

unist Party of China, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, passed away after a long illness. I extend, to the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the fraternal Chinese people, and the bereaved family of Comrade Chou En-lai, my profound condolences.

Comrade Chou En-lai was a tested and outstanding leader of the Party and state of China and a distinguished proletarian revolutionary. Under the wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Comrade Chou En-lai devoted his whole life to win the victory of the revolution of the Chinese people, to build China into a modernized socialist power, to crush the revisionists' scheme of restoring capitalism, to strengthen the proletarian dictatorship in China and to promote the cause of the international communist movement.

Comrade Chou En-lai made special contributions to the strengthening of the militant friendship and solidarity between Korea and China which was personally created and nurtured by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people. He was a close comrade-in-arms of the Korean people.

Though Comrade Chou En-lai passed away, the immortal feats performed by him will exist for ever.

Kim Il

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

Pyongyang, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Prime Minister den Uyl of The Netherlands

His Excellency Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

Please accept, on behalf of the Government and people of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, my most sincere condolences on the demise of His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai. We share the profound grief and sorrow of the Chinese people at the loss of this outstand-

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ing and gifted leader who dedicated his entire life to the service of his country.

J.M. den Uyl

Prime Minister of the Kingdom of the
Netherlands

The Hague, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Belgian Prime Minister Tindemans

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

Peking

I have learnt with great sorrow the news of the death of Premier Chou En-lai. I had had the opportunity to be accorded a warm reception by him and to appreciate personally his vast understanding. China loses in him a statesman of exceptional stature. I extend to you, in the name of the Belgian Government, my profound condolences.

Leo Tindemans

Belgian Prime Minister

Brussels, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Finnish Prime Minister Miettunen

His Excellency Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

On behalf of the Finnish Government, I wish to express to you, Mr. Chairman, my deeply felt condolences in the great bereavement fallen upon the Chinese nation through the passing away of Premier Chou En-lai, highly esteemed statesman and great patriot.

Martti Miettunen

Prime Minister of the Republic of
Finland

Helsinki, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Spanish Premier Carlos Arias

His Excellency Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China,

Peking

On behalf of the Spanish Government and on my own, I extend to Your Excellency my deepest sympathy and condolences on the death of His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Carlos Arias

Premier of Spain

Madrid, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Prime Minister Williams of Trinidad And Tobago

First Deputy Prime Minister of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Government and people of Trinidad and Tobago, I send you deep condolences on the sad occasion of the death of Premier Chou En-lai. The world has lost a great leader whose contribution to the progress and development of the third world has been invaluable.

Eric Williams

Prime Minister

Port of Spain, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Iranian Prime Minister Hoveyda

His Excellency Teng Hsiao-ping,
Deputy Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China,

Peking

I have been deeply saddened to have learnt of the passing away of Prime Minister Chou En-lai after a

long illness. Premier Chou's international stature as a statesman derived as much from his profound knowledge of the international scene as from the richness and cultivation of his probing intellect. His unchanging devotion to the cause of his people combined with his realism in the exercise of his political principles has left its imprint on our contemporary world.

Members of the Iranian Government join me in extending to you Mr. Deputy Prime Minister and to the Chinese people our deepest sympathy on your tremendous national loss.

Amir Abbas Hoveyda

Prime Minister of Iran

Teheran, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Chairman Yasser Arafat of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping,
Vice-Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

I extend a revolutionary salute to you.

With extreme grief our people have learnt of the death of Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China — a friend of the Palestinian people. With his death the stage of international struggle has lost a fighter who was unswerving in loyalty and upheld justice, a man of dauntlessness and a statesman with rich experience. He had devoted all his experience to the Chinese people and the struggling peoples in the world.

On behalf of the Palestinian people, the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and in my own name, I extend to the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government my deep condolences on the death of our comrade-in-arms, Comrade Chou En-lai.

Yasser Arafat

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

January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Prime Minister Mohamed of the Comoros

His Excellency the Vice-Premier of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

The Comoro people and I myself learnt with shock of the great loss of the eminent statesman Chou En-lai, which hits the friendly Chinese people. We share your grief in pain and should like to offer you and the family of the deceased our sincere condolences.

With fraternal consideration,

Abdellahi Mohamed
Prime Minister of the Government
of the Comoros

Moroni, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Prime Minister Thorn of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

His Excellency Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping,
Vice-Premier of the People's Republic
of China,

Peking

Shocked to learn of the death of Premier Chou En-lai, I extend to you my deep sympathies and condolences.

Gaston Thorn
Prime Minister of the Grand Duchy
of Luxembourg

Luxembourg, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Prime Minister Hallgrímsson of Iceland

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

Peking

On behalf of the Government of Iceland I express sincere condolences in connection with the death of His Excellency Prime Minister Chou En-lai.

Geir Hallgrímsson
Prime Minister

Reykjavik, January 9, 1976

January 23, 1976

Message of Condolence From Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

His Excellency Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping,
Vice-Premier of the People's Republic
of China,

Excellency:

I have learnt with regret the news of the death of Premier Chou En-lai. In his death the Government and people of China have lost an outstanding leader. Please accept, on behalf of the Government of India and on my own behalf, our deep condolences on the sad occasion.

Indira Gandhi

January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Mauritian Acting Prime Minister Mohamed

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of the People's Republic
of China,

Peking

Deeply grieved by the death of Premier Chou En-lai. On behalf of the Government and people of Mauritius and on my own behalf, please accept our deep condolences and sympathy. Premier Chou En-lai will be remembered for his humanism, friendship and dedicated service to his country and to world peace. We mourn with the people of China for the loss of this great statesman whose diplomatic skill and pragmatic approach have contributed much to political, economic and social stability of China.

Abdul Razak Mohamed
Acting Prime Minister

Port Louis, Mauritius, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew

His Excellency Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping,
Vice-Prime Minister of the People's Republic of
China,

Peking

I learnt with deep regret of the death of His Excellency the Prime Minister of the People's Republic

of China Chou En-lai. The People's Republic of China has lost a great leader. The world has lost an outstanding statesman. Please accept, Your Excellency, on behalf of the Government and people of Singapore and on my own behalf, our deepest sympathy. Please also convey our sincere condolence to Mrs. Chou En-lai and family.

Lee Kuan Yew
Prime Minister of the Republic
of Singapore
Singapore, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Libyan Prime Minister Jalloud

His Excellency Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping,
Peking

In my name and on behalf of the people of the Libyan Arab Republic I convey to Your Excellency my deep condolences on the passing away of His Excellency Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China.

Major Abdul Salam Ahmed Jalloud
Member of the Revolutionary Command
Council and Prime Minister
Tripoli, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From President Prasit of the House of Representatives of Thailand

His Excellency Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress,

Peking

Excellency:

I was deeply saddened to learn of the demise of His Excellency Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of the people of Thailand I wish to express to Your Excellency and to the Chinese people, our sincere condolences and sympathy on the loss thus sustained.

Prasit Kanchanawat
President of the House of Representa-
tives of Thailand
Bangkok, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From The Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union

The State Council of the People's Republic
of China,
Peking

The Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expresses condolences on the passing away of the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Chou En-lai, and requests that its sympathy be conveyed to the family of the deceased.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.
Kremlin, Moscow, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From The Hungarian Council of Ministers

The State Council of the People's Republic
of China,
Peking

The Government of the People's Republic of Hungary wishes to express sincere condolence and sympathy on the passing away of the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Chou En-lai.

The Council of Ministers of the Peo-
ple's Republic of Hungary
Budapest, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From The Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic

The State Council of the People's Republic
of China,
Peking

We express sincere condolences on the death of Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The Council of Ministers of the German
Democratic Republic

Message of Condolence From Algerian President Houari Boumediene

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

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

His Excellency Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping,
Vice-Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Your Excellencies:

I was much afflicted at the death of His Excellency Chou En-lai, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. On behalf of the Algerian Council of Revolution, the National Liberation Front, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, the Algerian people and in my own name, I extend deepest condolences to you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Chinese people. Sharing extreme grief with the Chinese people and inclining with respect before this outstanding man who marked the history of his times with great brilliancy, we pay homage to our friend and comrade-in-arms who spared no effort to support the Algerian revolution. As a pioneer of the glorious Chinese revolution, Chou En-lai was one of the most illustrious figures of the great New China which he created together with you. In spite of a long illness, he never stopped assuming his high responsibilities with courage, belief and will which characterized him. With the same determination and generosity, he exploited his genius in the service of the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the third world in which he manifested their profound aspirations for independence, justice and progress. As he devoted his whole life to the struggle for the establishment of a new world, this great man will continue to live in the memory of his people and the peoples of the world and will be an example of revolutionary will and self-sacrifice for future generations. In renewing our sincere and deep sympathy to you and the bereaved family, I wish to give Excellencies the assurances of my 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, January 9, 1976

January 23, 1976

Message of Condolence From Gabonese President Bongo

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung,
Peking,

The People's Republic of China

Gabon is extremely grieved at the demise of Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China. I, in my own name and on behalf of the Gabonese Government, the Gabonese Democratic Party and all the Gabonese people, extend our deepest condolences to the Chinese Government, the Communist Party of China and the friendly Chinese people. During my visits to People's China, I had the privilege to meet this eminent statesman and had been deeply impressed by his keen intelligence and profound human understanding. The People's Republic of China has lost a heroic revolutionary fighter, close companion of Chairman Mao Tsetung and a principal builder of modern China. On this occasion we share the grief of the Chinese nation. This sad loss not only affects your country but also the whole mankind, for the deceased was one of the most illustrious great men.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Albert Bernard Bongo

Libreville, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From President Kerekou of Benin

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

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

Peking

We have learnt with shock and great sorrow of the death of Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council. He was an intrepid fighter for freedom and for the building of a more just human society free from all forms of enslavement and exploitation. The whole of his life was a brilliant

example for all those who fight in the world to regain their independence and build a new society. Owing to his well-known tenacity and total self-sacrifice, Comrade Chou En-lai was consistently and firmly loyal to the political line of the Chinese Communist Party. The Benin people who are resolved to embark on the road of socialist revolution to affirm their dignity and personality will always remember this legendary figure and the example of great intelligence and profound coolness all through his life. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Party of Popular Revolution, the National Council of Revolution, the Revolutionary Military Government of Benin and the Benin people who are engaged in the revolutionary movement of national liberation, I extend our deepest condolences to you and, through you, to the Communist Party and people of China as well as to the bereaved family.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Lieutenant Colonel Mathieu Kerekou
President of the People's Republic of Benin, Head of State, Head of the Revolutionary Military Government and President of the Central Committee of the Party of Popular Revolution of Benin

Cotonou, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Ghanaian Head of State Acheampong

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

Peking

Your Excellency:

I have received with the deepest regret and sorrow the news of the passing away of Prime Minister Chou En-lai, an outstanding statesman, a champion of third world causes and an indomitable fighter against colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism. We share with Your Excellency the personal loss of a dedicated disciple and colleague whose wise statesmanship and proven abilities have received worldwide acclaim. The world can never forget the singular contribution which, under your enlightened guidance, Mr. Chou En-lai has made to the cause of socialism, the struggle for freedom and the rise to eminence of the third world. He endeared himself to all who knew him by his shrewdness, charm, sense of humour and remarkable store of knowledge. These qualities were clearly evident in his work as a negotiator and supervisor of foreign policy. His passing away is not only a grievous loss to

you and the people of China but to all the third world. The Government and people of Ghana join me in conveying to you and, through you, to the Government and people of China heartfelt condolences on the irreparable loss of Premier Chou En-lai.

Yours sincerely,

Col. I.K. Acheampong

Head of State and Chairman of the
Supreme Military Council

January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr

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

Peking

With feelings of deepest sorrow the sad news of the death of departed Chou En-lai has made a profound sympathy in our soul. While I convey to you in the name of the people of Iraq and its Government and in my own name our sincerest feelings of condolences to the Chinese people, its Government and to the family of the departed for this great loss, I wish you good health and long life and the Chinese friendly people abundance of advancement.

Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr

President of the Republic of Iraq

Baghdad, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Cypriot President Makarios

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

Peking

It is with deep regret that we have been informed of the death of your Prime Minister Chou En-lai, this distinguished son of the People's Republic of China and champion for the cause of world peace. Please accept on behalf of the people of Cyprus, my Government and myself our heartfelt condolences for your great national bereavement.

Archbishop Makarios

President of the Republic of Cyprus

Nicosia, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From President Aristides Pereira of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

I am deeply grieved over the great loss to the Chinese people and the oppressed people of the whole world in the death of Premier Chou En-lai, a revolutionary who had always stood in the forefront of the struggle of the Chinese people in building a socialist society and the struggle of the third world peoples against oppression and exploitation. Allow me to extend to Mr. Chairman, in my own name and on behalf of the Cape Verde nation, our deepest and sincerest condolences.

Aristides Pereira

President of the Republic of Cape Verde
Islands

Praia, Cape Verde, January 10, 1976

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

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

Peking

The Chinese people have lost one of their finest sons in the death on January 8 of Chou En-lai, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He spared no efforts or sacrifice throughout his whole life in the resolute defence of the interests of the Chinese people. At this sorrowful moment, I, on behalf of the Guinea-Bissau people, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, the Council of State, the Council of Commissioners of State, and in my own name, extend to Comrade Mao Tsetung, the

January 23, 1976

Chinese people and the bereaved family our most sorrowful condolences and sympathy.

Luis Cabral

Deputy General Secretary of the African
Party for the Independence of Guinea
and Cape Verde

President of the Council of State of the
Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Bissau, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Guinea-Bissau Principal Commissioner Francisco Mendes

His Excellency Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping,
Vice-Premier of the People's Republic
of China,

Peking

We have learnt with deep sorrow of the death of the great fighter Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He spared no sacrifice or effort throughout his life in the resolute defence of the interests of the great Chinese people. At this sorrowful moment, I convey to you, in my own name and on behalf of all the Guinea-Bissau people, our deep sorrow for the loss of the great figure Chou En-lai, an embodiment of lofty personality, which has saddened all the peoples of the third world.

Francisco Mendes

Principal Commissioner of the
Council of Commissioners of State
of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Bissau, January 10, 1976

Messages of Condolences From King Jigme Singye Wangchuck Of Bhutan

King Jigme Singye Wangchuck of Bhutan sent identically-worded messages to Chairman Mao Tsetung; Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, expressing the deepest condolences on the

death of Premier Chou En-lai. The text of the messages reads:

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

Message of Condolence From Jordanian King Hussein

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

The world has lost one of its great leaders in the death of His Excellency, the late Prime Minister Chou En-lai. My government and people join me in expressing to Your Excellency our deep and heartfelt condolences which we hope you will accept and convey to the family of the late Prime Minister and the great people of China.

Hussein I

King of the Hashemite Kingdom
of Jordan

Amman, January 10, 1976

Messages of Condolences From Mauritanian President Daddah

President Moktar Ould Daddah of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania on January 10 sent identically-worded messages to Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, expressing the most sorrowful condolences on the death of Premier Chou En-lai. The text of the messages reads:

Overcome with the deepest emotion, I learnt of the death of Premier Chou En-lai. On behalf of the Mauritanian people, Party and Government and in my own name, I extend to Your Excellency and, through you, to the Chinese people, Party and Government our most sorrowful condolences. I share with you your deep sorrow for the loss of the outstanding statesman, one of the greatest fighters working for the just cause by the side of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He made all possible efforts for the establishment of the indestructible friendship between our two peoples in their common struggle for liberation, peace and progress.

Highest consideration.

Message of Condolence From Sudanese President Nimeri

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

Peking

We have received with deep sorrow and grief the unhappy news of the demise of Mr. Chou En-lai who always dedicated his life for his country and his nation. The Sudanese people and myself convey to Your Excellency and the friendly Chinese nation the most heartfelt condolences for this great loss.

Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri

President of the Democratic Republic
of the Sudan

Khartoum, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Australian Acting Governor-General Cutler

His Excellency Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress,

Peking

It was with great regret that I learnt today of the loss on 8 January of Premier Chou En-lai. Not only has China lost one of its greatest national leaders but the world has lost one of the most distinguished and respected statesmen of our times. On behalf of the Australian Government and people, I offer sincere condolences to his widow and to the Government and people of China.

Roden Cutler

Acting Governor-General

January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Amir of Kuwait Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah

His Excellency Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

It was very sad to hear the tragic news of Premier Chou En-lai's death. So I wish to express, on behalf

of the Kuwaiti Government and people, our sincerest condolences and deepest sympathy to Your Excellency, your government and the friendly people of China in this tremendous loss. He has left an indelible mark on the page of world history and his name will long be remembered as a great national leader and statesman.

Highest consideration;

Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah
Amir of Kuwait

Kuwait, January 10, 1976

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

His Excellency Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping,
Vice-Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

It is with great sorrow that we learnt of the passing away of Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. I would like to express on behalf of the Government and people of Kuwait and on my own behalf our sincerest condolences to Your Excellency and to the Government and friendly people of China and to his family. The loss of this great statesman who dedicated his whole life to serving his country and people and safeguarding world peace will be deeply felt by the world. The Arab world has lost with his death a friend and a supporter of the just Arab causes. I am confident that the relationship of warm friendship existing between Kuwait and China will continue in the future.

Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah
Heir Apparent and Prime Minister
of the State of Kuwait

Kuwait, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Speaker Khalid Saleh Al Ghunaim Of the Kuwait National Assembly

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

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

January 23, 1976

On behalf of Members of the Kuwait National Assembly and myself, I share your grief and sadness for the passing away of the late leader Chou En-lai. The deceased spent his life struggling not only for the Chinese people but also for other peoples fighting to achieve their national independence and sovereignty! The Arabs in particular lost a true friend always backing their just causes. I am still retaining memories of my meeting him in Peking in 1974, when the deceased cordially and friendly received me. As I extend condolences to you and his family I pray for his soul to rest in peace and tranquillity.

Khalid Saleh Al Ghunaim

Speaker of the Kuwait National
Assembly

Kuwait, January 11, 1976

Message of Condolence From Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta

His Excellency Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress,

Peking

I am deeply grieved at the death of His Excellency Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China.

He was a dedicated leader and an outstanding statesman who did much to foster the spirit of brotherhood and understanding between China and the rest of the world. His death is a great loss not only to the People's Republic of China but to all peace-loving people in the world.

On behalf of myself, the Government and the people of Kenya I convey to Your Excellency heartfelt condolences and sympathy, assuring you that we share your sorrow.

Jomo Kenyatta

President of the Republic of Kenya

Nairobi

Statements by Azad Kashmir Leaders

President Sardar Mohammad Ibrahim Khan and
Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Khan of Azad Kashmir

issued statements respectively in Muzaffarabad on January 9 to mourn the death of Premier Chou En-lai.

President Ibrahim Khan said in his statement that it is "a great loss to us as we are still engaged in our struggle which the great Chinese leader supported so enthusiastically."

Prime Minister Hamid Khan said in his statement: "We are shocked. The grief is immeasurable. Chou En-lai was a great supporter of our just cause. He supported the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people with revolutionary fervour. His constant support was a source of great strength to us." He added: "His memory will remain in the hearts of all those people who have fought against repression and colonial domination and who have held aloft the banner of freedom and human dignity."

Message of Condolence From Nepalese King Birendra

His Excellency Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress

The Queen and I have received with deep grief the news of the sad demise of His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai. I had the opportunity to meet the Premier on several occasions and I found the mutual exchange of views we had, to be invariably useful and productive. Premier Chou was a consistent friend of Nepal and my countrymen share with me a sense of personal loss at his passing away. Please convey on behalf of the Queen as well as on my behalf our sincere condolences to Madame Teng Ying-chao as well as other members of the bereaved family.

Birendra R.

Message of Condolence From Togolese President Eyadema

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

The Togolese people, Government and myself are extremely saddened to learn the sorrowful news of the death of your great comrade-in-arms Chou En-lai. Please accept, Mr. Chairman, my sincerest condolences and convey my profound sympathy to the heroic Chinese people. Chou En-lai has left on us the image of an indefatigable man who together with you has built the great China and won her a place she deserves in

the international arena. We honour his memory with great respect.

With highest consideration,

General Gnassingbe Eyadema

President of the Republic of Togo

Lome, January 12, 1976

Message of Condolence From Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto da Costa

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

The people of Sao Tome and Principe, the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe, the Government and I myself learnt with deep sorrow of the death of Premier Chou En-lai, great leader of the Chinese people. I extend to the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party, the government, Your Excellency and the bereaved family our sincere condolences.

Manuel Pinto da Costa

President of the Democratic Republic
of Sao Tome and Principe

January 12, 1976

Message of Condolence From Equatorial Guinean President Macias

His Excellency Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

We have learnt with great regret and sorrow the sad news of the death of His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai. On behalf of our people, the National United Worker's Party and in my own name, I extend to you our condolences over the loss of this great man, great revolutionary and great fighter of the great Chinese people. Please convey our sympathy to Chou En-lai's family.

Macias Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong
Life President of the Republic of
Equatorial Guinea

Bata Rio Muni, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Niger Head of State Kountche

His Excellency Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

I am extremely saddened to learn of the death of His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai. With courage and self-sacrifice always shown in his actions, Mr. Chou En-lai left on us the image of an illustrious statesman who devoted all his life to the service of the Chinese people and to the strengthening of friendly relations between the Chinese people and the people of the third world. At this sorrowful moment, the Niger people, the Supreme Military Council, the government and myself express our profound sympathy to the friendly Chinese people, your government and the bereaved family.

With highest consideration,

Lieutenant Colonel Seyni Kountche
President of the Supreme Military
Council and Head of State of Niger

January 12, 1976

Message of Condolence From San Marino Heads of State

His Excellency Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

We are deeply grieved over the death of Premier Chou En-lai. The Republic of San Marino admires the superb and outstanding talent of the statesman, Premier Chou En-lai. Please accept, Your Excellency, our condolences and convey this feeling to the Government and the people of the People's Republic of China who have very good relations with San Marino.

Giovanni Vito Marcucci
Guiseppe Della Balda

Heads of State of the Republic of San
Marino

San Marino, January 12, 1976

January 23, 1976

Message of Condolence From Egyptian Premier Salem

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

I have learnt with deep sorrow of the news of the passing of His Excellency Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

His Excellency Chou En-lai was a great man. He dedicated his whole life to the struggles of the Chinese people and the socialist countries for liberation, progress, peace and socialism.

The Egyptian people and Government will always cherish the memory of His Excellency Chou En-lai's great political career. We hold that his death is a tremendous loss to the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, as well as to the international community.

We extend to Your Excellency and the friendly people of the People's Republic of China our heartfelt condolences.

Mamdouh Salem
Premier of the Arab Republic of Egypt

Message of Condolence From East Timor President Amaral

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China,

The State Council of the People's Republic of China

The news of the death of Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, echoed throughout the mountains, valleys and the jungles of the Democratic Republic of East Timor where our people, under the leadership of FRETILIN, are fighting heroically against the imperialist and expansionist aggression of the military Junta of Java. The death of Premier Chou En-lai has deeply touched the people of East Timor, the Central Committee of FRETILIN, the Government of the Democratic Republic of East Timor. It is a loss for the People's Republic of China, for the Democratic Republic of East Timor, and for all peoples around the world struggling for national liberation. Accept the expression of profoundest regret of the people of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, Central Committee of FRETILIN and my own.

(Signed) Francisco Xavier Do Amaral
Chairman of the Central Committee of
the Revolutionary Front for Independence
of East Timor and President of the
Democratic Republic of East Timor

Message of Condolence From Fiji Prime Minister Mara

Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji, sent a message to the Government of the People's Republic of China, expressing sincere condolences on the death of Premier Chou En-lai. The message reads:

The Government and people of Fiji have received with deep sorrow the news of Premier Chou En-lai's passing. He was an inspiring national leader and a statesman of immense stature. Please convey to his family and to the Government and people of the People's Republic of China our sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathy.

(Signed) Mara
Prime Minister

Message of Condolence From Austrian Chancellor Kreisky

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

Peking

I have learnt with deep grief of the death of His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of the Austrian Government and in my own name, please accept my sincere sympathy on the heavy loss suffered by the People's Republic of China.

Bruno Kreisky
Chancellor of the Republic of Austria
Vienna, January 12, 1976

Message of Condolence From Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Somare

His Excellency Teng Hsiao-ping,
Vice-Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China

It is with deep regret that the Papua New Guinea Government learnt today of the death of Premier of the People's Republic of China Mr. Chou En-lai. Papua New Guinea's contacts with the People's Republic of China are recent but we have long known Mr. Chou as an international leader of impressive qualities. We have also been aware of the great influence he has had upon the development of the People's Republic and the

degree to which his leadership has inspired its continuing progress. Please convey condolences of the Papua New Guinea Government and the Papua New Guinea people to the Government and the people of the People's Republic of China and especially to the members of Mr. Chou's family.

Michael Thomas Somare
Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea
January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Cuban Prime Minister Castro

Teng Hsiao-ping,
Vice-Premier of the Government of
the People's Republic,
Peking,
China

I beg you to accept the testimony of my most grievous condolences on the death of Premier Chou En-lai.

Fidel Castro Ruz
Prime Minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Government
Havana, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Polish Council of Ministers

The State Council of the People's Republic
of China,
Peking

The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland expresses sincere condolences on the passing away of the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Chou En-lai, and requests that its sympathy be conveyed to the family of the deceased.

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

Message of Condolence From Bulgarian Council of Ministers

The State Council of the People's Republic
of China,
Peking,
China

We express to you our condolences on the death of Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the

People's Republic of China.

The Council of Ministers of the People's
Republic of Bulgaria
Sofia, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Mongolian Council of Ministers

The State Council of the People's Republic
of China,
Peking

The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of
Mongolia wishes to express to the State Council of the
People's Republic of China condolences on the passing
away of Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China and the same to the
family of the deceased.

The Council of Ministers of
Mongolia
Ulan Bator, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Czechoslovak Government

The State Council of the People's Republic
of China,
Peking

Sincere condolences on the passing away of
Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China.

The Government of the
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
January 12, 1976

Message of Condolence From Viet Nam Fatherland Front Central Committee

The National Committee of the Chinese People's
Political Consultative Conference,
Peking

January 23, 1976

Shocked to learn of the death of Comrade Chou
En-lai, Chairman of the National Committee of the
Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, one
of the outstanding leaders of the Chinese Party and
state and a close and great friend of the Vietnamese
people, we feel extreme sorrow.

With profound grief, the Central Committee of the
Viet Nam Fatherland Front, on behalf of the Viet-
namese people, sends its profound condolences to the
National Committee of the Chinese People's Political
Consultative Conference, the Chinese people and the
family of Comrade Chou En-lai.

The Central Committee of the
Viet Nam Fatherland Front
Hanoi, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim

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

Peking

I have learnt with deep sorrow of the death of His
Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Coun-
cil of the People's Republic of China. He was a most
distinguished and esteemed leader who served his coun-
try and his people with great devotion for many
decades. His dedication to the fostering of better under-
standing among nations and international peace is
widely recognized. The world will be poorer for no
longer having the benefit of his wisdom and statesman-
ship in these critical times. Mr. Chou En-lai inspired
admiration and respect among all who were privileged
to meet him. I will always remember the warm and
friendly welcome that he accorded me when I visited
China. During our long and wide-ranging discussion, I
was deeply impressed by his profound knowledge of
international problems and the particular interest he
showed towards the United Nations. I wish to express
to Your Excellency, and through you to the Govern-
ment and the people of China, my heartfelt sympathy
and condolences on this sad occasion.

Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the
United Nations
New York, January 8, 1976

Comrade Chou En-lai's Passing Deeply Mourned

Message of Condolence From Jusuf Adjitorop, Head of Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of Indonesia

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking

Dear Comrades:

We learnt with deepest grief of the news that dear Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, passed away on January 8, 1976.

Comrade Chou En-lai was a great, outstanding and glorious proletarian revolutionary fighter and statesman. He had always resolutely and firmly implemented thoroughly Chairman Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line. Comrade Chou En-lai was a fine member of the Communist Party of China, a great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people and a long-tested distinguished leader of the Party and state who was boundlessly loyal to the cause of revolution, socialism and communism.

Internationally, Comrade Chou En-lai was a communist fighter and an internationalist. He had made tremendous contributions to promoting the solidarity of the world revolutionary forces and progressive forces, that of the third world countries in particular, to combat the two superpowers, imperialism, social-imperialism, modern revisionism and other reactionaries. The important role Comrade Chou En-lai played at the Bandung Afro-Asian Conference had enkindled the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist spirit and a new upsurge of struggle. This will for ever be remembered by the Indonesian people and the progressive people of Asia, Africa and the whole world.

Comrade Chou En-lai was a sincere friend of the Communist Party and people of Indonesia, and was always deeply concerned with the Indonesian people's struggle for liberation, especially at the present time when the Communist Party and people of Indonesia are heavily suppressed by the reactionaries at home. Comrade Chou En-lai had made great contributions to strengthening the friendship, solidarity and mutual sup-

port between our two Parties and the peoples of our two countries.

Comrade Chou En-lai, as a shining model of genuine Marxist-Leninist, will always be an inspiration and motive force of the Communist Party and people of Indonesia in their struggle for liberation and advance to socialism.

On behalf of the Communist Party and people of Indonesia, we extend to the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people and, in particular, to Comrade Teng Ying-chao, the deepest condolences on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai. We are convinced that all of us will certainly learn most energetically from the lofty spirit of Comrade Chou En-lai and turn grief into greater strength to fulfil the glorious tasks of the Party and the lofty cause of communism.

(Signed) Jusuf Adjitorop

Head of the Delegation of the
Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Indonesia

January 10, 1976

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

Chairman Mao Tsetung,

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China

Comrades:

Profoundly grieved by the death of Comrade Chou En-lai, the Political Bureau of the French Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) extends to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and all the Chinese people its most sincere condolences.

Comrade Chou En-lai devoted his whole life to the struggle for the cause of communism and victory of the revolution. He devoted himself to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and made an inestimable contribution to the building and development of his Party, the Chinese Communist Party, to the building of the Chinese people's armies, to the victory of the new-democratic revolution and to the construction

of New China. He also dedicated an important part of his revolutionary work to the unity of all the Chinese people, to the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and to the development of the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

The peoples the world over will never forget his contribution to the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and social-imperialism, and to the reinforcement of the unity among the revolutionary forces of the people of the world. The life of struggle of Comrade Chou En-lai will for ever be an eminent model for the Marxist-Leninists of our country and for the French people among whom he had lived.

Comrades, please accept our most mournful condolences, and believe in our firm adherence to the cause Comrade Chou En-lai had always defended.

The Political Bureau of the French
Revolutionary Communist Party
(Marxist-Leninist)

Paris, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Central Committee of Communist Unitarian Movement of the Netherlands (M-L)

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking

Comrades:

We express our deep grief and offer our condolences at the death of your great and beloved leader Comrade Chou En-lai.

The Central Committee of the
Communist Unitarian Movement of
the Netherlands (M-L)

Rotterdam, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Political Committee of Red Line of Dominican "June 14" Revolutionary Movement

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking,

China

Comrade Chou En-lai was a distinguished leader of the Communist Party, people and Government of China,

January 23, 1976

a firm executant of the Marxist-Leninist line of Chairman Mao and a great champion of the world revolutionary cause.

His death brings immense grief to the proletarians as well as the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonist fighters of the world.

The Dominican revolutionary forces share the grief of the Chinese Party and people in face of the loss of their eminent leader.

The Political Committee of the
Red Line of the Dominican
"June 14" Revolutionary
Movement

Santo Domingo, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Political Bureau of Central Committee Of "Red Banner" and Central Bureau Of "Voice of the Proletariat" of Dominican Republic

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking

In face of the irreparable loss of the great Comrade Chou En-lai, we share the grief of the Chinese Party, Government and people. Eternal glory to him and we will follow his example.

The Political Bureau of the Central
Committee of "Red Banner"
and the Central Bureau of
"Voice of the Proletariat"
of the Dominican Republic

Santo Domingo, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Executive Committee of Socialist Party Of the Netherlands

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of the Netherlands, H. Vanhooft, D. Monje and S. Brunia on January 9 sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

extending condolences on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai.

The message said: "With great sadness we have received notice of the decease of Comrade Chou En-lai. It not only means a loss for his family but also the people of China have lost one of their best comrades at the same time. We condole with the Chinese Communist Party and especially with Chairman Mao Tsetung who loses his most faithful friend and comrade."

Message of Condolence From Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades:

We learnt with deep grief of the passing away of Comrade Chou En-lai, a great proletarian revolutionary and an outstanding communist fighter. On behalf of all the members of our Party and the revolutionary people of Thailand, we extend to the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people, and through you, to the family of Comrade Chou En-lai, our deepest condolences.

A loyal comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao Tsetung and one of the outstanding leaders who have long led the Chinese revolution, Comrade Chou En-lai enjoyed the respect, love and admiration of the Chinese people. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Comrade Chou En-lai devoted all his talents and wisdom to China's new-democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great cause of communism throughout his life. Comrade Chou En-lai resolutely supported the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. He was a genuine friend of the Thai people and a great proletarian fighter in opposing imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

During the past decades of struggle in his glorious revolutionary life, Comrade Chou En-lai made outstanding and tremendous contributions to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people and the world's people. His death is a great loss to the Chinese people, to the cause of the international communist movement and to the revolutionary people of the world including the Thai people.

The gigantic contributions made by Comrade Chou En-lai will go down into the annals of the proletarian revolution and will remain for ever in the hearts of the working people. Comrade Chou En-lai's glorious life of revolutionary struggle and his noble revolutionary

qualities are always a brilliant example and the source of aspiration for the proletarian revolutionaries.

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

Message of Condolence From General Secretary Dinucci of Communist Party of Italy (M-L)

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,
Peking

We share the sorrows incurred from the death of Comrade Chou En-lai with the fraternal, great and glorious Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao. Comrade Chou En-lai, loyal to the Party and the people, fought all along for Chairman Mao's correct proletarian revolutionary line. We have lost a great revolutionary fighter and communist leader. We shall turn sorrow into strength. Comrade Chou En-lai will live for ever among us in the victorious advance of China's socialism and in the struggles of the proletariat and peoples of all countries against imperialism, social-imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries and for the cause of the world revolution.

Fosco Dinucci
The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Italy
(Marxist-Leninist)
Rome, January 10, 1976

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

Comrade Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China,
Comrade Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress of the
People's Republic of China,
Peking,
China

Shocked to learn that Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the Government of the People's Republic of China Comrade Chou En-lai died of illness. We Portuguese Communists are lost in great sorrows. At this

sorrowful moment we wish to extend to you our deepest condolences. The Communists of the whole world will never forget the great contributions made by Comrade Chou En-lai, a great leader of the proletarian revolution. They will for ever remember the unremitting struggles waged by Comrade Chou En-lai against the enemies of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, including the struggle against the Chiang Kai-shek clique in the pre-liberation days and the struggle after liberation against the agents of imperialism Peng Teh-huai, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and their like who attempted to destroy the Party from within and restore capitalism in the People's Republic of China. They will for ever engrave in their minds Comrade Chou En-lai's untiring struggle against modern revisionism and social-imperialism of the Kremlin's new tsars and his efforts to establish and strengthen the broad world united front of the third world and second world countries and peoples against hegemonism. The death of Comrade Chou En-lai is an inestimable loss to the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese army, the Chinese people, the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the cause of international struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and the international communist movement as a whole.

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

Lisbon, January 8, 1976

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

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

The death of Comrade Chou En-lai is truly heavier than Mount Tai. His death a great loss not only to the Chinese people but to the international working class and revolutionary people everywhere, his life a great inspiration to continue the struggle onward against oppression and exploitation and for revolution, socialism and communism. We are confident the great Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and its Central Committee, led by Mao Tsetung, will honour his memory by persevering and succeeding in the fight to defeat all enemies and win still greater victories.

The Central Committee of the
Revolutionary Communist Party of
U.S.A.

Chicago, U.S.A., January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Chairman Jocha of Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (M-L)

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking

The Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (Marxist-Leninists) is together with you in deep mourning for Comrade Chou En-lai, an outstanding proletarian internationalist and a revolutionary fighter against imperialism, revisionism and for the cause of communism.

Alfred Jocha

Message of Condolence From Central Committee of Communist League (M-L) of Canada

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

We learnt with deep sadness of the death of Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the People's Republic of China. His death is a great loss to the Chinese people and all the people of the world. Comrade Chou En-lai devoted his whole life to the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people. Following the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung, he always persisted firmly in the struggle for implementing the principles of Marxism-Leninism. His participation in the Long March and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and his unswerving struggle against modern revisionism are examples of his immense contribution to the Chinese revolution. Undoubtedly the Chinese people will, inspired by Comrade Chou En-lai's example, strengthen their unity around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and win still greater victories in the struggle for building socialism and communism. On this occasion, the Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) of Canada, joins with the Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations of various countries, and with the Canadian people and all the people of the world, in expressing the deepest condolences to the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people and to the family of Comrade Chou En-lai.

The Central Committee of the
Communist League (Marxist-Leninist)
of Canada

Montreal, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Central Committee of Communist Party of Malaya

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades:

We learnt with the deepest grief of the unfortunate passing away of Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of all members of the Communist Party of Malaya, all fighters of the Malayan National Liberation Army and the Malayan people, we extend to you and, through you, to all members of the Communist Party of China, the entire Chinese people and the bereaved family of Comrade Chou En-lai our deepest condolences.

Comrade Chou En-lai was a long-tested and outstanding leader of the Communist Party of China, a great revolutionary fighter of the Chinese people and a great proletarian revolutionary of the people all over the world. As a close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, Comrade Chou En-lai in the past several decades resolutely and thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and waged a valiant, staunch and persistent struggle for the victory of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, Comrade Chou En-lai made great contributions and performed immortal services to the victory of China's new-democratic revolution, to the victory of the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction in China, to the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, to strengthening the unity of the international revolutionary forces, and to the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

The death of Comrade Chou En-lai is a gigantic loss not only to the Chinese people but also to the proletariat and revolutionary people of all countries.

Comrade Chou En-lai dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the Chinese people's cause of liberation and to the cause of communism. His life was one of glorious fighting for the cause of communism. By his proletarian revolutionary spirit and noble qualities, he set a brilliant example for all Communists, encouraging us to fight through to the end for the victory of the cause of communism. His glorious image will live for ever in the hearts of the proletariat and revolutionary people of all countries.

We are deeply convinced that the Chinese people will certainly turn their grief into strength, carry on the unfinished cause of Comrade Chou En-lai, and, under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Com-

munist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao, unite as one, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to proletarian internationalism, and strive to build China into a modernized socialist power and achieve communism.

Comrade Chou En-lai made outstanding contributions to strengthening and consolidating the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two Parties and between the peoples of our two countries. We firmly believe that the indestructible friendship and solidarity of our two Parties and of our two peoples, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will be further consolidated and developed in the common struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries.

Eternal glory to Comrade Chou En-lai, great proletarian revolutionary and outstanding communist fighter!

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Malaya

January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Central Committee of Communist Party of the Philippines

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking

Respected Comrades:

We are filled with grief to learn of the passing away of Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of all the members of the Communist Party of the Philippines, the fighters of the New People's Army and the revolutionary Filipino people, we express our most profound condolences to you and through you to the entire Communist Party of China and the Chinese people.

Comrade Chou En-lai was a great proletarian revolutionary, an outstanding proletarian statesman of the people of China and the world. He worked selflessly and tirelessly, devoting all his energy and ability to the cause of the Party and people through the long years of revolutionary war and the complex struggles in the new period of socialist revolution and construction, thus winning the esteem and admiration not only of the Chinese people but also of the entire world.

Since the founding of New China, Comrade Chou En-lai steadfastly led the implementation of Chairman Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, fought successively during the Great Proletarian

Cultural Revolution against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, and exerted his efforts to the last for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and building China into a powerful, modern socialist state.

Comrade Chou En-lai unflinchingly upheld Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and waged tit-for-tat struggles against imperialism, revisionism and social-imperialism. He immensely contributed to the great cause of promoting the revolutionary unity and development of the Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations and advancing the world proletarian revolution. Marxist-Leninists the world over will for ever remember the services of Comrade Chou En-lai in adeptly carrying out Chairman Mao's creative Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics for the broadening of the international united front against superpower hegemonism, particularly the aggressive ambitions of Soviet social-imperialism.

Filipino Communists and revolutionary people, carrying on the glorious banner of the departed proletarian revolutionaries, shall pursue all the more unremittingly the people's democratic struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the Philippine reactionary fascist rule, and bring our common revolutionary cause to final victory.

The noble proletarian revolutionary spirit of Comrade Chou En-lai is immortal!

Fraternally yours,

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the Philippines

January 9, 1976

Letter of Condolence From Central Committee of Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile on January 9 sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China, extending deep condolences on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai.

The letter said: "Comrade Chou En-lai was a great Marxist-Leninist and an indefatigable impeller and defender of the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. His life was stamped with deep affection and a selfless, patient and sincere dedication for the people."

It continued: "His contribution was by no means limited to the development of the process of the Chinese revolution, the development of socialist construction in New China or the development of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Comrade Chou En-lai made

January 23, 1976

a valuable contribution to the development of the new Marxist-Leninist Parties, to the promotion of criticism and struggle against modern revisionism and to the strengthening of world revolution."

"We cherish profound respect and gratitude for the proletarian internationalist revolutionary — dear Comrade Chou En-lai." "The proletarian revolutionaries of Latin America, and the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile in particular, will always remember the support, encouragement and affection which we had received from Comrade Chou En-lai on all occasions. His opportune advice, his sincere consideration and, without denying it, his frank criticism, contributed not only to the clarification of revolutionary ideas, but also to the understanding of the situation of our own countries, and to the emergence of our Parties. With all this, he won our eternal gratitude and unlimited love. His example and his memory will live for ever in the hearts of all of us."

In conclusion, the letter said: "Understanding and sharing the grief of the Chinese people today, we, in the name of our Party, convey to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the whole Party and Government of the People's Republic of China, our loving memory and deep feelings of sorrow for the loss of a dear and prestigious leader, Comrade Chou En-lai."

Message of Condolence From Central Committee of Communist Vanguard of Argentina

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

The death of Comrade Chou En-lai is a gigantic loss over which the Argentine Communists and patriots are deeply grieved.

The Central Committee of the
Communist Vanguard of Argentina

Buenos Aires, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Central Committee of Revolutionary Communist Party of Argentina

Chairman Mao Tsetung,

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking

We express profound condolences on the death of dear Comrade Chou En-lai, which is an enormous loss

of all Communists and revolutionaries in the world.

Rosendo Irusta

The Central Committee of the
Revolutionary Communist Party
of Argentina

Buenos Aires, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Chairman Steigan of Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L)

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

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

The Government of the
People's Republic of China

Comrades:

We have learnt with deep grief of the death of Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Head and Premier of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Comrade Chou En-lai was an outstanding Communist and a great revolutionary leader. He always stood in the forefront of the Chinese revolutionary struggle and socialist construction over the past 50 years and more. He played a pioneering and outstanding role in the protracted military and political struggle, which led to the complete victory of the Chinese people and the founding of the People's Republic of China.

As the Head and Premier of the Government, Comrade Chou En-lai always stood in the forefront of the socialist construction.

Comrade Chou En-lai consistently carried out Comrade Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line. He was always a leading force in the struggle against all forms of opportunism and revisionism.

Comrade Chou En-lai was a great Marxist-Leninist, and was respected throughout the world. He consistently adhered to the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the struggle against modern revisionism, and made great and important contributions to it.

We also mourn for Comrade Chou En-lai, a great and genuine internationalist. He made an outstanding contribution to and supported the struggle against im-

perialism, social-imperialism and all reactionaries waged by the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world. He was a great fighter struggling for the benefits of the proletariat and revolution of the whole world.

In the name of the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L), we express condolences to the Communist Party of China, the National People's Congress, and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Pal Steigan

Chairman of the Norwegian Workers'
Communist Party

Oslo, January 9, 1976

Joint Message of Condolence From "Organization of Communists of Italy (M-L)," "Consciousness of Workers," And "Proletarian Ideology"

Chairman Mao Tsetung,

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking

Learning of the sad news of the death of the great proletarian revolutionary Chou En-lai at a time when we are forming an alliance, we express profound condolences.

"Organization of the Communists
of Italy (Marxist-Leninist),"
"Consciousness of the Workers"
and "Proletarian Ideology"

Milan, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Eastern Publishing House of Italy

Edizioni Oriente (the Eastern Publishing House of Italy) sent a message on January 9 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing deep condolences on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai.

The message said: "We were deeply saddened and shocked by the decease of Comrade Chou En-lai." "The people of all countries will, together with the Chinese people, always remember his excellent application of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his great contribution to the cause of independence, liberation and revolution." "We are convinced that new revolutionary successors will certainly make up for this great loss."

Human Cognizance and Utilization of Energy Sources Is Never-Ending

— Refutation of "exhaustion of energy sources"

by Chin Hua

THE essence of energy is motion of matter. The world of matter is never-ending, as are the motion of matter and energy in nature. Therefore, human cognizance and utilization of energy sources also is never-ending. Chairman Mao has said: "The history of mankind is one of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. This process is never-ending." The history of development of the cognizance and utilization of energy sources in nature is also a vivid description of a dialectical process of development.

Of course, transformation of energy sources is carried out under definite conditions; so is energy in nature transformed into energy available to humanity. In class society such conditions are determined by class struggle, the struggle for production and the levels of scientific experiment. The practices of human beings are developing continuously. Therefore, energy sources have been constantly developing. What was not considered energy sources previously have been changed into important energy sources. The process of the struggle in the cognizance and utilization of energy sources is precisely one in which human beings incessantly study the conditions of transformation so as to render more and more energy available for the progress of society.

Theoretically Wrong Views

Views of "energy exhaustion" in human history have been varied. Such views are wrong theoretically, either because they take a metaphysical approach to the problem of energy and deny the infinity of the material world and the indestructibility of the motion of matter, or because they take an isolated and absolute approach to the definite conditions for the transformation of the motion of matter. Politically, such views meet the needs of the declining reactionary classes and are used by them as tools against progress. In China, Ssuma Kuang (1019-1086 A.D.), a disciple of Confucius and Mencius, preached that "material and wealth in nature are finite" at a time when the landlord class was becoming increasingly reactionary. In Europe, when the bourgeoisie was becoming more and more reactionary, the so-called "theory of the death of heat"

by Clausius appeared. He maintained that with the continuous dissipation of heat, there would finally be a limited state in which no heat energy could be found which can be transformed into mechanical power, even though the world's total amount of heat energy did not decrease at that time. The universe would then remain in a somewhat inert and rigid condition. His assumption tallied with the needs of the reactionary classes so much so the Pope listed it as one of the "scientific evidences" for proving the existence of God.

Basing himself on the dialectical-materialist principle that motion is indestructible, Engels thoroughly criticized Clausius' theory, pointing out that "the indestructibility of motion cannot be merely quantitative, it must also be conceived qualitatively." (Introduction to *Dialectics of Nature*.) The development of the natural sciences has continued to confirm Engels' brilliant thesis.

At present, with the deepening of the imperialist system's crises, the reactionary view of "energy exhaustion" is once again being blared to cover up that system's decline. One U.S. paper exclaimed: "We can see the bottom of the barrel." The Soviet revisionists talk nonsense such as: "Mankind has before it a genuine catastrophe — energy hunger." These reactionary views not only run counter to the materialist-dialectical theory of knowledge, but also to the historical facts of energy development.

History of Energy Development

Known energy deposits are increasing. The view of "energy exhaustion" does not correspond with the objective reality existing in nature. Deposits of petroleum, natural gas and coal, which are the primary energy sources today, have not all been found due to the limitations of social systems, the level of development of production and other reasons. For instance, old China was deemed an "oil-poor" country, but rich petroleum resources have been found in New China. The history of the discovery of energy deposits like petroleum, coal and natural gas in different countries of the world has proved this fully. According to statistics published by the U.S. *World Oil and Oil and Gas*

Journal, exploitable oil reserves discovered in the world (excluding China) were estimated at over 6,000 million tons in 1939 and over 90,000 million tons in 1974. New oil fields have been found continuously in the continental shelves. The same is the case with discoveries of natural gas reserves. Nearly 2,000,000 million cubic metres were found in 1939 and 70,000,000 million cubic metres in 1974. All this demonstrates that increasing amounts of global energy deposits like petroleum, natural gas and coal have been steadily discovered. Moreover, there is a long way to go before humanity discovers all the deposits and makes full use of them.

New energy sources which can be utilized by humans are on the increase. With the progress of human society, nature's range of energy sources which can be utilized is always being extended. New energy sources are being discovered. Humans only knew how to burn wood as energy in ancient times. However, several thousand years ago, coal and natural gas were used as energy. In the 20th century, we started utilizing nuclear energy. Viewed from how energy as a motive force was utilized, the earliest sources of energy as power in production was natural mechanical energy like water and wind power which could be used directly. Afterwards, through the use of steam engines, heat energy was transformed into mechanical energy, so that the naturally abundant mineral fuels became power sources for social production. Since the 19th century when the transformation of electric energy and other energies was discovered, electric energy has become the most widely used form of energy. Nuclear fission energy, which is now being used extensively by the power industry, and nuclear fusion energy, whose power is much greater than that of nuclear fission, will become energy sources too. As soon as controlled thermonuclear reaction comes into being, the vast expanse of sea water will become an inexhaustible energy source. It is estimated that the energy stored in deuterium in the world's oceans can be used for 10,000 million years, if the present level of consumption is maintained. In addition, the earth itself is a big thermal energy reservoir. It has an enormous amount of heat along with energy countless times greater than the total energy of deposits of coal, petroleum and natural gas — the present primary energy sources. Utilization of the abundant energy contained in terrestrial heat is only in its infancy. Free from pollution, solar energy has not yet been directly used on a large scale. Besides, with the development of human society, new energy sources will be discovered to serve the people.

Utilization efficiency of energy by human beings is getting higher. The development of energy sources shows that humanity not only is continuously extending the range of energy utilization, but also raising its utilization efficiency. For example, the thermal efficiency of the steam engine attained in its initial stage was only several per cent, but now it goes as high as 30-40 per cent. With the development of industrial production and the raising of technical levels, the uti-

lization efficiency of energy is getting higher and higher. For instance, popularization of steam-power apparatuses with a large capacity and high parameters, promotion of gas input parameters of the gas turbine, application of gas-steam combined cycles and the magneto-hydrodynamic generator and fuel cells now being studied — all these are pioneering the way to higher energy utilization efficiency.

The utilization ratio of uranium in nuclear fission energy sources is being raised time and again. In the thermal neutron reactor generally used for its power nowadays, the rate can only reach 1-2 per cent, but it might be raised to 60 per cent or more by using the fast-neutron breeder reactor.

In short, the history of the development of energy sources fully testifies that **"ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong."**

Reflection of the Crisis of Capitalist System

The so-called energy crisis in the capitalist world today is a product of the imperialist system itself and an indication of its aggravating decay. Bragging about her prosperity, the United States boasts that her population constitutes only 6 per cent of the world's population but the energy sources she expends are one-third of the world's total. This is a typical example of waste and destruction of energy sources due to decadent relations of production. Energy sources in the United States are consumed in large quantities for arms expansion and war preparations, 10 per cent of the petroleum and 33 per cent of the industrial electric power are devoted to the production of munitions.

The reactionary and decadent nature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is also reflected in the question of energy sources. It wantonly plunders the third world's energy sources for huge profits. In the past few years, its imports of low-priced crude oil from the Middle East have sharply increased: 100,000 tons in 1967, over 7 million tons in 1972, and over 13 million tons in 1973. The Soviet revisionists compelled the Arab countries to pay for their munition debts with cheap petroleum which was resold to European and American countries at a much higher price in order to rake in enormous profits. It is because of the wild exploitation and plunder by the imperialists, especially the two superpowers, that the third world has to use petroleum as a weapon against them.

"Energy exhaustion" and "hunger for energy" uttered by the two superpowers actually mean the crisis of their policy of plunder and hegemonism, showing that they can no longer ravage the third world as they please. Take petroleum again as an example. According to statistics published in the United States, total discovered world petroleum reserves in 1974 was 93,800 million tons, but total world output of petroleum that year was 2,800 million tons only. How can there be "exhaustion" and "hunger"? The fact is that around

80 per cent of the known reserves is in the third world. With the third world steadily awakening and growing in strength, the superpowers can no longer plunder it at will.

The frantic cries of the two hegemonic powers about "energy exhaustion" is but a smokescreen to cover up and create public opinion to facilitate their aggression and plunder. Whenever the U.S. imperialists seized Middle East petroleum in the past, they first of all created public opinion about "energy exhaustion." After World War I, the U.S. propaganda machine was put to work clamouring that "U.S. petroleum resources will soon be exhausted." Soon afterwards, the U.S. State Department clamoured that "open-door" and "equal opportunity" principles should be adopted for the exploitation of Middle East petroleum resources. Thus the U.S. oil monopoly groups made their way into the Middle East. After World War II, these monopoly groups

once again raised a hue and cry about "energy exhaustion," howling that all U.S. produced petroleum had been used up and that if they were to maintain their civilization on the basis of petroleum, they should be ready to go into those rich petroleum areas. Soon after this, they managed to control most of the petroleum resources in the Middle East.

The same can be said of the Soviet revisionists. Their "energy hunger" cry is a smokescreen to conceal their outrageous plunder of petroleum wealth so as to wrangle with the U.S. imperialists over Middle East oil. All this illustrates that the so-called energy crisis is a crisis of the imperialist system itself. With the victorious advance of the third world countries and the people of the whole world in their struggle against imperialism, there will soon emerge a new and unprecedented bright era in the history of development of energy sources.

Oil Struggle Developing in Depth

NINETEEN seventy-five was a year in which the third world oil producing countries persisted in using oil as a weapon and achieved new, important victories in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism in the economic field.

Approaching Collapse of Oil Concession System

One of the main indications of the deepening of the struggle was the drift to total collapse of the oil concession system — one important form of plunder — imposed by imperialism on the oil producing countries for over a century.

These third world countries waged an unremitting struggle in 1975 to recover sovereignty over their oil resources. On December 1, the Kuwait Government announced the takeover of all remaining shares and assets of foreign monopoly capital which controlled the Kuwait Oil Company; on December 8, the Iraqi President announced the nationalization of the remaining foreign shares in the Basra Oil Company; the Venezuelan Government on New Year's Day this year completely took over the oil industry run by foreign capital. Up to now, all-round oil nationalization has been achieved by Iran, Kuwait, Iraq, Venezuela and the Congo; Algeria controls 80 per cent of the country's oil production; Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Libya and Nigeria have taken over 50 to 60 per cent of the oil shares from foreign companies. The inspiring excellent situation demonstrates that the third world oil producing countries not only gained political inde-

pendence but also made further advances on the road of economic independence. Of the "states within states" formed by foreign monopoly companies, some have been uprooted and others are tottering.

While recovering their sovereignty over oil resources and controlling oil exploitation, many oil producing countries of the third world are also taking over the oil marketing, transportation and refining businesses from foreign monopoly capitalists. In 1975, the third world oil producing countries took into their own hands the sale of one-fifth of the total crude oil produced. In oil transportation, they made great efforts to develop an independent maritime oil transport service. The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries established the Arab Oil-Tankers Company which has a fleet of Arab oil-tankers. In the refining field, strenuous efforts were made to develop the industry. When the second Teheran refinery was built, it brought the number of Iranian refineries to five, with a total capacity of 35.1 million tons a year.

Hard Blows at Old International Economic Order

Another indication of the development of the oil struggle was that the oil weapon once again showed its mighty power in pounding at the old international economic order and contributed to the establishment of a new one.

Who decides and how to decide the price of oil is a question of economic "order." In the past, the price

was determined at will by big international monopolists who forced oil prices down to the lowest level to cruelly exploit the third world oil producing countries. The old order, however, has been smashed in the oil struggle. These third world countries, the owners of oil, have wrested back the right to determine prices and thus put an end to the situation whereby the imperialists could wantonly plunder cheap oil. The oil producing countries rationally adjusted prices which had been forced down for a long time. The third world countries waged a tit-for-tat struggle in 1975 against the superpowers over oil prices. The former wanted to maintain equitable prices and ensure the achievements in their struggle while the latter tried to force down prices again and restore superexploitation. With the support of the world's people, the oil producers stood up to the threat of one superpower, exposed the sabotage by the other, thus firmly defending their right to determine prices.

How to govern relations between the oil producing and the industrialized countries is another question of "order." "Dialogue" between states on an equal footing instead of the exploited having to meekly obey the dictates of the exploiters has begun to be the order of the day. This is another breach made in the old international economic order in the field of oil. With the steady growth of the third world's struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, more and more industrialized countries of the second world have had to take a somewhat realistic attitude towards the reasonable demands and just measures of the third world oil producing countries in recent years. Disregarding superpower obstruction, they carried out "dialogue" with these third world countries with certain positive results. Some signed agreements with oil producing countries for the direct supply of oil or accords on trade and technical co-operation.

Key Lies in United Struggle

Facts over the past year further proved that the key to the constant victories won by the third world oil producing countries lies in the fact that they persisted in their unity and dared to wage resolute struggles against superpower hegemonism.

The first summit conference of the member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) held in Algiers last March was a milestone in the oil struggle highlighted by unity among oil producing countries. The Solemn Declaration adopted at the conference set the new common tasks and a unified strategic principle for the next stage of the struggle which guided the actions of the oil producing countries in 1975. Kuwait was a case in point. It met stubborn resistance from foreign oil companies in the nine-month marathon negotiations on the takeover of their oil shares in the country. But it emerged victorious from the just struggle after other Gulf oil producing countries declared their resolute support for Kuwait even

at the expense of their own economic interests if need be.

Unity and co-operation between the oil producing countries and other third world countries also were enhanced last year. The February conference of developing countries on raw materials in Dakar in which some 80 countries took part adopted a special resolution expressing "solidarity with all decisions made by all developing countries, particularly the OPEC member countries." The oil producing countries gave more assistance to third world countries in economic difficulties. According to a report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, financial aid undertaken by OPEC member states to other developing countries in 1975 would exceed 21,000 million dollars, a 40 per cent increase over 1974. This amounted to more than 20 per cent of the OPEC member states' oil revenue.

Major Significance of Struggle

In their struggle to recover state sovereignty over natural resources and the right to fix prices and in their "dialogue" with developed countries last year, the third world oil producers invariably met with threat, obstruction and sabotage by the superpowers. For example, the United States insisted on confining the Paris conference on international economic co-operation to discussing only the oil question rather than questions concerning other raw materials, in an attempt to divide the third world countries and subdue them one by one. Waging a tit-for-tat struggle, the oil producing countries firmly protected third world unity. They insisted that the conference agenda "can in no case be confined to an examination of the question of energy. It evidently includes the questions of raw materials of the developing countries." The other superpower, the Soviet Union, tried its utmost to squeeze into the "dialogue" "in its dual capacity as producer and consumer," so as to sabotage and profit from it. However, it was left out in the cold and failed to get a seat in the important December "dialogue" in Paris. In a huff, the Soviet press hurled much abuse at the conference immediately after its conclusion, alleging that "any solution to world economic problems achieved [in the 'dialogue'] between the north and south is detrimental and incomplete."

The oil struggle has greatly deflated the arrogance of the hegemonists. But the danger of war in the world today is evidently increasing. The oil contention between the two superpowers is intensifying. Further deepening the oil struggle by the third world countries not only is essential to the defence of their state sovereignty and development of their national economies but also vitally important for the struggle to oppose the superpowers' arms expansion and war preparations, prevent them from launching a war of aggression and preserve world peace. The people of the world are sure to score new and greater victories on the oil front in the new year.

ROUND THE WORLD

JAPAN

Gromyko's Futile Tokyo Trip

During his stay in Japan from January 9 to 13, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko held a series of talks with Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki and Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. Out of its ambition for hegemony, the Kremlin tried to force Japan to renounce its demand for the return of the northern territories in the Soviet-Japan talks and first conclude a Soviet-Japan "treaty of friendship and co-operation" aimed at bringing Japan into the "Asian collective security system." But this attempt was a failure.

Immediately after the talks began, a heated debate developed and a sharp difference appeared over the question of returning Japan's northern territories. Foreign Minister Miyazawa reiterated that the four islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu are inherent territories of Japan and demanded that the Soviet Union return them to Japan en bloc, holding that their return is a precondition for the conclusion of a Japan-Soviet peace treaty. Instead of getting to grips with this question, Gromyko refused to return the four northern islands and repeated over and over the shopworn tune that the boundary question should be "solved realistically" and that "the Soviet Union and Japan hold different positions" regarding the territorial question.

On January 12, Gromyko called on Prime Minister Takeo Miki who reaffirmed Japan's stand on the question. He said: "The Japan-Soviet peace treaty would be concluded only after the settlement of the problem of the northern territories," and "looking forward to future friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, the problem of territories is the biggest one." But Gromyko refused to answer Prime Minister Miki's questioning on the problem of the northern territories, declaring: "There is

nothing more to be said on this question."

The joint communique shows that the Japanese side did not retreat under Soviet pressure. It reaffirms that as an unsettled problem after World War II, negotiations on this question will be continued in the future. The Japanese Prime Minister in a statement at the foreign correspondents' club on January 13 stressed once again that a Japan-Soviet peace treaty could not be concluded if the four northern islands were not returned.

Gromyko's effort to peddle the "Asian security system" in the talks also failed. In the first day of talks, he lost no time in trotting out the "Japan-Soviet treaty of friendship and co-operation" repeatedly rejected by Japan. He said that conclusion of the "treaty of friendship and co-operation" should be prior to the conclusion of the Japan-Soviet peace treaty." But the Japanese side stressed the need to give priority to settlement of the problem of territories and conclusion of a peace treaty.

Yomiuri Shimbun pointed out earlier that this so-called "treaty of friendship and co-operation" is "a component part" of the "Asian security system." It said that the Soviet purpose is to tie Japan into the "Asian security system" through the bilateral treaty. However, Gromyko proposed anew the "Asian security system" and the "treaty of friendship and co-operation" when he met Prime Minister Miki. According to Kyodo News Service, the Prime Minister made it clear to Gromyko that Japan refuses to accept the "Japan-Soviet treaty of friendship and co-operation" and the "Asian security system." He said that "the conclusion of a Japan-Soviet peace treaty is a precondition," and that "the Asian version of the European security conference will not be feasible."

Kyodo News Service reported that during the talks, Gromyko invited

Prime Minister Miki to visit the Soviet Union. The Prime Minister said in reply that prior to his visit to the Soviet Union, "the problem of the northern territories must first be settled and Japan-Soviet peace treaty concluded."

It was also reported that when the joint communique was being drafted, the Soviet side tried hard to insert in it a reference to the "Asian security system" and the conclusion of the "Japan-Soviet treaty of friendship and co-operation" but failed.

In the talks, Gromyko openly meddled in Japan's internal affairs, revealing once again the true features of the Soviet social-imperialists. Kyodo News Service reported that the Soviet Foreign Minister said threateningly to the Japanese Prime Minister that the Soviet Union may "have to review its relations with Japan" if the Japanese Government agrees to inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the projected Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. Prime Minister Miki told Gromyko: "The conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty is a matter between the two countries of Japan and China and the talks on the treaty have nothing to do with the Soviet Union."

WESTERN EUROPE

Unity Stressed

Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans released his report on European union to the press in Brussels on January 7. It stressed that Europe should unite to become the "master of its destiny" again.

Tindemans said that unless they are united, the nine European Economic Community (E.E.C.) countries cannot meet the requirements to defend the legitimate interests of their countries and ensure real security.

Referring to the question of defence, he emphasized in the report that "the European union will remain incomplete so long as it does not have a common defence policy." Tindemans proposed that the member states should "exchange regularly views on their specific defence problems and on multilateral European negotiations concerning security," and

"co-operate in the production of armaments" with a view to "increasing the autonomy" of Europe. He also pointed out that "the creation of a European agency of armaments to this end should be considered."

Tindemans was given this work by the E.E.C. Summit Conference in Paris at the end of 1974. He had visited other E.E.C. member countries and had had consultations with them before he drafted the present report which has been submitted to the heads of state and government of the nine E.E.C. members. The question of European union will be discussed at the forthcoming summit conference of the nine countries to be held in Luxembourg this March for the first time.

After the release of the report, the Soviet news agency TASS immediately charged that it "does not conform to the Helsinki (European security conference's) spirit."

Groundless Soviet accusations against Tindemans' proposal were refuted by the Federal Republic of Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and State Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Juergen Wischniewski in their recent statements.

In an interview with a Deutschlandfunk's reporter on January 11, Genscher stressed: "We welcome Belgian Prime Minister Tindemans' report. It is constructive and realistic." "The Federal Government supports the basic aims proposed in this report," he added.

Refuting TASS charges against the West European union, Genscher said: "These statements from the Soviet Union are a futile attempt to hold up the process of European integration. This process is a reality, and any attempt to intervene is an intervention in the internal affairs of the European Community."

The Soviet charges are "incorrect" and Soviet criticism of a common E.E.C. policy on foreign and defence affairs is also erroneous, State Minister of Foreign Affairs Wischniewski said in a press statement in Koeln on January 9.

WESTERN PAPERS

There Is No "Detente"

The 1975 international situation was marked not by an "irreversible detente" but by the new tsars' "detente" tactics of actively carrying out war preparations and external expansion, some Western papers stressed in reviewing international affairs in 1975 and forecasting prospects for 1976. With Soviet social-imperialist expansion in an aggressive mood, this will be a year of greater disorder in the international field.

In an article "Cold War Two," *The New York Times* said on December 29: "As 1975 draws to an end, detente is dead. The second cold war is underway." It added: "It is dangerous to act as if our wishes were reality." "Detente was killed by the Soviet inability to refrain from exploiting our weakness."

A number of papers also pointed out that the Final Act signed at the summit of the European security conference at the end of July and in early August could by no means bind the hands of the Soviet Union. On the contrary, it had whetted the Soviet appetite for aggression and expansion. "Detente" does not exist today and the "Helsinki spirit" is nothing but tactics used by the Soviet social-imperialists.

The French paper *L'Aurore* said: "The West hoped to reinforce detente by a spectacular conclusion reached at the European security conference. On the contrary, it heard the knell of detente."

"End of a Certain Idea of Detente," an article in the French paper *La Croix* on December 23, said: "In Helsinki six months ago, the Western world applauded the detente they considered durable," but facts have proved that "the East-West dialogue is definitively shrewd tactics to assure the Soviet preeminence over the Western world."

Some Western papers also held that under the smokescreen of "detente" the gainer was the Soviet Union while the United States and Western Europe were the losers. Western economic and technical aid to the Soviet Union would enable it

to further strengthen its military forces and this would in turn be a source of trouble for the West. The *Washington Post* said: "To advance the spirit of detente, the United States has in recent years surrendered many advantages. We have permitted our military posture to sag dangerously — from superiority over the Soviets to parity, and now to overall inferiority." "We have accepted the short end of the stick in arms limitations. We have bailed out the Kremlin from repeated agricultural catastrophes at the cost of inflating our food prices." The paper also said that the United States had provided the Soviets with valuable credits and know-how but had got little from them. "A mighty Soviet arms buildup has been going on," it emphasized.

Britain's *Daily Telegraph* said: "To Moscow, 'detente' means that it is permitted to push its expansionist policies without restraint and continue arms expansion while the West must support the backward Russian economy."

In a recent article analyzing prospects for Soviet-U.S. relations, *The New York Times* posed this question: Should the United States "ignore the Soviet-sponsored aggression and subversion"? The answer: "No, appeasement rarely appeases."

A *Washington Post* article stressed that through "detente" in the last few years, "we (the United States) learn once again that all our smiles and favours won't melt the iceberg," and "the lessons of the past should have put our leaders on guard against stimulating euphoria."

FIVE ASEAN COUNTRIES

Economic Hegemonism Opposed

Winning new victories in defence of national rights and interests, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) last year further strengthened their regional economic co-operation, and their joint struggle against hegemony and the superpowers shifting the economic crisis on to others.

A major problem in the current struggle by these five countries

(Continued on p. 56.)

Peking Review, No. 4

ON THE HOME FRONT

Shanghai Develops Small Industries

THOUSANDS of small factories have sprung up in Shanghai, China's leading industrial metropolis. They supplement the work of over one hundred big factories, some of which are manned by several thousand and others by over ten thousand workers. These big factories are the backbone of the city's industry.

In line with the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" in developing industry, Shanghai has since liberation carried out the socialist transformation of enterprises left over by old China and built new ones as well. Step by step it has brought into being an industrial mainstay consisting of a number of big and medium-sized iron and steel works, shipyards, machine building plants, chemical works and textile mills. Meanwhile the masses of the people have been widely mobilized to set up small factories with necessary government help. During the big leap forward in 1958 in particular, small factories mushroomed all over Shanghai.

At present, over 90 per cent of Shanghai's factories are small ones, their 1974 output value accounting for 42.7 per cent of the city's total industrial output value. They have become a force that cannot be underestimated. Such an industrial buildup illustrates how the policy of "walking on two legs" in developing industry works in China — big, small and medium-sized enterprises are developed simultaneously with the accent on small and medium ones.

One outstanding advantage of these factories is that they require smaller investment, bring quick returns and can expand with their own accumulation funds. The Chinling Radio Factory with some 300 workers and staff members is a good example. It was originally a small workshop started collectively by nine housewives with a small investment in 1958 to make

wooden pipes for smoking by hand. Five years later it began processing plastic products for some big factories, and switched over to making electronic products in 1971. The factory's 1974 output value reached eight million yuan, four times that of 1970, the year before the switch-over. Dispensing with state investment, the Chinling workers relied on their own efforts to make the equipment needed for the switchover with funds they had accumulated in the preceding years. This is the case with nearly all the other small factories in Shanghai.

Small factories are highly efficient when engaging in specialized production. A dozen or even scores of small factories can help a big one build complete sets of equipment, thus enabling it to provide the state with much-needed large products within a short period. The machine building industries have made rapid headway in Shanghai. One important reason for this lies in the fact that, after a number of old factories have been merged, expanded or transformed to form the backbone, limited funds are mainly channelled into building small factories. In this way, a small electroplating factory and a cutting tools and measuring instruments factory can do the job of electroplating and provide cutting tools and measuring instruments for all the more than 400 factories in the city's machine building industries.

Small factories are suitable for making small batches of new products which require new equipment and technology and for trial-producing high-grade, precision and sophisticated products. Many of Shanghai's products using such advanced techniques as integrated circuit and laser were first successfully trial-produced by small factories in co-ordination with the scientific research institutes and big factories concerned.

Since equipment was scarce and simple in many small factories at the beginning, the workers have made sustained efforts to carry out technical innovations and make the necessary equipment by themselves. As a

result, both technical level and production capacity have been raised continuously. Production in the Shanghai No. 10 Glass Bottles Factory, with 150 on its payroll, used to be carried out by hand. Through three technical transformation drives in the 1967-74 period, the factory first mechanized manual operations and then brought all machines under electronic programme control. Now with each shift producing 26,000 bottles, the work is 16 times more efficient than before. Workers of this factory also have made 13 electronic control boxes for other glass bottles factories, thereby promoting technical transformation throughout the trade.

Shantung Develops Power Industry at High Speed

POWER industry is developing at a high speed in Shantung Province under the impact of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius. The capacity of the newly added generating equipment in the last five years doubles the province's previous total. Its total generating capacity has risen from 11th place in the country to sixth place.

In 1974 alone, Hsintien put into commission two sets of 100,000 kw. generators. The 220,000-volt high tension transmission line from Hsintien to Tsingtao and a 90,000 kva. substation were completed by electricians in the countryside with the help of P.L.A. men. Now powerful current is being sent to Tsingtao to meet the increasing needs of local industrial and agricultural production.

The pressing needs of socialist construction for electricity have urged workers in Shantung's power industry to overcome many difficulties in recent years in the spirit of "seizing the day and seizing the hour." Once when installing a set of generators, they had no overhead crane on hand. The veteran workers managed to use a T-shaped lift instead to successfully put in place big rotors, each four metres long and weighing 21 tons. a job that calls for a high degree of precision. This won praise from their colleagues in the power industry.

Little Red Soldiers Growing Cotton

IN Weinan County, the main cotton grower in Shensi Province, more than 50,000 Little Red Soldiers in all the primary schools in the countryside are taking an active part in growing cotton, using the time devoted to physical labour, after school hours or on holidays.

This was first started at a seven-year school in a people's commune. To make education better serve proletarian politics and to combine education with productive labour, the school's teachers in 1971 led the Little Red Soldiers in growing cotton with the help of local production teams and under the guidance of veteran peasants. They achieved good results.

Their actions received attention from the county Party committee

as well as from cultural and educational departments and cotton growing was soon popularized in all the schools throughout the county. Later, altogether 2,400 cotton-growing groups were set up in the county's 580 rural primary schools to cultivate 386 hectares of cotton. The ginned cotton output in 1974 averaged 1,125 kilogrammes per hectare. Now Little Red Soldiers in their early teens have mastered the basic skills of cotton growing from planting to picking. More important, they have learnt from the poor and lower-middle peasants their good ideas of loving the country and the collective and growing cotton for the revolution.

Another New Power Station

THE Papanhsia Hydropower Station has been basically completed

in a gorge to the west of Lanchow, on the upper reaches of the Yellow River in Kansu Province.

Preparations began in October 1968, and actual construction at the end of 1969. The reservoir, with a 33-metre-high dam, has a storage capacity of more than 49 million cubic metres. The new station will have five generating units, each with a capacity of 36,000 kilowatts. Three have already been installed with a capacity of 108,000 kilowatts.

After commissioning, the station has supplied electricity to strengthen the power grid covering the three northwest provinces of Shensi, Kansu and Chinghai. This is of great importance in better utilizing Yellow River water resources and promoting the development of local industry and agriculture.

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in the economic field is how to get equitable prices for their raw materials and primary products. All have suffered great losses and found their balance of trade becoming more unfavourable due to the deepening economic crisis in the capitalist world and manoeuvres by the imperialists, particularly the superpowers which have intensified their efforts to shift the economic crisis on to others by cutting imports of primary products, raising prices of manufactured goods and forcing down prices of raw materials. Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore had trade deficits in the first six months of 1975. Although Malaysia maintained a favourable trade balance, the balance dropped from 197 million to nine million U.S. dollars.

The behaviour of the superpowers and other imperialists reaping profits at the expense of others has aroused resentment among the ASEAN countries and peoples who strongly demand that an end be put to the unreasonable status quo and a new international economic order be established. The 8th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in May stressed that, in view of the unreasonable in-

ternational economic relations, it was imperative to work out an ASEAN strategy on the question of raw materials and change the existing international economic order. These countries have joined hands with other third world countries in their struggle to achieve this end.

The five ASEAN countries realize that only by strengthening their unity and co-operation can they free themselves from imperialist control. To protect their national resources and economic rights and interests effectively, they set up the Shippers Council of Southeast Asian Countries, the Southeast Asia Lumber Producers' Association, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Council of Petroleum, the Federation of Shipowners Associations and other economic co-operative organizations. They have adopted a common tactic and steps. Their co-ordinated efforts in the struggle have helped them win new victories. To protect reasonable prices for raw material products, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, producers of natural rubber, put restrictions on their exports to maintain stable prices by balancing supply and demand in the market. The average price per-kilogramme of rubber in

November 1975 jumped from U.S. dollar 0.38, the lowest for the corresponding period in 1974, to 0.58. The Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries has worked out plans to stabilize the price of rubber by setting up an international rubber hoarding body. It will also introduce a regional co-ordination system for selling rubber.

To defend their national independence and sovereignty, the Southeast Asian countries have realized more profoundly that they must develop their economies independently and strengthen economic co-operation among themselves. Thus they quickened the pace of regional economic co-operation in 1975. At the 8th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting and the Second Session of the ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry in May and July last year, the ASEAN countries decided to strengthen their economic development and co-operation and put forward recommendations on setting up a free trade zone as a first step towards forming an ASEAN common market. This was a new development in steadily strengthening regional economic co-operation among the five ASEAN countries in the last few years.