the leadership of Chairman Mao, have victoriously joined together, "let no man, no nation put asunder." He said,



Exchanging certificates at the hand-over ceremony.

"The Tanzanians and Zambians must not allow it. Indeed, Botswana, Zaire and other fraternal frontline states including Mozambique, who value the unity as a cornerstone of African liberation and African unity, and who are totally committed to the fulfilment of the noble aspirations of the people of this region and Africa in general must not allow it." He stressed, "To this struggle, Zambia pledges its energies and resources in a common cause."

President Nyerere said, "The railway, our railway, is completed. Tanzania and Zambia are linked by this railway."

He added that the railway has "major contributions to make to the African and third world development." He pointed out, "It provides a vital route to the sea for Zambia through its northeastern areas, and it links the important and underdeveloped parts of Tanzania, including the whole Lufiji basin valley, with Dar-es-Salaam Port and the rest of the country." He said, "It will greatly facilitate the trade between our two countries, and eventually between eastern and southern Africa as a whole. It will, therefore, strengthen the policy of promoting inter-third-world trade, and increase our freedom from neo-colonialist exploitation." He went on to say that the railway will be "helping the peoples of this part of Africa to play their part in the struggle for African liberation, for it will strengthen our two countries; and both Tanzania and Zambia are fully committed to using their strength in support of the total liberation of our continent."

President Nyerere stressed, "We must guard it with our lives, with our hard, devoted and disciplined work."

He also spoke of the friendship with the Chinese people and expressed gratitude for the Chinese assistance in building the railway.

Vice-Premier Sun Chien said: "Since the construction of the Tanzam Railway started in 1970, the workers, engineers and technicians of Tanzania, Zambia and China, under the loving care of President Nyerere, President Kaunda and Chairman Mao Tsetung, have worked very hard with concerted efforts, and it took them only five years and a few more months to complete the railway ahead of schedule. Its successful completion is a great victory for the Tanzanian and Zambian peoples in their persistent efforts to develop their national economies independently. It greatly heightens the fighting will of the peoples of Tanzania, Zambia and the rest of great Africa and deflates the arrogance of imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism. It inexorably declares the bankruptcy of various invectives spread by the imperialists about the construction of this railway. It is an iron-clad proof that the great African people who have stood up are fully able to build up their countries with their own hands. We are sure that the completion and operation of the Tanzam Railway will play its due role in further developing the national economies of Tanzania and Zambia, enhancing the fraternal friendship between your two peoples and promoting the concerted struggle of central and eastern African states against imperialism."

He added, "In the course of building the Tanzam Railway, workers, engineers and technicians of Tanzania, Zambia and China have fought shoulder to shoulder, shared joys and hardships, cared for and learnt from each other, thus setting a good example of unity and co-operation for the people of the third world." "Today, as we celebrate the successful completion of the Tanzam Railway, we can say with pride that this railway is a steel tie of friendship binding closer than ever the hearts of the peoples of Tanzania, Zambia and China. The Chinese people highly treasure their profound friendship and militant unity with the peoples of Tanzania and Zambia forged in the years of common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and are determined to pass them on from generation to generation."

Vice-Premier Sun Chien on behalf of the Chinese Government presented special state railway coaches as gifts to Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere respectively. President Kaunda presented mementoes to the Chinese technical personnel and Tanzanian and Zambian construction workers in recognition of the important role



Cheering crowds at the hand-over ceremony.

played by them in the construction of the railway. When President Nyerere unveiled the monument to the completion of the Tanzam Railway, the meeting burst into prolonged applause. The leaders and peoples of the three countries shook hands and embraced each other warmly to celebrate the successful completion of the railway.

## For Your Reference

### The Tanzam Railway

The 1,860-kilometre-long Tanzam Railway starts from Tanzania's capital Dar-es-Salaam in the east, passes through southern and southwestern Tanzania, and enters Zambia's Northern Province to link up with the existing Zambian railway at Kapiri Mposhi.

It is spanned by more than 300 bridges, goes through more than 20 tunnels and crosses over 2,200 culverts to serve 93 stations. The railway system includes over 1,900 kilometres of communication wires, complete sets of communication and signalling equipment, and a housing floorspace of over 370,000 square metres. Locomotive and rolling stock repair works have been set up in Dar-es-Salaam and Zambia's Mpika.

The construction of the railway involved the moving of 33,870,000 cubic metres of earth, sufficient to encircle the equator two and a half times with a dike one metre wide and one metre high.

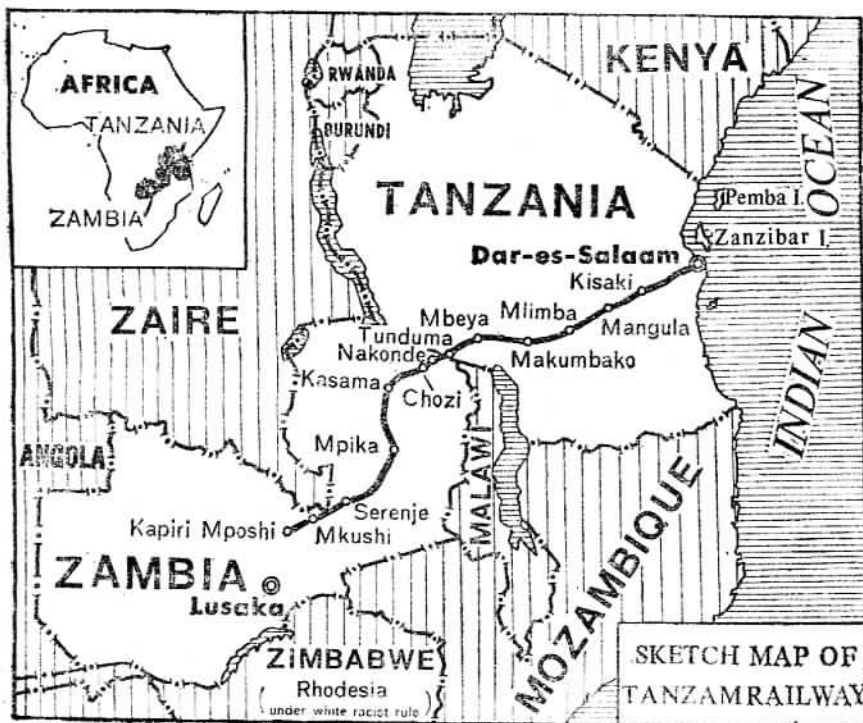
The construction of the railway is the fruitful result of the friendship and co-operation between the Governments and people of Tanzania, Zambia and

China. It is also a triumph for the third world countries and people who rely on their own efforts and support each other in developing their national economies. It is of far-reaching political and economic significance. It helps Tanzania to exploit the coal and iron deposits in its southern region and Zambia to break the Rhodesian and South African racists' blockade. It helps consolidate the independence of Tanzania and Zambia and develop their national economies and strengthen relations between both countries and between the east and the central southern African countries.

The successful completion of the railway is a telling blow to imperialism and a great encouragement to the peoples of the third world. The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and other imperialist countries had all refused to help build the railway. They slandered Tanzania and Zambia for their determination to build the railway, describing the project as a "fanciful illusion," and jeered at their valiant efforts, saying that they would fail and make themselves a laughing stock. The Tanzanian and Zambian press points out that the completion of the railway is one battle the imperialists have lost in Africa which shows that it is possible for independent African countries to move along the road away from neo-colonialism.

The Governments and people of Tanzania and Zambia have long wanted to build the railway. In 1965 President Nyerere of Tanzania visited China and was followed two years later by President Kaunda of Zambia. In their meetings with the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, it was decided that the railway would be built by joint efforts. A formal agreement was signed in September 1967 by the Governments of Tanzania, Zambia and China.

The workers and technicians constructing the railway worked hard and perseveringly to complete surveying of the proposed route and designing of the railway in less than two years. Construction work started in October 1970, and track-laying of the 502-kilometre-section from Dar-es-Salaam to Mlimba was completed in one year. The following year they finished the most difficult section, the 155 kilometres from Mlimba to Makumbako which made up one-third of the construction work of the whole project. After completion of track-laying on the Tanzanian section in August 1973, the army of builders spent another 22 months finishing track-laying on the 884-kilometre-section in Zambia. On June 7, 1975, track-laying to the terminal at Kapiri Mposhi was completed. Trial runs of passenger and freight trains began on October 22. Another year of hard work, and the winding-up work was finished



in June this year, including the making of sets of equipment and their installation along the whole line.

Beginning trial operation on October 22, 1975, the railway ran normally throughout the five-month-long rainy season. This proves that it is up to the designed standard and that the locomotives, carriages and its communication and signalling equipment were good and efficient.

Statistics compiled by the railway authorities show that in the first eight months of trial-operation the railway handled large quantities of goods, including 159,000 tons of copper and zinc from Zambia and 130,000 tons of grain, chemical fertilizer, steel products and machinery imported by it. During this same period, the

railway also transported 100,000 tons of railway-building material. Not long ago it also transhipped for Zaïre locomotives, electricity-generating equipment and sodium carbonate. Furthermore it has carried a total of 250,000 passengers.

More than 10,000 Tanzanian and Zambian technicians and workers are playing an important role in running the railway. Along the entire line the stations, whether big or small, are manned by Tanzanians or Zambians according to where the station lies, and the engine drivers of the two countries have started to operate the trains. These facts show that the people of Tanzania and Zambia, besides being able to build the railway, are confident of running it efficiently.

## Why Is Moscow Infatuated With Miyazawa's 'Balderdash'?

**T**HE Soviet social-imperialists, who have occupied Japan's northern territories, not only refuse to restore them to Japan but even do not allow it to voice any demand for their return. Writing an article on the issue last year, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko declared arrogantly, "We shall repulse Japan's groundless demand." At the 25th congress of the revisionist Soviet party last February, revisionist chieftain Brezhnev flagrantly slandered the struggle of the Japanese people for the recovery of their northern territories as "groundless and unlawful claims" put forward to the Soviet Union under "direct foreign instigation." This is gangster language. In Japan, the broad masses and public opinion have strongly condemned these utterances of the new tsars, putting them in an impossible position. This has greatly deflated the arrogance of Soviet hegemonism.

However, not long afterwards, Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa brazenly followed in the footsteps of Brezhnev. In the Japanese Diet on July 9 he alleged that the Chinese people's support for the Japanese people's struggle for the recovery of the northern territories is an "interference" in "Japanese-Soviet affairs," that it is "unwelcome" and "is not helpful to the amicable settlement of the dispute."

It has been noted that the Soviet Union, which still has Japan's northern territories under its occupation, has since the beginning of this year intensified its military threat to Japan. Early this month, Soviet warships carried out frequent activities in the vicinity of Japan, sometimes intruding into the training areas of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force and even into

Japan's coastal waters. On July 3, a Soviet missile fleet including a cruiser equipped with new-type missiles suddenly sailed into Japanese waters off Kyushu. On July 7, a formation of Soviet bombers took off from the Chishima Islands and flew towards Okinawa while another flight of Soviet anti-submarine patrol aircraft flew over the Japan Sea in the same direction. They were part of a military exercise staged by a Soviet missile fleet which had been cruising between Japan's Kyushu and Okinawa since July 3. It was after such gross intimidation in the form of naval and air force exercises that Foreign Minister Miyazawa described the Soviet hegemonic act of making a show of force to Japan as "routine" "operations" and uttered the remarks maligning the Chinese people in order to curry favour with the Soviet revisionists.

While Miyazawa's remarks were strongly condemned by Japanese personages of various circles they were pounced on as a windfall by the Soviet revisionists. TASS, the Kremlin mouthpiece, came out at once to praise Miyazawa for taking a "correct stand." The new tsars thought that these remarks, coming from the mouth of the Japanese Foreign Minister, could constitute well-grounded proof that the Japanese northern territories belong to the Soviet Union. This is gangster psychology, pure and simple.

TASS is infatuated with Miyazawa's remarks because it believes that the strong Soviet pressure on Japan has taken "effect." Therefore it took the first opportunity to pat Miyazawa on the back and accuse China of "sabotaging good-neighbourliness between Japan and the Soviet Union." But in so doing, the Soviet

revisionists have let the cat out of the bag. What sort of stuff is the so-called Soviet-Japan "good-neighbourliness" advertised by the Soviet Union? According to Brezhnev, Japan "has put forward groundless and unlawful claims to the Soviet Union," and this "of course, is not the way to maintain good-neighbourliness." This just serves to reveal the secret of Soviet-Japan "good-neighbourliness." In plain words, what Moscow demands is that Japan should only have "good-neighbourliness" with the Soviet Union in words without demanding the return of its territories under Soviet occupation.

However, it will be futile for the Kremlin to try to gain anything from Miyazawa's statement. The Japanese people's vigorous struggle for the return of the northern territories is a just action in defence of their national interests. It is firmly supported by the Japanese people of all walks of life and the world's people including the Chinese people. Turning a blind eye to the excellent situation prevailing today, the Minister holding the portfolio of foreign affairs in the present Japanese cabinet dared not take the stand of de-

fending Japan's national interests by waging a firm struggle against the Soviet hegemonic occupation of the Japanese northern territories. On the contrary, he tailed after Brezhnev by pouring cold water on the Japanese people and even attacking the Chinese people for their just stand of supporting the Japanese people's struggle. Such a perverse act is a betrayal of Japan's national interests and will not be tolerated by the broad masses of the Japanese people.

Japan is a great nation. The Soviet social-imperialist threat and intimidation can only frighten a handful of cowards but can never cow the broad masses of the Japanese people who will surely and resolutely carry on the fight against the new tsars — bullies who browbeat the weak but fear the strong. Together with the people of the world, the Chinese people will, as in the past, resolutely support the Japanese people's just struggle for the recovery of the northern territories. They are convinced that the Japanese people will surely win victory in the end.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent,  
July 19)

## Soviet Ambition Behind Sudan Event

THE Sudanese Government announced on July 2 that its armed forces had smashed a subversive conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the Government of the Sudan by force. On July 6, President Nimeri disclosed that prior to the attack the conspirators had been trained to use different kinds of Soviet-made weapons and that they had used anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns and other Soviet-made lethal weapons. This shows to the world that the Soviet Union was involved in the conspiracy, playing once again a shameful role in attempting to subvert a legitimate government of the third world.

Recourse to subversion and conspiracy is against the will of the people. When the event took place, Sudan's army units guarding sensitive departments and in the barracks went over at once to the counterattack. People in Khartoum took to the streets, shouting slogans to demonstrate that they stood by their government. Leaders of many Arab and other countries sent messages to the Sudanese Government to express their support for the action to quell the armed subversion. Nevertheless, just as the Sudanese armed forces and people were combing the city for the rump of the conspirators, TASS alleged with an ulterior motive that "the event which occurred in the Sudan is on a large scale," apparently in an effort to boost the conspirators' morale. TASS also raised the ballyhoo about Sudan's disclosure of the conspiracy attempt being "refuted" and

so on. This reveals to the full the new tsars' ugly features of hostility to the Sudanese Government and people.

The Soviet Union has all along regarded the legitimate Sudanese Government which has persisted in its stand against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism as a thorn in its flesh, trying hard by means of infiltration and subversion to replace President Nimeri with pro-Soviet elements.

Five years ago, Moscow openly came out in support of the notorious "July 19" pro-Soviet military coup. When the coup makers occupied the army headquarters and Omdurman Radio, the new tsars went wild with joy. The Soviet Ambassador in Cairo and Ponomarev, secretary of the central committee of the Soviet party, then on a visit to Egypt, exerted pressure on Egypt in more ways than one, trying to make it recognize the coup clique in the Sudan. But the Soviet demand was flatly rejected. With the support of the armed forces and people, President Nimeri crushed the coup. Following the fiasco, a Soviet revisionist chieftain sent a letter to President Nimeri and at the same time set Soviet propaganda machine in motion to press the Sudan to stop the suppression of coup elements. The Soviet Union even sheltered and encouraged those elements of the coup clique who had fled the country. President Nimeri sharply denounced Soviet criminal interference in the

(Continued on p. 20.)



## Develop the Economy and Ensure Supplies

by Our Correspondents Hsiang Jung and Chin Chi-chu

*This is the second of the four reports on the basic facts about commerce in Hunan Province, central-south China. — Ed.*

**DEVELOP the economy and ensure supplies**” is a slogan that can often be seen in shops in Hunan as well as in other parts of the country. As early as 1942 Chairman Mao stated: “**The general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and ensure supplies.**” (*Economic and Financial Problems in the Anti-Japanese War.*) This, of course, applies to our work in commerce as well. For only when industry and agriculture develop can we provide a material basis for commerce and ensure a steady expansion of commodity circulation, a thriving market and stable prices.

The policy of “**developing the economy and ensuring supplies**” gives expression to the characteristics of our socialist commerce. In our first report, we gave a brief account of the great change in commerce in Hunan and the rest of China where socialist public ownership has in the main replaced capitalist private ownership. But in the considerably long historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. On the commercial front, there are also class struggle and the two-line struggle. Only when we take class struggle as the key link and follow the correct line can our commerce help consolidate the socialist economy. If we neglect class struggle, deviate from Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line and do not carry out the policy of “**developing the economy and ensuring supplies,**” and instead put “profits in command” and engage in “free trade” as preached by the chieftains of the revisionist line Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, our socialist commerce will in fact degenerate into capitalist commerce and all commercial activities will once again be guided by the capitalist motto — “Make greater efforts for things highly profitable; make less efforts for things less profitable; and refrain from doing things that bring in no profit at all.” And the result will be the disruption of the socialist planned economy, followed by the evils of capitalist commerce such as buying cheap and selling dear, speculation, jacking up prices and swindling the customers. The commerce in the Soviet Union today is well illustrative of such a state of affairs.

While in Hunan, we visited many commercial undertakings in cities and villages where we saw for

ourselves how Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line has been better implemented thanks to the Great Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. In doing business, the commercial workers always see to it that their work is aimed at promoting industrial and agricultural production with priority given to the needs of agriculture, the foundation of the national economy.

### Serve Agricultural Production

In Hanshou County by the Tungting Lake, Tai Tu-po, head of the county’s bureau of commerce, briefed us on the work he is in charge of. He was once a member of the Chinese People’s Volunteers who fought in Korea in the early 1950s with a record of distinguished services and was later demobilized after he was wounded and became disabled. Upon his return home, he insisted that he should work although he was fully entitled to an indefinite period of recuperation. This was how he came to be a commercial worker in Hanshou. Handicapped as he was by difficulty in movement and poor eyesight, he nevertheless managed to go to all the supply and marketing co-operatives run by the county’s 26 people’s communes, and even to all their agents in the production brigades, to find out from time to time the peasants’ needs in both production and daily life. Through painstaking efforts, Tai and his colleagues in the county have done an excellent job in their field of endeavour.

Here is the story about how Tai Tu-po set up a store selling Chinese medicinal herbs. Most of the medicinal herbs traditionally used by the Chinese people in treating diseases are wild plants that can be found in the wilderness and hills. Sold at a low price, they are very welcomed by the working people. Chairman Mao has said: “**Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level.**” The drug company in the county, however, while making great efforts to promote the sales of Western medicine, showed little interest in dealing Chinese medicinal herbs. When Tai Tu-po learnt of this, he decided to have the company open a store selling these herbs. But it turned over only half a yuan on the first day of business. Some comrades wanted to give it up for fear of incurring losses. Tai, however, was undeterred; he talked them over and helped them realize that to see things only in terms of profits is the capitalist way of doing business and a manifestation of the revisionist line. These comrades



Tai Tu-po soliciting opinions from an old fisherman.

finally all agreed that since the aim of socialist commerce is to serve the people and production and since medicinal herbs can be obtained locally and cost very little, running a shop like this is in the interests of the masses and so its business must continue.

Before long this shop was doing an increasingly brisk business. Later, at Tai Tu-po's proposal and with the approval of the county Party committee, a farm was set up on the county's outskirts to grow Chinese medicinal herbs. With Tai himself taking the lead, all staff members of the drug company took time out to work on the farm. Meanwhile, the cultivation of medicinal herbs was gradually popularized throughout the county. In Hanshou today, growing medicinal herbs has become an important sideline occupation in many of its people's communes. This has not only brought more income to these communes but given a powerful backing to the co-operative medical service that has been introduced in the countryside during the Great Cultural Revolution.

Peng Teh-yun, head of a supply and marketing co-operative of the Hucheng People's Commune on the county's outskirts, told us how this co-op served agricultural production. Before 1970, the co-op often failed to make the needed farm implements available in time, and sometimes when it did, they were not the kind the peasants exactly wanted. For this, the commune members criticized them, saying: "You commercial workers know nothing about farming. Look! Many things you offer do not suit our needs." So the staff of the co-op went to the production brigades in the commune to work alongside the commune members and at the same time find out their actual needs. In this way, they came to know that the commune needs various farm tools for its 21 main lines of farm work throughout the

year, a draught animal needs 42 different implements for various purposes, and a peasant needs 75 different tools for different farming seasons. To meet all these needs, they increased the variety of farm implements and other goods and stocked them up in time. They always saw to it that they "work out the peasants' needs before the peasants do and have the necessary goods ready before the farming season is in."

To help the rural areas develop diversified economy while ensuring grain production, the county's commercial department sent some 200 purchasers to people's communes and production brigades to act as "idea men." Through taking part in manual labour in production teams, they acquainted themselves with the natural conditions and farm production in the various localities. Then in the light of market demands, they proposed to the Party committees of the communes concerned what new lines of production to be added, such as growing tea trees

on hills and growing lotus and raising fish in lakes and ponds. Taking advantage of their widespread links with production units in the county and elsewhere, they also helped the local communes bring in good strains of seeds and cultivation techniques. For instance, Hanshou where no bamboo was grown in the past had to ship in large numbers of bamboo farm tools every year. Later, thanks to a suggestion made by the commercial department, some people's communes and production brigades began to grow bamboo themselves. It was the "idea men" who helped them bring in the needed species and imparted to them the skills of cultivation and weaving. Today, Hanshou boasts more than 2,000 hectares of bamboo groves and a number of workshops making bamboo farm implements which basically meet its own needs.

Hanshou has reaped rich grain and cotton harvests for years running. Since 1972, its income from diversified economy has grown by 20 per cent per annum on the average. This owes much to the effective support of the commercial department. The development of production has in turn promoted the growth of commerce. The county's total volume of purchases and sales in 1975 was 3.02 times that of 1966, the year when the Great Cultural Revolution began.

### Promote Industrial Development

With only several small plants processing food grains, making textiles and cigarettes and repairing machines before liberation, Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, could not even produce nails. Now it has built up its own iron and steel, machinery, non-ferrous metal, radio, building material, chemical and light industries. Since the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution, industry has developed apace and industrial output almost quadrupled.

As is the case with agriculture, commerce has helped spur the development of industry. The Changsha Hardware and Electrical Appliances Company has won the praise of the people for its work in this respect. This company has four wholesale departments and three general retail shops with nine retail outlets under them. Its staff members often make fact-finding trips to the factories and mines, help them sell their products and advise them on the consumers' demands. Their efforts have resulted in a constant increase in the variety of industrial products and hence the development of industry as a whole. Basing themselves on their findings, the company staff also help many factories exchange among themselves their surplus raw and other materials for what they have run out of. For instance, when the company failed to supply the Changsha Auto Electrical Appliances Plant with a large amount of potassium pyrophosphate for use in nontoxic electroplating, it found out that a lighters plant in the city had an overstock of this, so it made arrangements for the auto electrical appliances plant to get this much-needed chemical and for the lighters plant to dispose of it. In the first eight months of 1975 alone, the company helped 201 plants adjust the supply of materials among themselves involving 121 tons and 128 items.

This company also gave unstinting support to small factories run by suburban communes and production brigades to produce petty hardware and chemicals. As a result, in a matter of years, the number of these factories increased 11 times compared with 1965 and the variety of products rose from 12 to 97. At the start, these plants were short of equipment. This was solved with the help of the company which, through its wide contacts with other units, also supplied them

with technical information, samples and blueprints. When they ran short of funds, the company procured raw materials for them to process and bought up their products later.

The total amount of the products purchased by the company from commune- or brigade-run plants in 1975 was valued at 4.35 million yuan. While part of these products were used to better meet the city's needs, part of them were shipped to other provinces. Thanks to the efforts made by the company, the communes and production brigades were able to increase their accumulation funds, expand their collective economy, build up a contingent of peasant-technicians and speed up the mechanization of agriculture. For example, the Tingkung District in Changsha County with a population of more than 46,000 has set up 49 such plants. Its industrial output value in 1975 made up 39.7 per cent of the aggregate industrial and agricultural output value in the district. Using the funds accumulated by the enterprises of the communes and production brigades, it has bought 45 tractors, 3 motor vehicles and over 2,000 kinds of farm machines and implements. This has substantially boosted agricultural production.

As a Chinese saying goes: "Even a clever housewife cannot prepare a meal when rice is not available." Similarly, one cannot expect commerce to flourish when industry and agriculture make no progress. Hunan's total industrial output value in 1975 went up 28 times as against 1949, the year of liberation, and its grain output increased 2.82 times. Its total volume of commodities purchased and sold in 1975 swelled 8.2 times that of 1950, or 2.4 times that of 1965, the year before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. This has basically ensured supplies for the more than 40 million people in the cities and countryside in the province.

### Deeper Understanding of the Policy

Since the beginning of 1975, the commercial workers of Hunan Province, like the people throughout the country, have launched the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat according to Chairman Mao's instruction. This study has reinforced their determination to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and deepened their understanding of the importance of adhering to the policy of "developing the economy and ensuring supplies." In our interview with them, many commercial workers talked about what they had learnt in their studies. A shop assistant said: "There is a saying among us commercial workers: 'All is not quiet at the counter; and a struggle is going on in the routine of buying and selling.' Why? 'Our job,' he said, "requires us to



Staff members of the Changsha Hardware and Electrical Appliances Company at a water conservancy construction-site to find out what they can do to help.

deal with commodities and money day in and day out. We must have a clear understanding of what these things are. In our socialist society, there are ownership by the whole people such as the state factories and collective ownership by working people such as the rural people's communes. Since products in our country are not so abundant as to apply the principle of distribution 'to each according to his need,' the commodity system and exchange through money are bound to exist and continue operating. At present, the commodities in our country, far from being overabundant, are not plentiful enough. However, our industry and agriculture have kept developing, the supply of commodities is on the increase and commodity circulation is flourishing with each passing day."

"After studying Chairman Mao's instructions," he continued, "we have come to understand that commodity production, exchange through money and distribution according to work are leftovers of the old society which provide the soil engendering capitalism. All such things can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Otherwise, a small number of people will acquire increasing amounts of commodities and money through certain legal channels and numerous illegal ones; the bourgeois ideas of making money to get rich and scrambling for personal fame and gain will spread unchecked; phenomena like turning public property into private property, speculation, graft and corruption, theft and bribery will arise; the capitalist principle of commodity exchange will make its way into political life and even into Party life, undermine the socialist planned economy and give rise to capitalist exploitation through converting commodities and money into capital and labour power into a commodity. The upshot will be the emergence of new bourgeois elements and upstarts. Their political agents will then usurp state power and openly restore and develop the capitalist system. Such is the case with the Soviet Union.

"Our state exercises leadership over the production and exchange of commodities according to a unified plan. Not only is the production of state industry carried out in accordance with the national economic

plan, agricultural production in the people's communes — what and how much they are to grow — is also by and large carried out according to plan. This has greatly curbed the capitalist tendency of going after profits in production. Since the principal means of production turned out by socialist industry are not commodities, which cannot be bought and sold freely but are handled by the state under a unified plan, there is no room for the illegal act of exploiting the working people by using the means of production bought with money. With respect to the supply of consumer goods, the purchasing and selling of commodities and the fixing of prices in all shops are put under unified planning and management and trade at rural fairs (which is now very negligible in the nation's commercial activities) is also put under rigid control. This is an effective way of restricting speculation by old and new bourgeois elements through reselling or shipping goods to distant places for high profits."

"When we say there is struggle at the counter," the shop assistant added, "we are referring to the fact that if socialism does not prevail in commerce, then capitalism certainly will. Therefore, we must never bury ourselves in receiving and paying out money. If we are to carry out the policy of 'developing the economy and ensuring supplies,' we must take class struggle as the key link and continuously criticize revisionism and capitalism. Only thus can we ensure that our commerce moves forward along the socialist road."

These remarks were thought-provoking. In our country, it is by enhancing the people's political consciousness that the effective implementation of the Party's principles and policies is ensured. If and when there is something wrong or improper on the commercial front, be it as serious as the prosecution of the revisionist line by leading personnel who hanker after profits in disregard of the state plan, or as trivial as a shop assistant being rude to a worker or peasant customer, it will be opposed and criticized by one and all.

Commerce in Hunan is making further progress in the course of struggle.

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(Continued from p. 16.)

internal affairs of the Sudan, promptly recalled the Sudanese Ambassador from Moscow and declared a counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in the Sudan persona non grata.

But the Soviet revisionists, who are accomplished conspirators, have never reconciled themselves to their defeat; they refused to give up their designs on overthrowing the Sudanese regime. In April, pro-Soviet Sudanese who lived abroad in the Kremlin's pay clamoured for a "popular uprising" to overthrow the government of the day. In a speech in early May President Nimeri angrily pointed out that the Russians' campaign against him had no precedent in the relations

between two sovereign states. Two months later, as was to be expected, the new tsars once again masterminded this farce of armed subversion in the Sudan. Again, they met with shameful defeat.

Historical experience merits attention. Moscow has failed twice, will it try a third time? It has already tried in the Sudan, where will it strike tomorrow? The Sudan event once again reminds the third world countries and people that they must redouble their vigilance against social-imperialism, the self-styled "natural ally" of the third world countries, and guard against its attempt to extend its criminal claws into their countries.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

# ROUND THE WORLD

## E.E.C. SUMMIT

### Agreement on Seat Distribution In European Parliament

The heads of state or government of the nine European Economic Community (E.E.C.) countries met in Brussels on July 12 and 13 and reached an agreement on the distribution of seats in the European Parliament to be directly elected in 1978. Western public opinion viewed this to be a "new departure" and an "important new impetus" for West European unity.

To promote Western Europe's political unity, the Rome summit meeting of the Nine in early December 1975 decided that starting from 1978, the European Parliament was to be directly elected by the E.E.C. countries. But opinions varied on the distribution of the parliamentary seats. After repeated negotiations in the last six months, the heads of state or government of the Nine finally agreed at this Brussels meeting that the number of seats in the European Parliament was to increase from 198 to 410 to be apportioned as follows: France, West Germany, Britain and Italy 81 each, Holland 25, Belgium 24, Denmark 16, Ireland 15 and Luxembourg 6.

The European Parliament, with its seat in Strasbourg, France, supervises the work of the E.E.C. and meets regularly once a year without legislative power. Its task is to review the annual general report and the budget and may cast a vote of non-confidence in the Commission of the European Communities.

## SOVIET REVISIONISM

### Fresh Evidence of Hostility To Chinese People

On the eve of the 21st Olympic Games in Montreal, Canada, many justice-upholding countries and world public opinion strongly demanded

restoration to the People's Republic of China of its lawful seat in the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) and the expulsion of the Chiang gang from this organization. Just then the Soviet revisionists hastened to come forward and take up the refrain of a few diehards in the international sports organizations, declaring that the Chiang gang should be allowed to participate in the Games. They even said that they were ready to "receive Taiwan" in Moscow at the next Olympic Games in 1980 as long as the Chiang gang managed to remain in the I.O.C.

The Soviet revisionists' despicable act of openly taking sides and currying favour with the Chiang gang is another iron-clad proof of their hostility to the Chinese people and their scheme to deliberately create "two Chinas."

The Soviet revisionists' collusion with the Chiang gang entrenched on Taiwan does not begin just now. Harboring ulterior motives, they have in recent years stepped up their collaboration with the Chiang gang through various channels like sports, tourism and finance. Their men, including reporters, have exchanged visits and held talks on many occasions. The Soviet press and publications have repeatedly referred to China's Taiwan Province as a "state" and called it the "republic of China," while stigmatizing the Chinese people's just stand and determination to liberate Taiwan as "nationalism" and so on and so forth. That the Soviet revisionists openly speak for the Chiang gang on the Olympic Games issue only serves once again to show up their ugly features.

Today, the voice for the expulsion of the Chiang gang from all international sports organizations, including the I.O.C., and for the restoration of China's lawful seats in these organi-

zations is getting louder and louder and it has become an irresistible historical trend. As the Chiang gang is finding itself increasingly isolated, the Soviet revisionists try to lend it a hand to further their own anti-China activities. This is a perverse act that will come to no good end.

## SOVIET UNION

### More Purchases of U.S. Grains and Soybeans

The Soviet Union, threatened by another crop failure, bought a total of 2 million tons of grain and 1.5 million tons of soybeans early in July from the United States.

To date, Soviet orders have amounted to 4.2 million tons of grain to be delivered after October 1 this year, including orders of 2.2 million tons made before the end of June this year, but not including the 1.5 million tons of soybeans the Soviet Union has recently purchased from the United States.

The heavy Soviet purchases of U.S. grain year after year have caused apprehension to U.S. public opinion. Under the title "Soviet Grain Buying Again Poses Threat to Boost Food Cost," a recent article carried by *The Washington Star* said that Soviet "winter grains planted last autumn and now beginning to be harvested look as bad as 1972 and 1975, years when Moscow made massive purchases of U.S. grain." It added: "Some voices of concern have already been heard on Capitol Hill about the domestic price impact of more Soviet buying." The article also noted that the U.S. Agriculture Department estimated that an increase of 10 million tons in grain exports would add about 1.5 per cent to the U.S. food price index or 0.4 per cent to the overall U.S. consumer price index. The Federal Reserve Bank estimated that U.S. food prices would rise by 2 per cent.

(Continued on p. 23).

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## *New Progress in Scientific Research on Typhoon*

RESEARCH work on typhoon has been carried out on an extensive scale by the masses in China. Over 200 fruitful results have been achieved over the last five years, thereby greatly increasing the accuracy of typhoon forecasts and enabling the people to take timely precautionary measures.

More than 35,000 professional meteorological workers and tens of thousands of workers, commune members, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, teachers and educated youth throughout the country take part in research work on the occurrence and development of typhoons, their tracks and the accompanying heavy rains and windstorms.

On August 10, 1975, typhoon No. 4 which occurred 500 kilometres south-east of China's Taiwan Province took a complicated path. It first moved in a northeasterly direction, giving the impression that it would not affect our country. But the meteorological observatories in Shanghai and Chekiang Province, using typhoon track forecasting methods devised by Chinese scientific workers, made an accurate calculation that the typhoon would turn westward and land in the coastal areas of our country. Timely warnings were issued. When the typhoon hit Wenling County, Chekiang Province, on the afternoon of August 12, the people living in the area had already taken whatever precautions that were necessary.

Numerical, statistical and other objective methods are now used to forecast the track of a one-to-three-day typhoon. These methods were devised by typhoon scientists and technicians of more than 20 units, including scientific research institutes and universities and colleges in nine provinces and one municipality in the coastal areas, after three years' efforts beginning in 1972.

In the case of a near-shore typhoon, there is only a short gap from its formation to its landing. There-

fore it poses a grave menace to the people living in the coastal areas who urgently need instruments for forecasting typhoons. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction to put practice in the first place, typhoon researchers did practical work while conducting research; they overcame many difficulties and finally succeeded in making instruments for forecasting the occurrence and development of near-shore typhoons with quite good results. Typhoon No. 13 of 1975, a strong near-shore one, occurred on the sea of China's Hsisha Islands, with a storm force at the centre and occasional gusts of hurricane force and above. The meteorological observatory of Kwangtung Province, basing its calculations on the characteristics of the distribution of air current and the changes in weather elements around the area, used Chinese-made instruments to make a forecast of the formation and landing area of this typhoon 36 hours before its occurrence. Vessels sailing on the South China Sea and ships on the fishing grounds there returned to harbour on time for shelter.

Encouraged by the Party and the government, professional meteorological workers in various parts of the country have made progress in their work self-reliantly. Now, the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, in addition to their own meteorological observatories, have set up over 100 radiosonde stations, and every county has a meteorological station.

Today, the number of meteorological observatories and stations in China is more than 26 times the figure at the time of liberation in 1949. Together they form a fairly complete meteorological network serving socialist construction.

## *Pesticide Production Develops in Tientsin*

THE port city of Tientsin bordering the Pohai Sea in north China is now one of China's important centres producing pesticides. Its success in

this field stems from years of arduous efforts.

Since the Great Cultural Revolution began, output of pesticides by various factories in Tientsin has risen sharply. In 1975 it was 3.4 times that of 1965, the year preceding the Cultural Revolution. New-type pesticides have increased from 16 kinds to over 30, nearly ten of which are highly effective and low-toxic. What with their low prices, these pesticides are in great demand in the rural areas.

Workers, cadres and technicians have adhered to the principle of self-reliance in carrying out technical innovations and improving technological processes. This has accelerated the production of pesticides. Technicians of the Tientsin Pesticides Factory went to work for two successive years in a workshop where toxicity and labour intensity were high. Together with the workers there, they designed and introduced new technological processes for several products and thus improved working conditions. The result was output went up nearly four times. In 1975 the Tientsin Chemical Works introduced more than 160 big and small technical innovations, thereby raising output of pesticides 17 times as compared with 1965.

Factories producing pesticides pay great attention to multi-purpose utilization, turning liabilities into assets and creating conditions for increasing production in aid of agriculture. After several years of repeated experiments, the Tientsin Chemical Works has succeeded in producing precipitated calcium sulfate and ammonium humate by using waste hydrochloric acid. It has also helped two production brigades of a rural people's commune set up two fertilizer factories using the hydrochloric acid it recovers as raw material, one of which turns out 10,000 tons of precipitated calcium sulfate and the other 2,000 tons of ammonium humate a year.

Since the Great Cultural Revolution, pesticides factories in Tientsin have set up experimental stations in communes and production brigades in various parts of the country — from Heilungkiang in the north to Hainan Island in the south. Three-

in-one groups made up of workers, cadres and technicians from the various factories have gone to these stations to make investigations and study as part of their effort to support agriculture. Always keeping the interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants in mind, they are welcomed by the commune members.

### **Women's Sports in a Production Brigade**

**I**N the Lienfeng Production Brigade on the banks of the Chingyi River in southwest China's Szechuan Province, 80 per cent of its women members can swim.

This brigade of 2,200 people is in a faraway village where the influence of old force of habit used to be very strong. Women did practically all the household chores and seldom took part in collective productive labour, let alone sports and other recreational activities.

During the Great Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the traditional concept of looking down upon and discriminating against women was criticized. One year when the com-

mune sponsored a swimming meet in commemoration of Chairman Mao's good swim in the Yangtze River, the militiawomen watched with envy a swimming exhibition by fully armed militiamen. They decided to learn to swim too so as to be prepared to defend the motherland and make still greater contributions to building a new socialist countryside.

Wang Hsiu-lien, a woman deputy leader of the brigade's militia company, and some other militiawomen were the first to start learning to swim. They had the full backing of the brigade's Party branch. A 60-year-old deputy secretary of the Party branch selected and marked off a safe part of the river for them. This was a great encouragement, and before long an increasing number of girls and middle-aged women joined them and some even brought their children along. Swimming soon became very popular in the brigade.

In learning to swim, the women had the support of their husbands. Some did household work during the off-hours so as to let their wives learn swimming. Some production teams asked good swimmers from among the

menfolk to be coaches. They took turns teaching the women and sometimes swam alongside them, encouraging them to cover greater distances.

Besides swimming, the women in the brigade take part in other sports activities including basketball, table tennis, gymnastics and shooting. A women's sports meet has been held every year on International Working Women's Day in the last few years.

Women's health has improved markedly since they began taking part in sports. Common ailments among them have dropped sharply along with fewer workdays lost through illness. In farm work, the brigade's womenfolk are living up to the saying that "women hold up half the sky."

After liberation, China's women enjoy equality with men in the political, economic and cultural fields, in social affairs and in family life. Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chinese women have further emancipated their minds. Women in the rural areas taking part in sports activities is now a common sight.

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(Continued from p. 21.)

U.S. Agriculture Department officials maintained that the unprecedentedly heavy purchase of U.S. soybeans within a crop year bore evidence of poor prospects for Soviet sunflower crop (its major oil-bearing crop) this year. The Soviet buying spree of soybeans has caused the spiralling up of the soybean price on the international market.

"CLASS STRUGGLE" (NORWAY)

### **Denouncing Soviet Rocket Tests In the Barents Sea**

The Working Committee of the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) in a July 3 statement strongly denounced the Soviet social-imperialists' provocation against Norway in launching rockets towards

the Barents Sea as scheduled for the period of July 1 to August 10.

The statement, carried in the paper *Class Struggle* on July 6, said: The Soviet Union is carrying out another missile test in the Barents Sea in a year. This is a meticulously planned provocation against Norway. The social-imperialists are trying to exert pressure on the Norwegian Government during the continental-shelf negotiations now under way with a view to intimidating it into giving up the 200-nautical-mile fishing zone and legalizing their activities in the whole northern sea area including the Barents Sea, the Svalbard Archipelago and the Norwegian Sea.

In fact, the statement added, the Soviet social-imperialists are using an aggressive tactic to force the Norwegian state, Government and working

people into submission; they are vainly trying to secure full control over the whole northern area.

The statement pointed out that the social-imperialists are openly practising hegemonic diplomacy to secure free movement for their huge Murmansk-based fleet in the sea area as a whole.

Therefore, the statement noted, the test-firing of missiles is a show of force by social-imperialism and a part of the new-war preparations by the Soviet Union, the superpower.

Emphasizing that the working class and other labouring people are the true anti-superpower bulwark, the statement called on workers and people opposing imperialism to protest against the Soviet social-imperialists' provocation.

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

## Message From President Boumediene

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

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

Your Excellencies:

With great sorrow, I learnt of the passing away of His Excellency Marshal Chu Teh, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. On behalf of the Council of Revolution, the National Liberation Front, the Algerian Government and people and in my own name, I extend to you as well as the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Chinese people our deepest condolences.

While respectfully bowing before the memory of this outstanding leader of the Party, state and army, we pay homage to the prestigious hero of the Long March and the great proletarian revolutionary that he was all his life. At this sad moment, we share the Chinese people's sorrow and extend to you and the bereaved family our sincere and deep sympathy.

With high consideration,

Houari Boumediene  
President of the Council of Revolution  
of the Democratic People's Republic  
of Algeria and Prime Minister  
of the Government

Algiers, July 8, 1976

## Message From Head of Government Obasanjo

The great leader of the Chinese people, respected  
Chairman Mao Tsetung,

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

Peking

Your Excellencies:

It is with the deepest regret that I have learnt of the death, on 6th July, 1976, of His Excellency Com-

rade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The life of late Comrade Chu Teh was an example of dedication to the unity, progress and, indeed, to the upliftment of his country and people. His life has been a source of inspiration to many of us and the indelible mark he has imprinted in the history of his country and people is worthy of emulation.

The entire people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria mourn with the Chinese people on this sad occasion.

I wish to convey on behalf of the Nigerian people and Government, and on my own behalf, our sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathies to Your Excellencies, to the entire people of the People's Republic of China and to the family of the deceased.

Lieutenant-General Olusegun  
Obasanjo

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

## Message From President Siad

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

His Excellency Premier Hua Kuo-feng

We have learnt with a great and profound shock of the sad news of the passing away of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

On behalf of the Secretary-General of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party, Government, people of the Somali Democratic Republic and on my own behalf, I wish to extend to Your Excellencies and through you to the people of China our deep condolences and heartfelt sorrow on this great loss.

Please convey our deep condolences also to the family and relatives of the late Comrade Chu Teh.

Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre  
Secretary-General of the Somali  
Socialist Revolutionary Party and  
President of the Somali  
Democratic Republic



## Message From President Ahidjo

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

Peking

I have learnt with sorrow of the death of Marshal Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. At this sad moment, I beg you to accept and convey to the bereaved family and the Chinese people my deepest condolences.

El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo  
President of the United Republic  
of Cameroon

Yaounde, July 7, 1976

## Message From President Tito

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

Peking

At the death of Marshal Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, eminent army commander, statesman and revolutionary, may I convey to you and to the friendly people of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in my own name, the expressions of my most sincere condolences. Marshal Chu Teh dedicated his whole life to the revolutionary struggle for the well-being of the Chinese people, contributing also to the struggle of the peoples of the world for independence, peace and progress. His name and his deeds will remain in the lasting memory of the peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Josip Broz Tito

Belgrade, July 8, 1976

## Message From Queen Margrethe

The Standing Committee of the 4th National  
People's Congress of the People's Republic  
of China,

Peking

At the death of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the 4th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, I wish to express to the Standing Committee my sincere sympathy on the occasion of the loss suffered by the People's Republic of China.

Margrethe R.

Copenhagen, July 7, 1976

July 23, 1976

## Message From President Urho Kekkonen

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

Peking

On the passing away of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and a most outstanding leader of the People's Liberation Army, I wish to express my most sincere condolences. On this time of mourning, I also wish to present to the family of His Excellency my deepest sympathy.

Urho Kekkonen

President of the Republic  
of Finland

Helsinki, July 7, 1976

## Message From King Olav V

The Standing Committee of the National  
People's Congress,

Peking

Please accept the expression of my sincere condolences on the demise of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Olav R.

Oslo, July 7, 1976

## Message From Prince Regent Bertil

The Standing Committee of the National  
People's Congress,

Peking

Deeply moved by the news of the passing away of the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Mr. Chu Teh, I express my feelings of sincere sympathy and profound regret.

Bertil

Prince Regent of Sweden

Stockholm, July 7, 1976

## Message From Prime Minister Nouria

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

Peking

It is with sorrow that I have just learnt of the news of the passing away of Chu Teh, Chairman of the

Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. On the distressing occasion, I extend to Your Excellency, the Chinese Government, the National People's Congress of China and the bereaved family my most heartfelt condolences and deep sympathy.

Hedi Nouria  
Prime Minister of the Republic  
of Tunisia  
Tunis, July 7, 1976

### Message From President Ford

His Excellency Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State Council,

Peking

Dear Mr. Premier:

On behalf of the Government of the United States, I wish to express my condolences on the death of Chu Teh, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, a man who played a major role in the history of modern China. I recall our meeting in Peking last year and ask that you convey my sympathies to his family.

Sincerely  
Gerald R. Ford  
July 7, 1976

### Message From Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew

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

Peking

It is with deep regret I learnt of the death of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. With his death the People's Republic of China has lost a great and respected leader. On behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of Singapore and on my own behalf, may I send our deepest sympathy. Please also convey our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

Lee Kuan Yew  
Prime Minister of the Republic  
of Singapore  
Singapore, July 7, 1976

### Message From President Vieira

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

Peking

The Chinese people have lost one of their best sons Comrade Chu Teh who throughout his life never spared any effort or sacrifice in resolutely defending the interest of the Chinese working class. At this sad moment, I, on behalf of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the people of Guinea-Bissau and myself, extend to you, and through you, to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the bereaved family, our most profound condolences and sympathy.

Joao Bernardo Vieira  
Commissioner of State for Armed  
Forces and President of the Na-  
tional People's Assembly of  
Guinea-Bissau

Bissau, July 7, 1976

### Message From President Kenzo Kono

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

I have learnt with deep grief of the obituary notice on the passing away of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. I hereby express my condolences.

Kenzo Kono  
President of House of Councillors  
of Japan

July 7, 1976

### Message From Speaker Shigesaburo Maeo

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

Deeply grieved to learn of the obituary notice on the passing away of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, I hereby express my profound condolences and beg you to convey my condolences to the family of the deceased.

Shigesaburo Maeo  
Speaker of House of Representa-  
tives of Japan

July 7, 1976

### Message From Presidium of Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress,

Peking

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. conveys to you and all the Chinese people

profound condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and a glorious veteran fighter of the Chinese revolution.

The Soviet people will always retain in their hearts the memory of Comrade Chu Teh, the outstanding revolutionary, internationalist, legendary army leader and champion of the liberation of China.

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

The Presidium of the Supreme  
Soviet of the U.S.S.R.  
Kremlin, Moscow, July 7, 1976

## Message From Presidium of Mongolian Great People's Hural

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

We hereby express our deep condolences on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The Presidium of the Great  
People's Hural of the People's  
Republic of Mongolia

## Message From Shahanshah Pahlavi

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

Peking

I am deeply moved by the news of the passing away of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China who under Your Excellency's distinguished leadership played a prominent role in the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

In these sad circumstances, I would like to convey to Your Excellency as well as to the Government and the people of the People's Republic of China the expression of my sincere sympathy and condolence.

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi  
July 8, 1976

## Message From Chairman Robaya

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

Peking

July 23, 1976

With deep sorrow and sadness we have received the news of the passing away of Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Wish you to accept my personal, the Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen condolences on the big loss. We share with the friendly people of China their grief on the passing away of Comrade Chu Teh.

Salem Robaya Ali

Chairman of the Presidential Council  
of the People's Democratic Republic  
of Yemen

Aden, July 8, 1976

## Message From Chairman Hamdi

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung,  
Peking

With great sorrow, I convey to Your Excellency and the friendly Chinese people the condolences of the Chairman of the Command Council, the Government and the people of the Yemen Arab Republic on the passing away of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and express to Your Excellency and the friendly people of your country our wish to share with you the sorrow of this grievous misfortune.

With highest consideration,

Lieutenant Colonel Ibrahim  
Mohamed Hamdi

Chairman of the Command Council  
and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Armed Forces of the  
Yemen Arab Republic

Sanaa, July 8, 1976

## Message From President Stevens

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

Peking,

People's Republic of China

I have been deeply moved by the news of the demise of one of your nation's greatest military heroes Comrade Chu Teh. His death is an irreparable loss. It can be said that the Red Army has lost a father. This history of the Chinese people will remember this great proletarian revolutionary as the soldier who spearheaded that epic march 41 years ago. Excellency, please

convey my heartfelt sympathy and that of the Government and people of the Republic of Sierra Leone to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the bereaved family and the Chinese people.

Siaka Stevens  
President of the Republic of  
Sierra Leone

Freetown, July 8, 1976

### Message From President Masie

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung,  
Peking,  
People's Republic of China

Grieved to learn of the sad news of the death of Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the great friendly country. In the name of our people, the National United Workers' Party, the Revolutionary People's Government and in my own name, I extend to Your Excellency, the great Chinese people, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the bereaved family, the deepest and most sorrowful condolences on the death of one of your most outstanding comrades-in-arms in the great Chinese revolution.

Masie Nguema Biyogo Nogue Ndong  
President of the Central Committee  
of the National United Workers' Party  
and Life President of the Republic of  
Equatorial Guinea

Bata, Rio Muni, July 8, 1976

### Message From Head of State Malloum

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

It is a great sorrow in Chad to learn of the news of the death of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. I wish to extend to Your Excellency, in my own name and on behalf of the Supreme Military Council, the Provisional Government and the entire people of Chad, our most profound condolences. Please convey our deepest condolences to the family of the illustrious deceased who dedicated all his life to the liberation and construction of his great and beautiful country — People's China.

With highest consideration,

General Felix Malloum  
President of the Supreme Military  
Council and Head of State of Chad

N'Djamena, July 8, 1976

### Message From President Micombero

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

Peking

Your Excellency:

We learnt with profound sorrow of the sad news of the death of Marshal Chu Teh, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The passing away of the great statesman and revolutionary fighter Chu Teh is an immense loss not only to the Party and people's army which have directly benefited from his experience in leading the state affairs, but also to the Chinese people. He will be remembered for ever for his imperishable exploits in the building and development of the whole nation. With sincere sorrow, the Burundi people, the Party of Unity and National Progress, the Government and I myself, extend to Your Excellency, the entire Chinese people and the bereaved family our deepest condolences.

With high consideration,

Lieutenant General  
Michel Micombero

General Secretary of the Party of  
Unity and National Progress,  
President and Head of Government  
of the Republic of Burundi

Bujumbura, July 8, 1976

### Message From President Daddah

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

Peking

With deepest grief, I learnt of the demise of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. On behalf of the Mauritanian people, Party and Government, and in my own name, I express to Your Excellency and through you to the Chinese people, Party and Government my most sorrowful condolences. I share your grief at the death of this outstanding statesman, who, together with Chairman Mao Tsetung, devoted all his strength to the indestructible

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friendship between our two peoples forged in the common struggle for liberation, peace and progress.

With highest consideration,

Moktar Ould Daddah  
President of the Islamic Republic  
of Mauritania

Nouakchott, July 8, 1976

### Message From President Marcos

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,  
Premier of the State Council,  
Peking

It was with the most profound regret that Mrs. Marcos and I learnt of the sudden passing of Chairman Chu Teh. We had the distinct honour of meeting him during our visit to China last year and we were most impressed with the warm cordiality with which he received us.

We are only well aware of the fact that late Chairman Chu has devoted most of his life for the welfare of his country and people. His indomitable courage and patriotism during the critical years of the Chinese revolution will long be remembered.

As a close associate of Your Excellency, his demise must be of a grievous personal loss. Permit me therefore, on behalf of the Filipino people, Mrs. Marcos and on my own, to convey to you and through you, to the people of your great country, our most sincere condolence and sympathy on the demise of Chairman Chu Teh.

Ferdinand E. Marcos  
President of the Philippines  
Manila, July 8, 1976

### Message From President Ratsiraka

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

Peking

The Malagasy people and their Vanguard of Revolution, the Supreme Council of Revolution, the Government and I myself learnt with profound emotion and sorrow of the demise of Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. On this sad occasion, we wish to express to you, your Government, the Chinese people and their Communist Party our sincere condolences and beg you to convey to the bereaved family our most sincere sympathies.

With high consideration,

Didier Ratsiraka  
President of the Democratic Republic  
of Madagascar

Tananarive, July 8, 1976

July 23, 1976

### Message From President Scheel

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China has received from President of the Federal Republic of Germany Walter Scheel a message of condolence. The message reads:

On behalf of the German people and myself, I extend to you and the Chinese people deep condolences on the death of Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. With the death of Mr. Chu Teh, your country has lost an important person who had become a symbol of the history of the People's Republic of China in his lifetime.

### Message From Prime Minister Mintoff

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

On the demise of Chu Teh, the great revolutionary fighter of the Chinese people and one of the distinguished leaders of the Party, I extend on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government and people of Malta, sincere condolences to Your Excellency, the Government and people of the People's Republic of China, the family and relatives of Chu Teh.

Dom Mintoff,  
Prime Minister of the Republic  
of Malta  
Malta, July 8, 1976

### Message From Prime Minister Seni Pramoj

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

Peking

I have learnt with profound grief of the sad news of the demise of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

On behalf of His Majesty's Government and Thai people as well as of my own I wish to express our deepest sympathy and sincere condolences to the Government and people of the People's Republic of China as well as the bereaved family.

M.R. Seni Pramoj  
Prime Minister of Thailand

### Message From Prime Minister Muldoon

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,  
Premier of the State Council

I was saddened to learn of the death on 6 July of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the

National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. We in New Zealand offer our deepest sympathy to you and the Chinese people in the loss of a much respected colleague and leader.

Chu Teh's many years of tireless dedication to the advancement of his country and the progress of its people will take their place in the annals of history.

R.D. Muldoon

July 8, 1976

## Message From Acting President Camara

Hassan Musa Camara, Acting President of the Republic of the Gambia, sent a message on July 8 to Chairman Mao Tsetung expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The message says: It is with deep regret that we learnt of the death of one of China's greatest military heroes Chu Teh. On this moment of great loss for the people of China, the Government and people of the Gambia join me in sending our heartfelt condolences for the irreparable loss of this revolutionary warrior. He will be remembered.

## Messages From President Lamizana

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

Peking

The people and Government of Upper Volta feel sad to learn of the death of Marshal Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. In their name and in my own name I extend to you our most profound and sad condolences. I beg you to convey to the Chinese people, the Party and Government our most profound and sincere sympathies.

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

Lieutenant General El Hadj Aboubakar  
Sangoule Lamizana

President of the Republic of  
Upper Volta

Ouagadougou, July 8, 1976

His Excellency Yao Lien-wei,  
Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee  
of the National People's Congress of the  
People's Republic of China,

Peking

On the occasion of the death of Marshal Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, I, in the name of the people and Government of Upper Volta and in my own name, extend

to you our sincere condolences. I beg you to convey to the family of the illustrious deceased our profound sympathies.

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

Lieutenant General El Hadj Aboubakar  
Sangoule Lamizana

President of the Republic of  
Upper Volta

Ouagadougou, July 8, 1976

## Message From President Kirchsclaeger

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

Peking

On the occasion of the death of Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, please accept the profound condolences of the Austrian people and of my own.

Rudolf Kirchsclaeger

President of the Republic of  
Austria

Vienna, July 8, 1976

## Message From President Leone

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

Peking

I am deeply grieved at the death of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and one of the most prestigious founders of New China. At this moment when China is in greatest sorrow, I wish to express deepest condolences on behalf of the Italian people and of myself.

Giovanni Leone

President of the Republic of Italy

July 8, 1976

## Message From Prime Minister Moro

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

Peking

I am deeply grieved at the passing away of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Com-

mittee of the National People's Congress. At this most sorrowful moment, Mr. Premier, please accept my profound condolences in the name of the Italian Government and in my own name.

Aldo Moro  
Prime Minister of the Republic  
of Italy  
July 8, 1976

### Message From President Gnaegi

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

Peking

The Swiss Federal Council learnt with grief of the death of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. In the name of the Swiss Federal Council, I wish to express to you deep sympathy for the great loss suffered by the People's Republic of China.

Rudolf Gnaegi  
President of the Swiss Confederation  
Berne, July 8, 1976

### Message From President Ahmed

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

Peking

The Government and people of India join me in conveying our heartfelt condolences on the demise of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Please convey our sympathies to the bereaved family and the Chinese people.

Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed  
President of the Republic of India

### Message From Prime Minister U Sein Win

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

Peking

I am deeply grieved to learn of the sudden demise of His Excellency Marshal Chu Teh. The Government

July 23, 1976

and the people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma join me in tendering our heartfelt condolences to the Government and people of the People's Republic of China and to the bereaved family.

U Sein Win  
Prime Minister of the Socialist  
Republic of the Union of  
Burma  
July 8, 1976

### Message From Prime Minister Fernandez

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

Peking

Please, Your Excellency, accept my deep condolences on the passing away of Marshal Chu Teh, one of the great figures in the Chinese revolution and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Highest consideration,

Lieutenant-General  
Jorge Fernandez Maldonado  
Prime Minister and Minister of War  
of the Republic of Peru  
Lima, July 8, 1976

### Message From President Gligorov

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

Peking,

China

Permit me to convey to you, on behalf of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in my own name, expressions of the most profound condolences upon the death of the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, Marshal Chu Teh. With the decease of Comrade Chu Teh the Chinese people have lost one of their most outstanding sons, the glorious warrior and statesman who devoted his whole life to the freedom of the Chinese nation and the Chinese working people and to the construction of socialism in the People's Republic of China.

Kiro Gligorov  
President of the Assembly of  
the Socialist Federal Republic of  
Yugoslavia

Belgrade, July 8, 1976

## Message From President Ismail

Abdul Fattah Ismail, President of the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, sent a message on July 8 to express condolences on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

The message reads: "We have learnt with great sorrow of the passing away of Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. In the name of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, I express my condolences on this grievous incident of yours. We share the sorrow with the great Chinese people."

## Message From President Mokaddem

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

Peking

On the occasion of the death of Marshal Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, I extend to you, the Standing Committee of the Congress and the family of the great deceased, my sincere and very sad condolences.

Highest consideration,

Dr. Sadok Mokaddem  
President of the Tunisian  
National Assembly  
Bardo, July 8, 1976

## Message From President Barrios

Gonzalo Barrios, President of the Congress of Venezuela, on July 8 sent a message on behalf of the Congress and people of Venezuela, expressing deep condolences on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

The message says: "With his brilliant records in the political and military spheres, Marshal Chu Teh occupies a prominent place in the modern history of your great nation and has contributed to the promotion and consolidation of the peaceful relations between the peoples."

## Message From Presidential Council of Hungarian People's Republic

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

Peking

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic expresses its condolences on the occasion of

the demise of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

Presidential Council of Hungarian  
People's Republic

Budapest, July 8, 1976

## Message From the Presidium of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia

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

Peking

On behalf of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, we express sincere condolences on the death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China—a famous leader who performed meritorious deeds in the founding of the People's Republic of China. Please convey our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

The Presidium of the Federal  
Assembly  
of the Socialist Republic  
of Czechoslovakia

Prague, July 8, 1976

## Message From Head of State Traore

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

Peking

I have learnt with profound sorrow of the passing away of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, who has been loved by all. This great fighter of proletarian revolution made merits for the Chinese nation. His death has grieved not only the entire Chinese people but also the progressive peoples of the world. The people, the Military Committee of National Liberation and the Government of Mali and I myself wish to address our deep condolences to you and the people, Party and Government of China as well as the family of the great deceased.

Highest consideration,

Colonel Moussa Traore  
President of the Military Committee  
of National Liberation and President  
of the Government and Head of  
State of Mali

Koulouba, July 8, 1976

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## Message From King Birendra

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung

We are deeply grieved to learn of the sad demise of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. We on behalf of the Government and people of Nepal and on our own express to Your Excellency and the Government and people of China our heartfelt condolences at this irreparable national loss of China. We in Nepal recall with appreciation the contribution the late Chu Teh made for the further development of the friendly and good-neighbourly relations which subsist between Nepal and China. Please convey our sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

Birendra R.

July 9, 1976

## Message From President Nyerere

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

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

I have learnt with sorrow of the tragic news of the passing away of Comrade Chu Teh.

Comrade Chu Teh was a selfless and dedicated proletarian of the Chinese people whose contribution to the cause of building and defending socialism will long be remembered by his compatriots and also emulated by those the world over who are engaged in building socialism in their own countries.

In mourning his death, Tanzanians join their comrades in the People's Republic of China in rededicating themselves to further the socialist revolution for which Comrade Chu Teh devoted his entire life.

Please convey on behalf of TANU and Afro-Shirazi Party, the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania and on my own behalf sincere condolences to the family of the bereaved and to the Party and the Chinese people.

Julius K. Nyerere

President of the United Republic  
of Tanzania

Dar-es-Salaam, July 9, 1976

## Message From President Eyadema

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

It is with great sorrow that the Togolese people and Government and I myself have learnt of the death of

July 23, 1976

Marshal Chu Teh, forerunner of the valiant and celebrated Red Army and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. We wish to convey our most sincere condolences to the friendly Chinese people.

General Gnassingbe Eyadema

President of the Republic of Togo

Lome, July 9, 1976

## Message From King Hassan II

His Excellency Mr. Mao Tsetung,

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

Peking

It is with sorrow that we have just learnt of the sudden death of one of your most intimate comrades-in-arms, His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. At this moment of sorrow, I, in my own name and on behalf of our Government and people, extend to you, Mr. Chairman, our sincere condolences and deep sympathy.

Highest consideration,

Moulay Hassan II

King of Morocco

Rabat, July 9, 1976

## Message From President Makarios

His Excellency Mao Tsetung,

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

Peking

It was with deep sorrow that we heard of the death of Mr. Chu Teh, a great son of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of the people of Cyprus, my government and myself I convey to you, his family and the people of the People's Republic of China our deep condolences for this grave bereavement.

Archbishop Makarios

President of the Republic of Cyprus

Nicosia, July 9, 1976

## Message From Supreme Head of State Petra

Madame Soong Ching Ling,

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

Peking

Please accept our sympathies and sincere condolences on the demise of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman

of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. May I, through you, extend our sincere condolences to the members of his bereaved family.

Tuanku Yahya Petra  
Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ibrahim  
Yang Di Pertuan Agong Malaysia  
Kuala Lumpur, July 9, 1976

### Message From Prime Minister Onn

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

Peking

It is with regret that I learn of the demise of His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of the Government and people of Malaysia, I wish to convey our heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathies to his bereaved family, the Government and people of the People's Republic of China.

Datuk Hussein Onn  
Prime Minister of Malaysia  
Kuala Lumpur, July 9, 1976

### Message From President Sayem

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

Peking

Excellency, we have been deeply grieved to learn about the death of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. In him China has lost one of her outstanding leaders who made a great contribution to the building up of his country.

On behalf of the Government and the people of Bangladesh, I wish to extend to Your Excellency our heartfelt condolences.

Abu Sadat Mohammed Sayem  
President of the People's Republic  
of Bangladesh  
Dacca, July 9, 1976

### Message From King Bhumibol

King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand in a message on July 9 expressed profound condolences on the

death of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

It is with deepest regret that the Queen and I learnt of the sad passing away of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. We wish to express to you our profound condolences and heartfelt sympathy for the loss sustained by the people of the People's Republic of China.

### Message From President Perez

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

Peking

On behalf of the people of Venezuela, the National Government and in my own name, I comply with the grievous duty of expressing my sincere condolences to you on the death of His Excellency Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. I make this occasion propitious for expressing my wishes for your well-being and for the peace and all-round progress of the Chinese people.

Carlos Andres Perez  
President of the Republic of  
Venezuela  
Caracas, July 9, 1976

### Message From Chairman U Thein Swe Myint

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

Peking

I am deeply grieved to learn of the death of His Excellency Marshal Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of the Pyithu Hluttaw [People's Congress] of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, I extend to Your Excellency and to the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, our profound sympathies and heartfelt condolences.

Thein Swe Myint  
Alternate Chairman of the Pyithu  
Hluttaw of Burma  
July 8, 1976

## Message From President Aziz Sall

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

I have learnt with great sorrow of the death of Marshal Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and one of Chairman Mao Tsetung's marvellous companions since the early days. On behalf of the National Assembly and in my own name, I wish to extend to you our deepest condolences.

With the highest and friendly respects,

Abdoul Aziz Sall  
President of the National Assembly  
Nouakchott, July 8, 1976

## Message From Chairman Stoph

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

We hereby convey our sincere condolences to you and the Chinese people on the death of Chu Teh,

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

As an immensely esteemed army leader and upright revolutionary, Chu Teh had made immortal deeds in the liberation struggle of the Chinese people!

Willi Stoph  
Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic

## Message From Polish Council of State

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

The Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland extends sincere condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. An outstanding fighter for the cause of freedom and independence of the Chinese people passed away. Chairman Chu Teh enjoys enormous respect in Polish society. Please convey our profound sympathy to the family of the deceased!

The Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland

(To be continued.)

# Comrade Chu Teh's Passing Deeply Mourned

## Letter From Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party Of Indonesia

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,  
Peking

Dear Comrades:

We learnt with profound sorrow of the death on July 6 of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Comrade Chu Teh was a fine member of the Communist Party of China, a great proletarian fighter and proletarian revolutionary and one of the outstanding leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, the state and the army. His life was one of fighting for communism, one of persevering in the continued revolution.

Boundlessly loyal to the Party and the people, he fought heroically for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the victory of the cause of the Chinese people's liberation and the cause of communism, and selflessly dedicated all his life to this glorious cause. Under Chairman Mao's leadership, Comrade Chu Teh performed immortal services for the people and the Party. He played an important role in the building and development of the invincible people's army and in the building and expansion of the revolutionary bases. Comrade Chu Teh made indelible contributions to the overthrow of the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the victory of the new-democratic revolution, the establishment of the revolutionary political power, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the efforts to win victories for the socialist revolution and construction.

The Indonesian Communist Party and revolutionary people respect Comrade Chu Teh and deeply feel, as the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people do, that the death of Comrade Chu Teh is an extremely

big loss. We will certainly, together with you, turn our grief into strength.

In the name of the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people, we extend to the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people and the family of Comrade Chu Teh our deepest condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh. His indomitable fighting spirit, his boundless loyalty to the Party, the people and the cause of revolution will remain for ever a brilliant example for the Indonesian Communists and people in their revolutionary struggle for complete national liberation and socialism in Indonesia.

Eternal glory to Comrade Chu Teh, a great, honourable proletarian revolutionary!

(Signed) Jusuf Adjitorop

Head of the Delegation of the Central  
Committee of the Communist  
Party of Indonesia  
July 7, 1976

## Message From Leaders of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany

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

Peking

Respected Comrades:

On learning of the death of Comrade Chu Teh, we extend to you and, through you, to the whole Chinese people our deepest condolences.

The exploits of Comrade Chu Teh as Commander-in-Chief of the glorious People's Liberation Army in the struggle for the liberation of China from the imperialist and feudal shackles and his exploits in the cause of building socialist New China will go down in the annals of history. Fighting in the ranks of the Chinese Communist Party for more than 50 years, he consistently adhered to Marxism, Leninism and the proletarian line of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He firmly relied on the masses of the people and safeguarded the dictatorship of the proletariat in the struggle for liberation and in the cause of socialist construction. Comrade Chu Teh was a great revolutionary fighter and a comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao Tsetung. In our struggle for an independent, unified and socialist Germany, he will always be our example.

Christian Semler, Karl Heinz Hutter,  
Juergen Horlemann and  
Werner Heuler

The Standing Committee  
of the Political Bureau of the Central  
Committee of the Communist  
Party of Germany

## Message From Central Committee of Communist League of West Germany

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

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,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

The Communist League of West Germany extends to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Party as a whole and the entire Chinese people its condolences on the passing away of Comrade Chu Teh. We are deeply grieved over the death of Comrade Chu Teh, great proletarian revolutionary, revolutionary military leader, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the 4th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. For decades he had devoted himself to the Chinese revolution and the cause of communism. He was a great revolutionary fighter of the Chinese people, a fine member of the Communist Party of China, a staunch fighter against revisionism, and an outstanding leader of the Party and the state. He won the respect and love of the whole Party, the whole army and the entire people of China and of all revolutionaries of the world for unwaveringly following and carrying out Chairman Mao Tsetung's proletarian line during the new-democratic revolution, in building and developing an invincible people's army, in socialist revolution and in New China's socialist construction, and for defending Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought in the struggles between the two lines. As a leader of the Party and the state, Comrade Chu Teh had fought the internal and external class enemies of socialist China to the last moment of his life. On January 17, 1975, he was elected by the 4th National People's Congress Chairman of its Standing Committee. That National People's Congress adopted the new Constitution of the People's Republic of China, which gives expression to the determination of the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, to carry through to the end the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The life of Comrade Chu Teh and his meritorious deeds in serving the interests of the people and the

cause of communism as well as the struggle waged by the entire Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party brilliantly testified to the lines written by Comrade Mao Tsetung:

"Nothing is hard in this world  
If you dare to scale the heights."

Hans-Gerhart Schmieder  
Secretary of the Central Committee  
of the Communist League  
of West Germany

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

The Central Committee of the Communist Party  
of China,

Comrade Mao Tsetung,  
Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee,

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,  
First Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central  
Committee,

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

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

Dear Comrades:

The Portuguese Communists learnt with utmost sorrow of the death of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. Comrade Chu Teh's exploits will always be engraved in the mind of the Communists of the whole world. The passing away of Comrade Chu Teh is an inestimable loss to the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese army and the Chinese people. It is also an inestimable loss to the cause of opposing hegemonism and to the Communists the world over. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist) extends to you its profoundest condolences.

Eduino Vilar  
The Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of Portugal  
(Marxist-Leninist)

July 23, 1976

### Message From Chairman Klonsky of U.S. October League (M-L)

Chairman Mao Tsetung,  
First Vice-Chairman Hua Kuo-feng,  
Peking,  
The People's Republic of China

Dear Comrades:

Deeply grieved to learn of the death of Comrade Chu Teh, a great revolutionary fighter and Communist. Till the end of his days he served the people wholeheartedly.

As Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, he worked to consolidate the dictatorship of the working class and oppose all schemes aimed at restoring capitalism. Alongside Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, Chu Teh was a builder of the great People's Liberation Army. He never forgot class struggle and stood staunchly against imperialism, social-imperialism and for unity of the peoples of the world against them.

Chu Teh's love for the labouring people was displayed in his deeds. His life and struggle is an inspiration to us. He came from the oppressed peasants. Thousands of new heroes will rise to take up his post. His spirit will shine on in the struggles of the people for national liberation and socialism. To the Communist Party of China and to the entire Chinese people our condolences on his heavy loss.

Michael Klonsky  
Chairman of the Central Committee  
of the October League  
(Marxist-Leninist)  
Chicago, July 7, 1976

### Message From Central Committee of Thai Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of  
China

Dear Comrades:

We have learnt with utmost grief the news of the death of Comrade Chu Teh, a great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people. We, on behalf of all the Party members and the entire Thai revolutionary people, extend to the Central Committee of the Chinese

Communist Party and the Chinese people and, through you, to the bereaved family our deep condolences.

Comrade Chu Teh devoted himself consistently and resolutely to the cause of struggle for communism. Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Comrade Chu Teh, loyal to the Party and people, made great contributions to the building and development of the great Chinese People's Liberation Army, the victory of China's new-democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

During his life of glorious fighting, Comrade Chu Teh made great contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people and the revolutionary cause of the people the world over. His death is a great loss not only to the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, but also to the revolutionary people of the whole world including our Thai people.

Comrade Chu Teh's revolutionary spirit and his noble revolutionary quality of dedication to the cause of the proletarian revolution will always be a model for the proletarian revolutionaries and will live in our hearts for ever.

The Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of Thailand

Thailand, July 8, 1976

### Message From Central Committee of Malayan Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of  
China

Dear Comrades:

Shocked to learn of the unfortunate death of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, we extend to you, and through you, to the bereaved family our deepest condolences.

Comrade Chu Teh was a great revolutionary fighter and proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people and one of the outstanding leaders of the Chinese Party, state and army. Under Chairman Mao's wise leadership, Comrade Chu Teh, over the past decades fought heroically and performed immortal services for the victory of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

The passing away of Comrade Chu Teh is a great loss not only to the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people but also to our Party and people.

Comrade Chu Teh dedicated all his life to the cause of liberation of the Chinese people and the great cause of communism. His proletarian revolutionary spirit and noble revolutionary qualities will always remain worthy of our learning.

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

The Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of Malaya

July 8, 1976

### Message From Political Bureau of French Revolutionary Communist Party (M-L)

The Political Bureau of the Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of France on July 6 sent a message to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, expressing sincere condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

The message said: "With the death of Comrade Chu Teh, a great Communist passed away. All his life had been dedicated to the struggle for the emancipation of the Chinese people and for socialist revolution and construction in China. He joined the ranks of the Chinese Communist Party in Europe and then dedicated all his knowledge, all his devotion and all his life to the service of the Chinese people." "As Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party," the message added, "Comrade Chu Teh always remained loyal to the revolutionary line formulated by Chairman Mao Tsetung."

It continued: "The example of the revolutionary life of Comrade Chu Teh will live for ever in the hearts and memory of all militant Marxist-Leninists of the world. Of course we know that it is in the first place the Chinese people who will follow his example by continuing socialist construction in China and by frustrating all attempts of the revisionists to restore the bourgeois power."

The message said in conclusion: "Today, together with the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party, we are grieved at the death of Comrade Chu Teh. We will turn our grief into strength to develop the revolutionary struggle."

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

Fosco Dinucci, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist), on July 6 sent a message on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party to Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing deep condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

The message said: The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) expresses deep condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist

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

It continued: Comrade Chu Teh was a great revolutionary leader. He dedicated his life to the Party, the people's army and the Chinese people. Together with Comrade Mao Tsetung as main figures of the world famous Long March, he led decisive battles which enabled the revolution to win victory. Comrade Chu Teh unswervingly implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and waged resolute struggles against Right and "Left" deviationist tendencies. He made consistent efforts in building socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The message concluded: The life of Comrade Chu Teh was an example of continuing the uninterrupted revolution for the Chinese Communists, working class and broad masses of people to follow. The life of Comrade Chu Teh was also an example for the Communists and all revolutionary forces of the world in strengthening the struggle against the hegemony and policies of war of the two superpowers and fighting for national independence and the cause of revolution.

### **Message From General Secretary Calo of the Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy**

Vincenzo Calo, General Secretary of the Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy, on July 7 sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing deep condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

The message said: With deep grief we learnt of the death of Comrade Chu Teh. We extend to you our deep condolences. Comrade Chu Teh dedicated all his long life to the cause of the Chinese proletariat and masses. He was a brilliant example of a communist fighter and great proletarian revolutionary leader. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Comrade Chu Teh all along set for all revolutionaries the world over a brilliant example of a communist leader in all the posts he assumed in the revolutionary wars — from the Chingkang Mountains to the historic cause of the Long March, from the founding of the People's Republic of China to the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and from the strengthening of the unity of all international forces in the struggle against hegemonism of the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism and U.S. imperialism, to the great mass movement of repulsing the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, an attempt represented by Teng Hsiao-ping.

The message said in conclusion: The example of Comrade Chu Teh throughout his life will live for ever in the memory of the people and revolutionaries of the world.

July 23, 1976

### **Letter From Political Bureau of Communist League of Luxemburg**

Charles Doerner, Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Communist League of Luxemburg, on July 7 sent a message on behalf of the bureau to Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing deep condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

The letter said: We are deeply grieved to learn of the death of Comrade Chu Teh, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress.

It went on to say: Comrade Chu Teh was an outstanding proletarian revolutionary and an untiring fighter for the cause of national liberation and socialist revolution, and for the realization and final victory of communism.

It continued: Comrade Chu Teh was closely linked with the masses of the people, loyally devoted to them and shared their weal and woe. He worked hard and led a simple life. He always fought selflessly and staunchly to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the firm conviction that only Chairman Mao's revolutionary line could save China.

The letter added: The death of Comrade Chu Teh is a great loss to the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people and the entire progressive mankind; we are convinced that the Communist Party of China and the entire Chinese people will turn grief into strength, carry on the class struggle and the struggle against the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, restrict bourgeois right and further reinforce the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The letter said in conclusion: The Communist League of Luxemburg extends deep condolences to the Communist Party of China and the entire Chinese people, and will take the noble proletarian virtue of Comrade Chu Teh as its example in the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and reaction.

### **Message From Chairman Aust of Communist Party of Germany (M-L)**

Comrade Mao Tsetung,

Chairman of 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

We extend deep condolences to the Communist Party of China, the state leaders and people of China on the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

The passing away of Comrade Chu Teh is a big loss to the Chinese Communist Party, state and people, to the Communists and proletariat the world over, and to the fighting peoples of various countries.

Comrade Chu Teh selflessly dedicated his whole fighting life to the cause of the proletarian revolution and communism. In the half a century after he joined the Communist Party of China, he was unwaveringly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and invariably adhered to Chairman Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line in the struggle against "Left" and Right opportunism of all sorts.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army, in the years of the Chinese people's revolutionary war for freedom, he made contributions to the safeguarding of the honour of the Chinese people's revolutionary armed forces with his brilliant, far-sighted leadership and revolutionary heroism founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. This honour has gone far beyond the territorial borders of China and is encouraging the proletarians throughout the world fighting for liberation.

In the decades of his participation in the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and state, Comrade Chu Teh likewise rendered a series of great services in the struggle for building a socialist New China, in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in continuing the socialist revolution, in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in the struggle against Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping, persons in power taking the capitalist road.

Though advanced in years, Comrade Chu Teh lived a plain and hard life till the last moment. In serving the people, he never feared sacrifices, difficulties and sickness.

Dozens of years ago, Comrade Chu Teh came and studied in Germany and here he joined the Communist Party of China. The German people, like the fraternal Chinese people, love and respect Comrade Chu Teh, and likewise feel deeply grieved at his death.

Comrade Chu Teh will live for ever in your memory. He will also live for ever in the memory of the German working class and its communist fighters. His life and example will for ever encourage us in the fight for socialist revolution, for the national liberation of our people, and for the realization of a united, independent, socialist Germany.

Eternal glory to Comrade Chu Teh!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Ernst Aust

Chairman of the Central Committee  
of the Communist Party of Germany  
(Marxist-Leninist)

## Letter From Secretariat of Organization Of Communists of Italy (M-L)

The Secretariat of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Organization of the Communists of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) sent a letter on July 6 to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Chu Teh's family, expressing condolences on the death of Comrade Chu Teh.

The letter said: The passing away of Comrade Chu Teh grieves all Marxist-Leninists, revolutionaries and the broad masses of the labouring people in our country and in the whole world.

It continued: Comrade Chu Teh's life of struggle and service as leader of the Chinese Party, army and state, made him an outstanding revolutionary fighter of the cause of communism and the cause of the Chinese people's liberation. Guided by Chairman Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line, Comrade Chu Teh made great, indelible contributions to the building and development of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, to the establishment of the revolutionary bases, to the overthrow of the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, to the victory of the new-democratic revolution, to the building of socialism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

The letter said in conclusion: We will follow the example of Comrade Chu Teh and learn from his spirit of being always loyal to the Party and the people.

## Message From Central Leadership Of Communist Workers' Union of Germany

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of  
China,

Peking

Our Organization is much grieved at the death of Comrade Chu Teh, a well-known leader of the Chinese liberation war and socialist construction. We are convinced that you will consistently continue to adhere to Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line so as to make up your loss in the death of this experienced Communist.

The Central Leadership of the  
Communist Workers' Union of  
Germany

July 8, 1976

(To be continued.)