

Eternal Glory to the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung!



**China
Reconstructs**

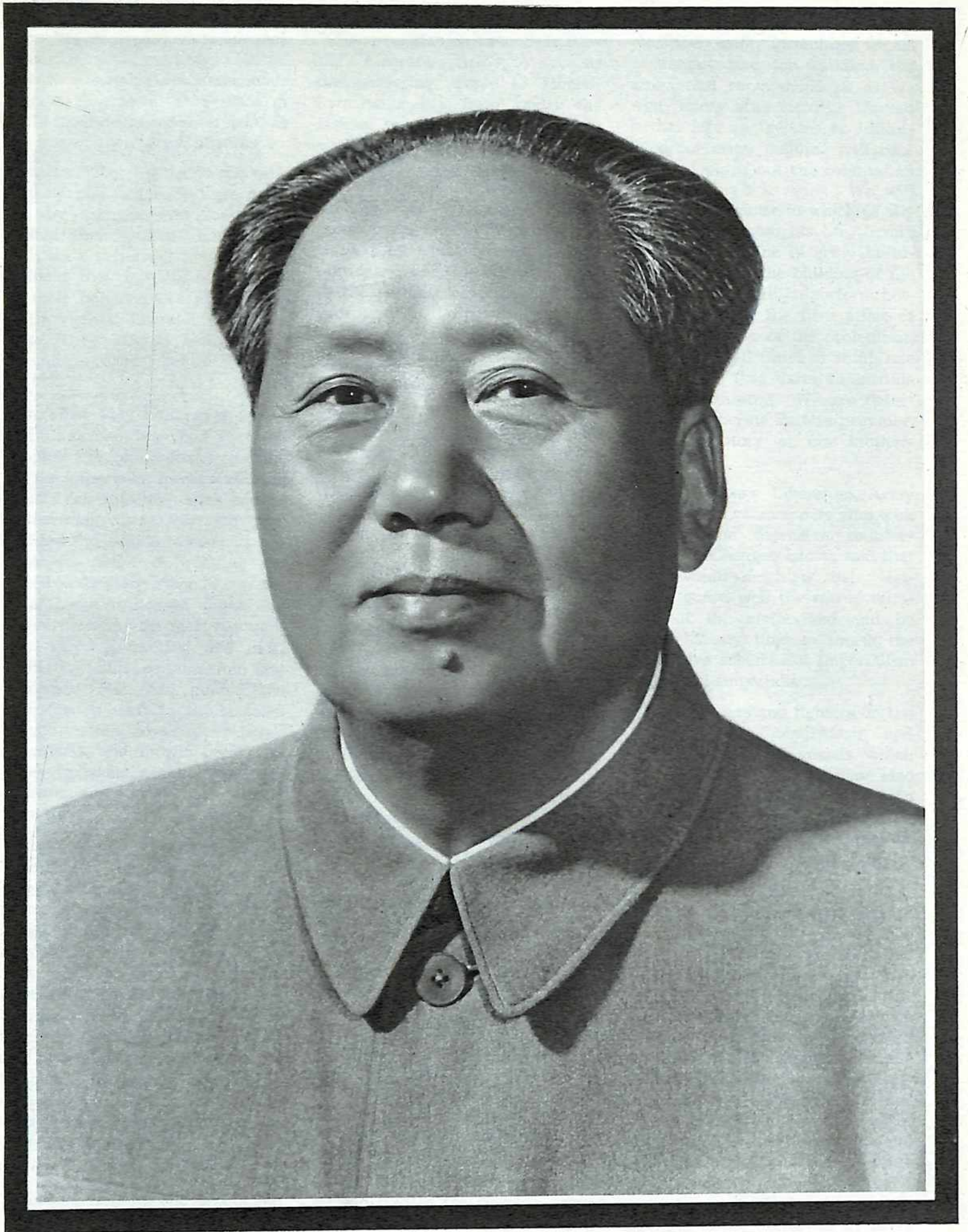
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**Mourning with Deepest
Grief the Passing of the
Great Leader and Teacher
Chairman Mao Tsetung!**

Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country

from

**The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China,**

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

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

**The Military Commission of the Central Com-
mittee of the Communist Party of China**

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China announce with deepest grief to the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country: Comrade Mao Tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities in our country, the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, passed away at 00:10 hours on September 9, 1976 in Peking as a result of the worsening of his condition after he fell ill, and despite the most meticulous treatment and care.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the founder and wise leader of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China. Chairman Mao led our Party in waging a protracted, acute and complex struggle against the Right and "Left" opportunist lines in the Party, defeating the opportunist lines pursued by Chen Tu-hsiu, Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san, Lo Chang-lung, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-tao, Kao Kang-Jao Shu-shih and Peng Teh-huai and again, during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, triumphing over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, thus enabling our Party to develop and grow in strength steadily in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Led by Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of China has developed through a tortuous path into a great, glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist Party which is today exercising leadership over the People's Republic of China.

During the period of the new-democratic revolution, Chairman Mao, in accordance with the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and by combining it with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, creatively laid down the general line and general policy of the new-democratic revolution, founded the Chinese People's Liberation Army and pointed out that the seizure of political power by armed force in China could be achieved only by following the road of building rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities, and not by any other road. He led our Party, our army and the people of our country in people's war to overthrow the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, winning the great victory of the new-democratic revolution and founding the People's Republic of China. The victory of the Chinese people's revolution led by Chairman Mao changed the situation in the East and the world and blazed a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

In the period of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao comprehensively summed up both the positive and the negative experience of the international communist movement, penetratingly analyzed the class relations in socialist society and, for the first time in the history of the development of Marxism, unequivocally pointed out that there are still classes and class struggle after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed, drew the scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party, put forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and laid down the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our Party, our army and the people of our country have continued their triumphant advance and seized great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, particularly in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in criticizing Lin

Piao and Confucius. Upholding socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the People's Republic of China, a country with a vast territory and a large population, is a great contribution of world historic significance which Chairman Mao Tsetung made to the present era; at the same time, it has provided fresh experience for the international communist movement in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

All the victories of the Chinese people have been achieved under the leadership of Chairman Mao; they are all great victories for Mao Tsetung Thought. Mao Tsetung Thought will forever light up the road of advance of the Chinese people.

Chairman Mao Tsetung summed up the revolutionary practice in the international communist movement, put forward a series of scientific theses, enriched the treasure house of Marxist theory and pointed out the orientation of struggle for the Chinese people and the revolutionary people throughout the world. With the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, he initiated in the international communist movement the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, promoted the vigorous development of the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism, and pushed the history of mankind forward.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. For more than half a century, basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, he inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the protracted struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, both inside and outside the Party, and wrote a most brilliant chapter in the history of the proletarian revolution. He dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the libera-

tion of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. With the great resolve of a proletarian revolutionary, he waged a tenacious struggle against his illness, continued to lead the work of the whole Party, the whole army and the whole nation during his illness and fought till he breathed his last. The magnificent contributions he made to the Chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole world are immortal. He won the heartfelt love and boundless esteem of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over.

The passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung is an inestimable loss to our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities in our country, to the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries and to the international communist movement. His passing away is bound to evoke immense grief in the hearts of the people of our country and the revolutionary people of all countries. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China calls on the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country to resolutely turn their grief into strength:

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the Party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party, resolutely uphold the unity and unification of the Party and rally closely round the Party Central Committee. We must strengthen the building of the Party ideologically and organizationally in the course of the struggle between the two lines and resolutely implement the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young in accordance with the five requirements for bringing up successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, enthusiastically support the socialist new things, restrict bourgeois right and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. We should continue to unfold the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, build our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift, and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and resolutely implement his line in army building, strengthen the building of the army, strengthen the building of the militia, strengthen preparedness against war, heighten our vigilance, and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude. We are determined to liberate Taiwan.

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and continue to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. We must adhere to proletarian internationalism, strengthen the unity between our

Party and the genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations all over the world, strengthen the unity between the people of our country and the people of all other countries, especially those of the third world countries, unite with all the forces in the world that can be united with, and carry the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end. We will never seek hegemony and will never be a superpower.

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, apply ourselves to the study of the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, fight for the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, for the replacement of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the triumph of socialism over capitalism, and strive to build our country into a powerful socialist state, make greater contributions to humanity and realize the ultimate goal of communism.

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

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

Eternal glory to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung!

(Hsinhua News Agency, September 9, 1976)

At the Mass Memorial Meeting for the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung

Memorial Speech by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng

**First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China and
Premier of the State Council**

Comrades and friends:

Today, representatives of the Party, government and army organizations, workers, peasants, soldiers and other circles in the capital are here at Tien An Men Square holding a solemn mass memorial meeting and, along with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, mourning with the most profound sorrow Chairman Mao Tsetung, our esteemed and beloved great leader and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

Over the last few days, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have been immersed in boundless sorrow at the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The cause that the

great leader Chairman Mao devoted his whole life to is linked by flesh-and-blood ties with the masses of the people. It was under Chairman Mao's leadership that the Chinese people who had long suffered from oppression and exploitation won emancipation and became masters of the country. It was under Chairman Mao's leadership that the disaster-plagued Chinese nation rose to its feet. The Chinese people love, trust and esteem Chairman Mao from the bottom of their hearts. The international proletariat and progressive mankind all deeply mourn the death of Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the founder and wise leader of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China.

Chairman Mao tempered and nurtured our Party in the course of leading it in struggles against class enemies at home and abroad and inside and outside the Party, in hard, long, acute and complex class struggle and two-line struggles. The history of the Chinese Communist Party is a history of struggles between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and the Right and "Left" opportunist lines in the Party. Under Chairman Mao's leadership, our Party defeated the opportunist lines pursued by Chen Tu-hsiu, Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san, Lo Chang-lung, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-tao, Kao Kang-Jao Shu-shih and Peng Teh-huai and again, during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, triumphed over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao. Guided by Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line, our Party has steadily grown in strength; it has developed from small groups of a few dozen Communists into a Party with a membership of over 30 million which now leads the People's Republic of China, into a disciplined Party armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, using the method of self-criticism and closely linked with the masses of the people, and into a great, glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist Party.

Chairman Mao tempered and nurtured our army in protracted revolutionary wars. He long ago put forward the famous thesis **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun"**. He led the Autumn Harvest Uprising, founded the first Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and set up the first rural revolutionary base area in the Chingkang Mountains. In the last 50 years, Chairman Mao led our army in smashing the counter-revolutionary campaigns of "encirclement and suppression" launched by the Kuomintang against the revolutionary base areas, in successfully completing the world-renowned 25,000-li Long March, in defeating Japanese imperialism, in wiping out eight million troops of the Chiang Kai-shek gang armed by U.S. imperialism and, after the founding of new China, in victoriously waging the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, triumphantly repulsing the armed provocations against our country by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and reaction, and defending the security of the motherland. During the Great Proletarian Cul-

tural Revolution, our army followed Chairman Mao's teachings and supported industry; agriculture and the broad masses of the Left, exercised military control and gave political and military training, thereby making new contributions to the people. Chairman Mao formulated for our army a Marxist-Leninist line on army building and the strategy and tactics of people's war, and this is the fundamental reason why our army was able to grow from small to big, from weak to strong, develop into powerful armed forces combining field armies, local armies and a vast militia and become the solid pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Confronted by the people's armed forces armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, any enemy that dares to intrude will certainly be drowned in the vast ocean of people's war.

Basing himself on the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and integrating it with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao Tsetung correctly solved the series of fundamental problems concerning the seizure of political power by armed force, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of capitalist restoration in China.

During the period of the new-democratic revolution, Chairman Mao analyzed Chinese history and existing conditions and the principal contradiction in Chinese society, correctly answered the questions of the targets, tasks, motive forces, character, perspectives and transformation of the new-democratic revolution in China, and laid down the general line and general policy of our Party for that historical period, that is, the new-democratic revolution against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism waged by the broad masses of the people under the leadership of the proletariat. Chairman Mao pointed out that the seizure of political power by armed force in China could be achieved only by following the road of building rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities, and not by any other road. Summing up the historical experience of our Party, Chairman Mao pointed out that the three principal magic weapons for the Chinese Communist Party to defeat the enemy in the Chinese revolution

were a Communist Party built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, an army under the leadership of such a Party, and a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a Party. Chairman Mao led our Party in using these three weapons to win the great victory of the new-democratic revolution and found the People's Republic of China. The victory of the Chinese people's revolution led by Chairman Mao changed the situation in the East and in the world, blazing a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

In the new historical period of socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, Chairman Mao summed up both the positive and the negative experience of the international communist movement, made a penetrating analysis of the class relations in socialist society by applying the Marxist-Leninist theory of the unity of opposites, and pointed out that the principal contradiction in socialist society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. For the first time in the history of the development of Marxism, Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out that there are still classes and class struggle after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed, put forward the thesis that in socialist society there are two different types of contradictions — those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves, and advanced the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao time and again admonished the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, **“never forget class struggle”**; he pointed out that socialist society covers a considerably long historical period and that, throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism, and established the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. In view of the changes in

class relations and the characteristics of the class struggle in the period of socialism, Chairman Mao drew the scientific conclusion, **“You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road.”** Representing the aspirations and interests of the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants to continue the revolution, Chairman Mao himself initiated and led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which smashed the schemes of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao for restoration, criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and enabled us to seize back that portion of leading power in the Party and state they had usurped, thus ensuring China's victorious advance along the Marxist-Leninist road. The continual victories over subversion and sabotage from imperialism, revisionism and reaction, the upholding of socialism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the People's Republic of China, a populous country with a vast territory — this is a great contribution of world historic significance made by Chairman Mao Tsetung to the present era and has at the same time provided the international communist movement with new experience in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. With the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, he launched the great struggle in the international communist movement to criticize modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, promoted the vigorous development of the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism, and pushed the history of mankind forward. Basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, Chairman Mao summed up the experience of domestic and international revolutionary struggles, inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all respects

and enriched the treasure house of Marxist theory. Mao Tsetung Thought is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and for opposing imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries. **The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.** All victories won by the Chinese people are great victories of Mao Tsetung Thought. Mao Tsetung Thought will always illuminate the Chinese people's road of advance.

Chairman Mao Tsetung is a brilliant example of wholehearted devotion to the interests of the people of China and the world. Chairman Mao dedicated all his energies throughout his life till his last breath to the liberation of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. A great proletarian revolutionary like Chairman Mao, who weathered all kinds of revolutionary storms, overcame every difficulty and hardship, and always identified himself with the workers, peasants and other laboring people and stood in the van of the revolutionary movement to guide it forward, is rare indeed in the annals of the proletarian revolutionary movement. The magnificent contributions Chairman Mao made in revolutionary theory and practice are immortal. Chairman Mao has passed away. This is a loss beyond measure to our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country, to the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries and to the international communist movement.

The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country must respond to the call of the Party Central Committee actively, turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, **"practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"**, and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution in China which Chairman Mao pioneered.

Internally, we must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, take

class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line and the policies of the Party for the entire historical period of socialism, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts, work to build our country into a powerful socialist state, and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity. We are determined to accomplish the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying our motherland.

Externally, we must continue to carry out resolutely Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, uphold proletarian internationalism, and never seek hegemony. We must strengthen our unity with the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, strengthen our unity with the people of the third world countries, and strengthen our unity with all the countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying by imperialism and social-imperialism so as to form the broadest possible united front against imperialism, in particular against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. We must unite with all genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in the world and wage a common struggle for the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man and the realization of communism on earth, for the liberation of all mankind!

Chairman Mao Tsetung will live forever in our hearts!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

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

Eternal glory to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung!

Solemn Mourning Ceremonies for Chairman Mao Tsetung in Peking

THE PASSING AWAY of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung brought tremendous grief to the hearts of the people in China and throughout the world.

From September 11 to 17, over 300,000 Party, government and army cadres, workers, peasants, soldiers and people from all walks of life in the capital came to pay their respects to Chairman Mao, whose body lay in state in the Great Hall of the People in Peking.

On September 11, leaders of the Party and the state and workers, peasants and soldiers and people from other circles in the capital, with most profound proletarian feeling, went to the Great Hall of the People to pay their respects and to express boundless esteem and love for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao cherished by the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. They were determined to carry on the cause left by Chairman Mao and carry the proletarian revolution through to the end.

Leaders of the Party and state attending the ceremony and standing in the guard of honor in the mourning hall were Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Soong Ching Ling, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu Shih-yu, Wei Kuo-ching, Li Teh-sheng, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Saifudin, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-

cheng, Tsai Chang, Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien. Also attending the mourning ceremony and standing guard were Su Yu, a leading member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Shen Yen-ping, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Chiang Hua, President of the Supreme People's Court. Other members of the Funeral Committee and representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and Red Guards in the capital also served in the guard of honor.

An atmosphere of solemnity and reverence pervaded the Great Hall of the People. At the entrance of the mourning hall was a streamer reading, "Carry Out Chairman Mao's Behests and Carry the Cause of the Proletarian Revolution Through to the End!" The crepe-draped hall was lined with wreaths. In the center at one end of the hall above rows of pines, cypresses and other evergreens hung a huge portrait of Chairman Mao. The body of Chairman Mao, his face firm and serene, lay at rest amidst evergreen shrubs and was covered with the flag of the Communist Party of China. On either side of the body stood an armed guard of People's Liberation Army men. A streamer above the portrait read, "Mourning with deepest grief the passing away of the great

leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung!"

There were wreaths to the esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Party and government leaders.

Among others presenting wreaths were: the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; the State Council; the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; the departments under the Party Central Committee and the State Council; the general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the PLA Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, the various services and arms of the PLA, the military academies and the high military area commands of the PLA; the people's organizations; the Party committees and revolutionary committees of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and patriotic compatriots from Taiwan province.

THE MOURNING CEREMONY began at 10 a.m. as a PLA band played the solemn strains of funeral music. With boundless esteem, respect and love for Chairman Mao, Party and state leaders stood in silent tribute before the bier and paid their respects to Chairman Mao. They bowed three times and observed three minutes of silence. Then they took their

places in the guard of honor beside the bier.

To the strains of funeral music, group after group of mourners, who had been streaming into Tien An Men Square from all parts of the city since early morning, filed into the hall. There were workers, peasants, soldiers and people of China's various nationalities from every walk of life and Party, government and army cadres. They stood in silent tribute before the bier. Profound sorrow filled the hall. Though trying to restrain their extreme grief, they wept as they slowly filed past and many said, "Chairman Mao, Chairman

Mao, you'll live forever in our memory." Chairman Mao was always one with the masses, with the people in their hundreds of millions. He will be remembered by the people for countless future generations.

In the following six days mourners came from early morning until late at night. Dressed in sober colors and wearing black armbands, they mounted the steps of the Great Hall of the People in procession and walked slowly inside to the strains of funeral music. Party and state leaders took turns in standing in the honor guard. Other members of the Funeral

Committee and representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and Red Guards in the capital also served in the honor guard.

Among those who paid their respects to Chairman Mao were members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference as well as leading members of the departments under the Party Central Committee and government depart-

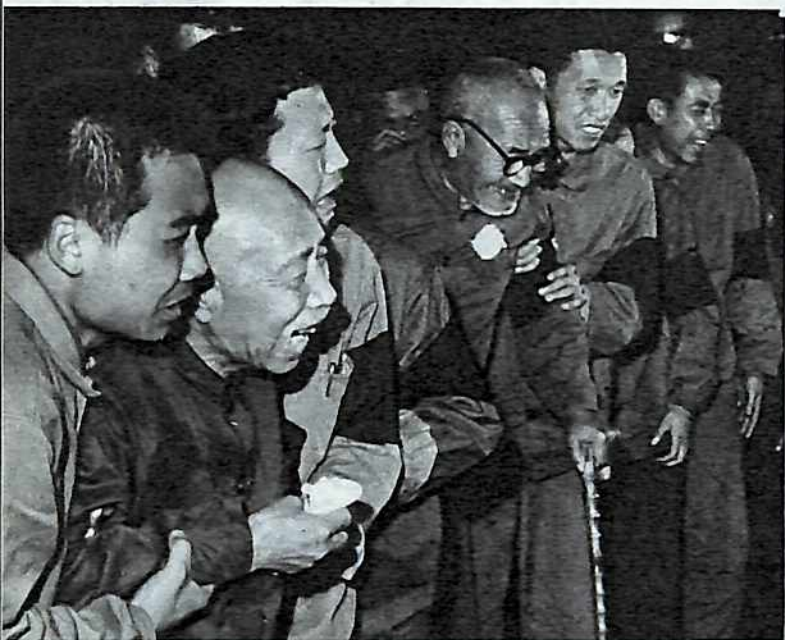
The body of Chairman Mao lying in state.



With boundless esteem and love for Chairman Mao, Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Soong Ching Ling, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu Shih-yu, Wei Kuo-ching, Li Teh-sheng, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu and Saifudin stand in silent tribute before the bier.



Retired workers of the Peking February 7th Rolling Stock Plant taking part in the mourning.



Peasants from areas around Peking standing before the bier of Chairman Mao, determined to carry on the cause he left and march forward along the bright socialist road he pointed out.



Representatives of the fighters and commanders of the ground, naval and air forces of the People's Liberation Army solemnly vow to resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's line on army building and defy death to defend the Party Central Committee, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great socialist motherland.





ments; leading members of the general departments and various services and arms of the People's Liberation Army, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, the military academies, the Peking Units and the Peking Garrison of the PLA; leading members of the Peking Municipal Party Committee and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; representatives from places and units where Chairman Mao had undertaken great revolutionary activities, from outstanding units such as Taching, Tachai and the "Good Eighth Company on Nanking Road" and people from all walks of life; patriotic democratic personages, compatriots from Taiwan, overseas Chinese and Hongkong and Macao compatriots then in Peking.

Among the tens of thousands who came were some of the original Red Guards who had taken part in the struggle in the Ching Kang Mountains under Chairman Mao's leadership in the early years of the revolution, veterans of the Red Army who had followed him on the world-famous 12,500-km. Long March, veterans of the Eighth Route Army who had fought bloody battles against the Japanese

invaders, old soldiers who had fought across the country in the War of Liberation, and young Red Guards who had fought in the van of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and who had had the honor of being reviewed by Chairman Mao.

ON September 13 friends and diplomatic envoys from over 90 countries and regions went to the mourning hall to express their deep sorrow and pay their respects to Chairman Mao.

They were received by Party and state leaders, who expressed

Representatives of the minority nationalities pay their respects to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao with deepest grief.



极其沉痛地悼念伟大的领袖和导师毛泽东主席！



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Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, Chen Hsi-lien, Wang Tung-hsing and Ulanfu receiving foreign friends and diplomatic envoys in the mourning hall and expressing deep gratitude to them for their condolences on the passing of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

Party and state leaders Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Li Su-wen receiving foreign friends and diplomatic envoys in the mourning hall and expressing deep gratitude to them for their condolences on the passing of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

Party and state leaders Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Ni Chih-fu and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme receiving foreign friends and diplomatic envoys in the mourning hall and expressing deep gratitude to them for their condolences on the passing of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

Party and state leaders Hsu Shih-yu, Wu Kuei-hsien, Saifudin, Yao Lien-wei and Wang Chen receiving foreign friends and diplomatic envoys in the mourning hall and expressing deep gratitude to them for their condolences on the passing of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

Party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Su Chen-hua, Tan Chen-lin and Yu Chiu-li receiving foreign friends and diplomatic envoys in the mourning hall and expressing deep gratitude to them for their condolences on the passing of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

sincere gratitude for their sentiments.

In the hall were wreaths from the leaders, governments and people of many countries all over the world.

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, sent a wreath of flowers native to Korea. A ribbon on the wreath carried the words, "In mourning for the late Comrade Mao Tsetung." The wreath was brought to Peking by special plane under the escort of Vice-Foreign Minister Chon Myong Su. In the afternoon he, Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk, all comrades from the Korean embassy in Peking and the crew of the Korean special plane took the wreath to the Great Hall where they joined the people of the Chinese capital in expressing their deep sorrow.

Vice-Foreign Minister Chon Myong Su told Premier Hua Kuo-feng, "Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, asked me to convey his tremendous grief over the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, a great proletarian revolutionary, an outstanding leader of the international communist movement and workers' movement and the closest comrade-in-arms of the Korean people, and to express the profound sorrow of the Korean Workers' Party, government and people. Although Comrade Mao Tsetung has passed away, his immortal contributions to the victory of the Chinese revolution, to the prosperity and strength of the People's Republic of China, to the strengthening of the great friendship and militant unity between the two Parties and peoples of Korea and China and to the victory of the common cause of the world's revolutionary people will shine forever."

The wreath from Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, bore a ribbon with the words, "To Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader, Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary strategist and the Albanian people's most valued friend!" The wreath was carried into the mourning hall

(Continued on P. 79)

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng receiving foreign comrades and friends in the mourning hall. He shakes hands with Comrade Thakin Ba Thein Tin, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma, and expresses heartfelt thanks to him.



Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and his party, who arrived in Peking on September 17 on their way home, pay their respects to Chairman Mao in the mourning hall.



THE GREAT LEADER WILL LIVE FOREVER

Chairman Mao with Comrade Chou En-lai.



CHAIRMAN MAO IN OUR HEARTS

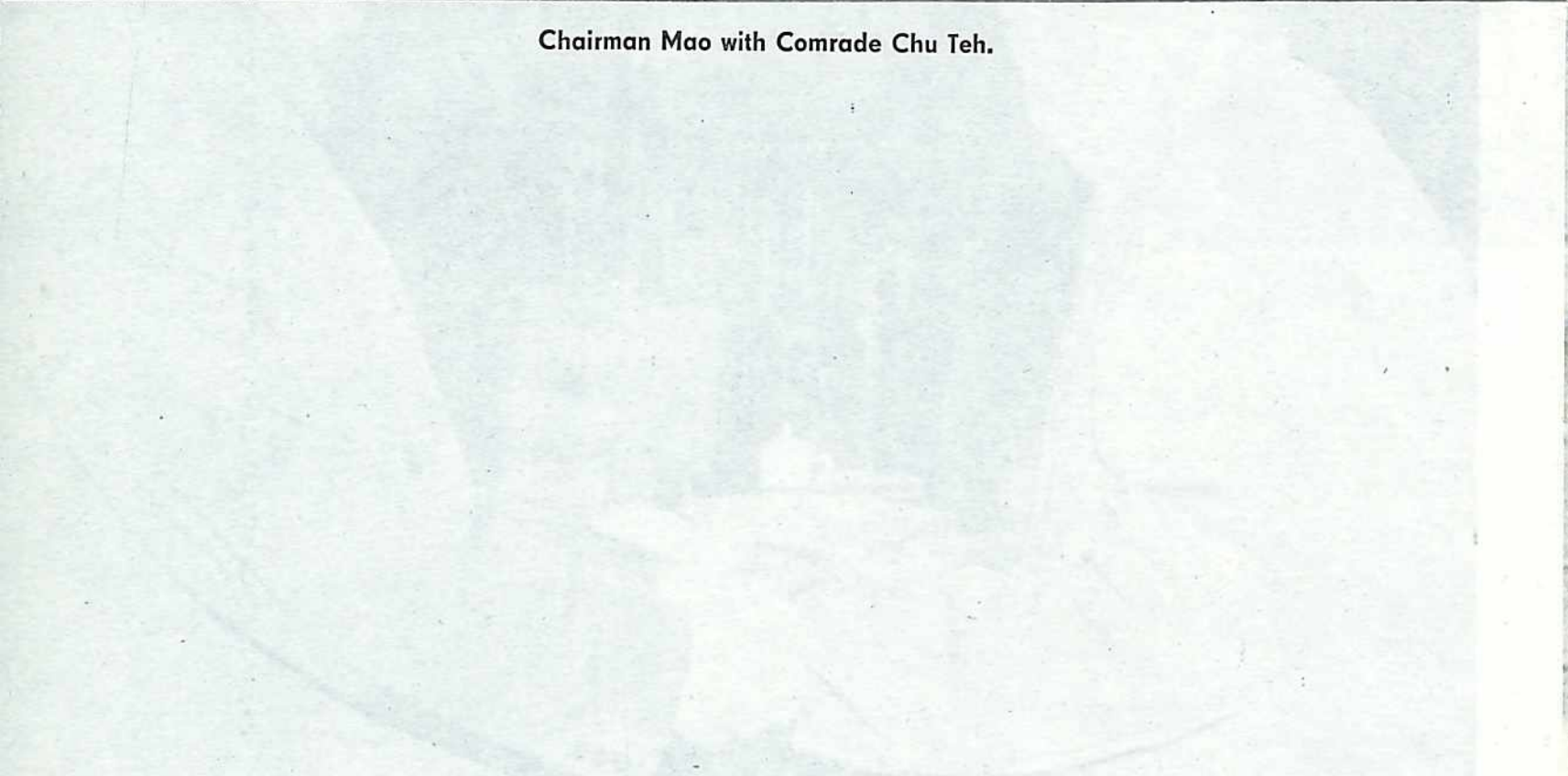
(Photos)

Chairman Mao with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.





Chairman Mao with Comrade Chu Teh.



Chairman Mao with Comrade Kang Sheng.



Chairman Mao with Comrade Tung Pi-wu.



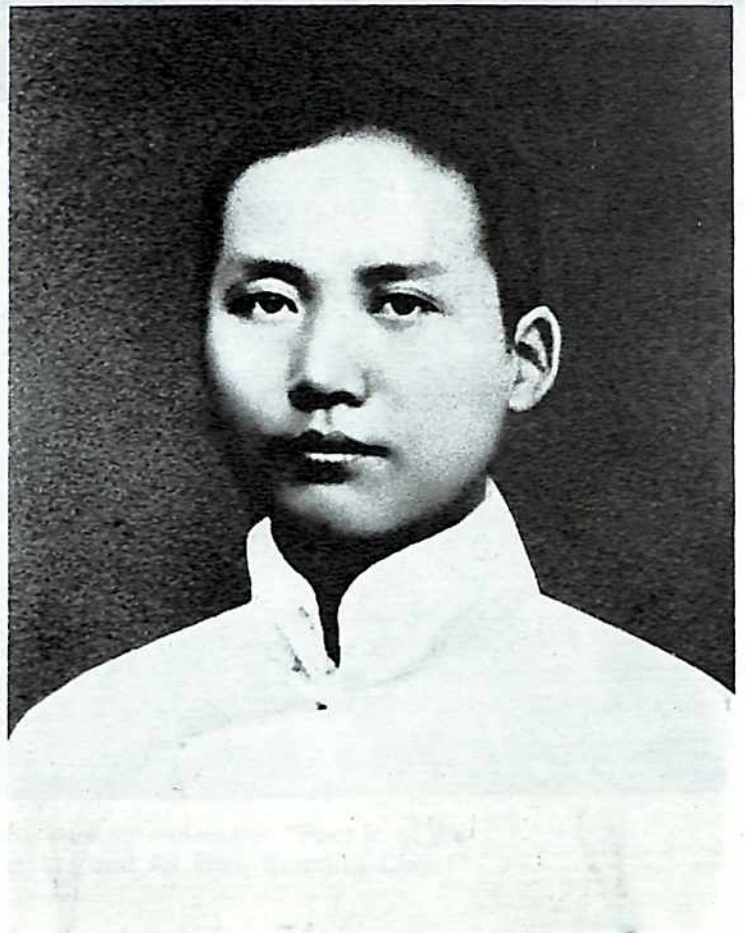


Chairman Mao with Comrade Yeh Chien-ying.





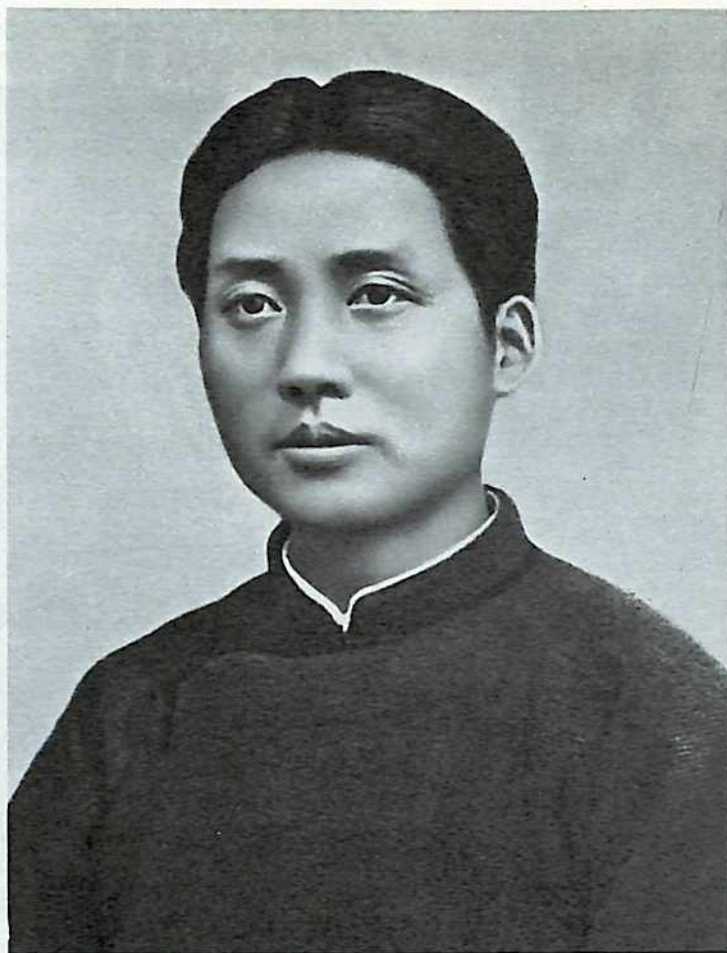
Comrade Mao Tse-
tung in his youth.



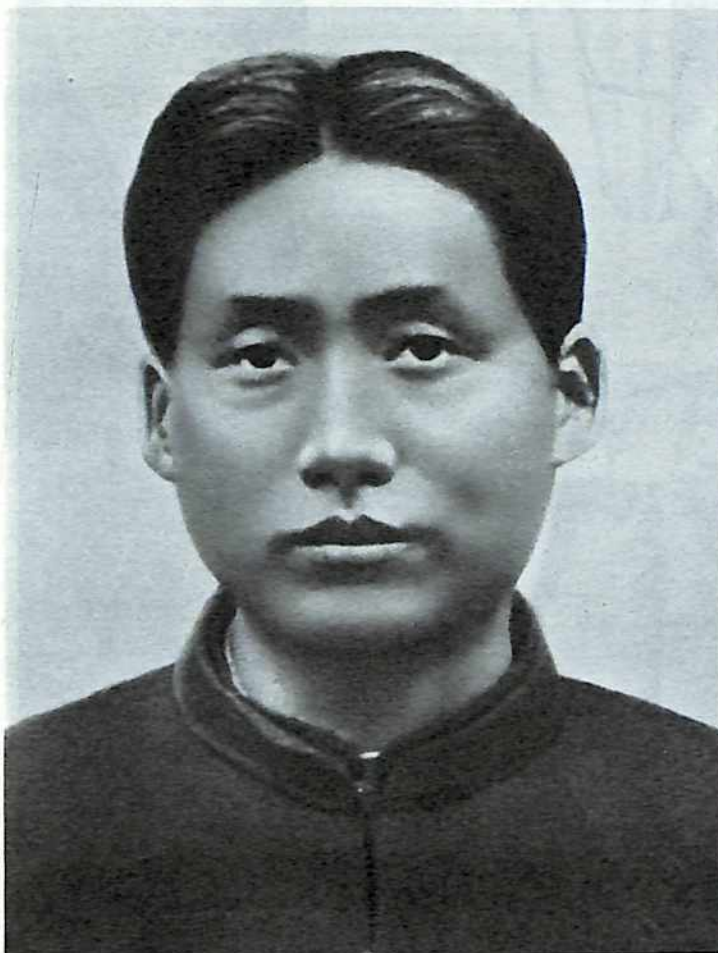
Comrade Mao Tsetung
in Changsha, 1919.



Comrade Mao Tsetung in Shanghai, 1924.



Comrade Mao Tsetung in Kwangchow, 1925.



Comrade Mao Tsetung in Wuhan, 1927.



Comrade Mao Tsetung in Juichin, Kiangsi province, 1931.



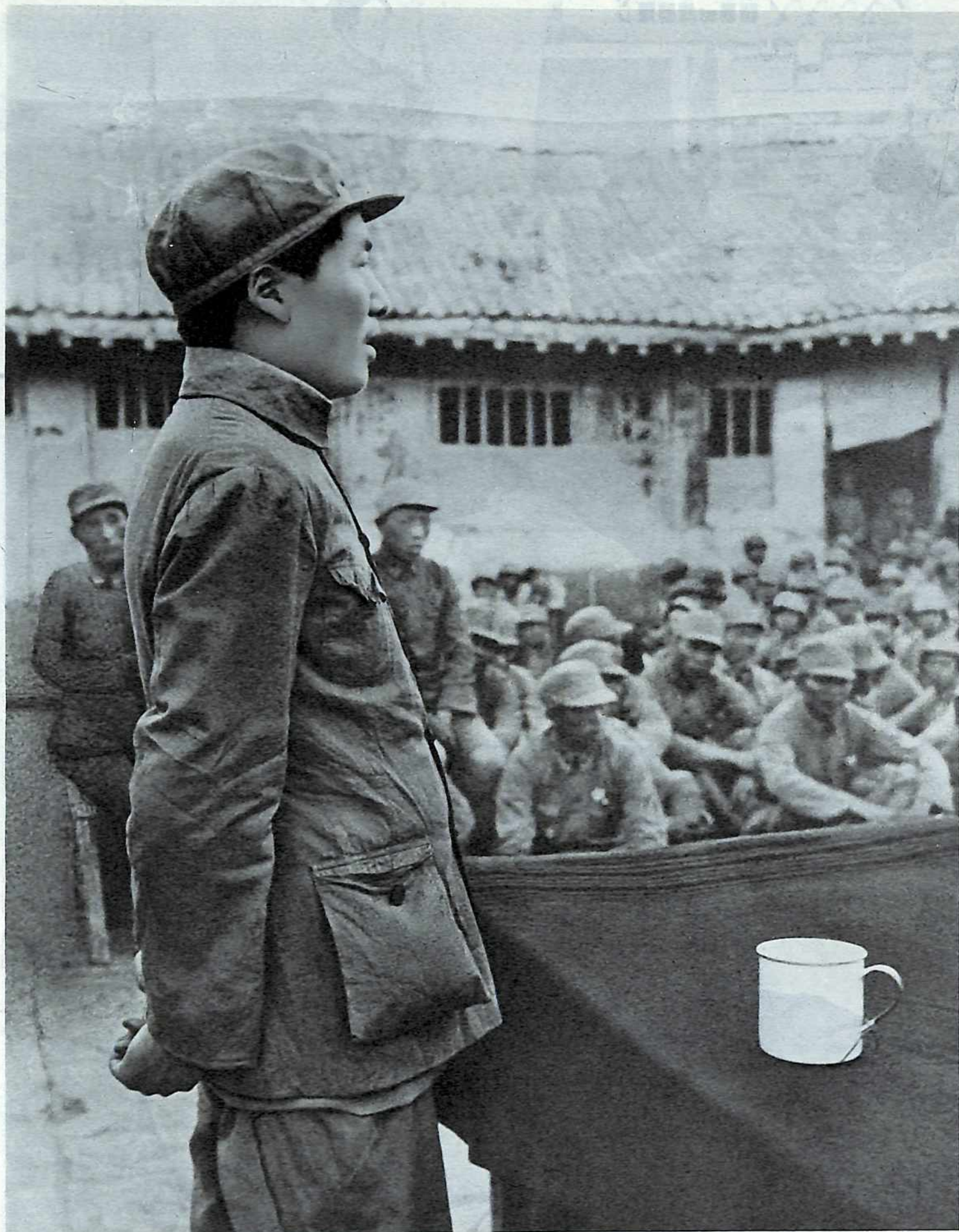
Comrade Mao Tsetung addressing a conference of representatives of the poor peasant leagues from eight counties in the revolutionary base area in Kiangsi province, 1933.



Chairman Mao in northern Shensi, 1936.



Chairman Mao writing his brilliant work *On Protracted War* in a cave-dwelling in Yanan, 1938.



Chairman Mao delivering the report *On Protracted War* at the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yanan, May 1938.



Chairman Mao making a report at the Lu Hsun Arts Institute in Yen-an, May 1938.

Chairman Mao talking with little fighters of the Eighth Route Army in Yen-an, 1939.

Chairman Mao chatting with peasants of Yangchialing in Yen-an, 1939.







Chairman Mao addressing a meeting marking the third anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yanan, 1939.



Chairman Mao with representatives attending the Yenan forum on literature and art, May 1942.





Chairman Mao speaking at a reception held by the Party Central Committee in honor of the labor heroes in the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region, 1943.



Chairman Mao in Yanan, 1944.

Chairman Mao delivering the political report at the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China, 1945.





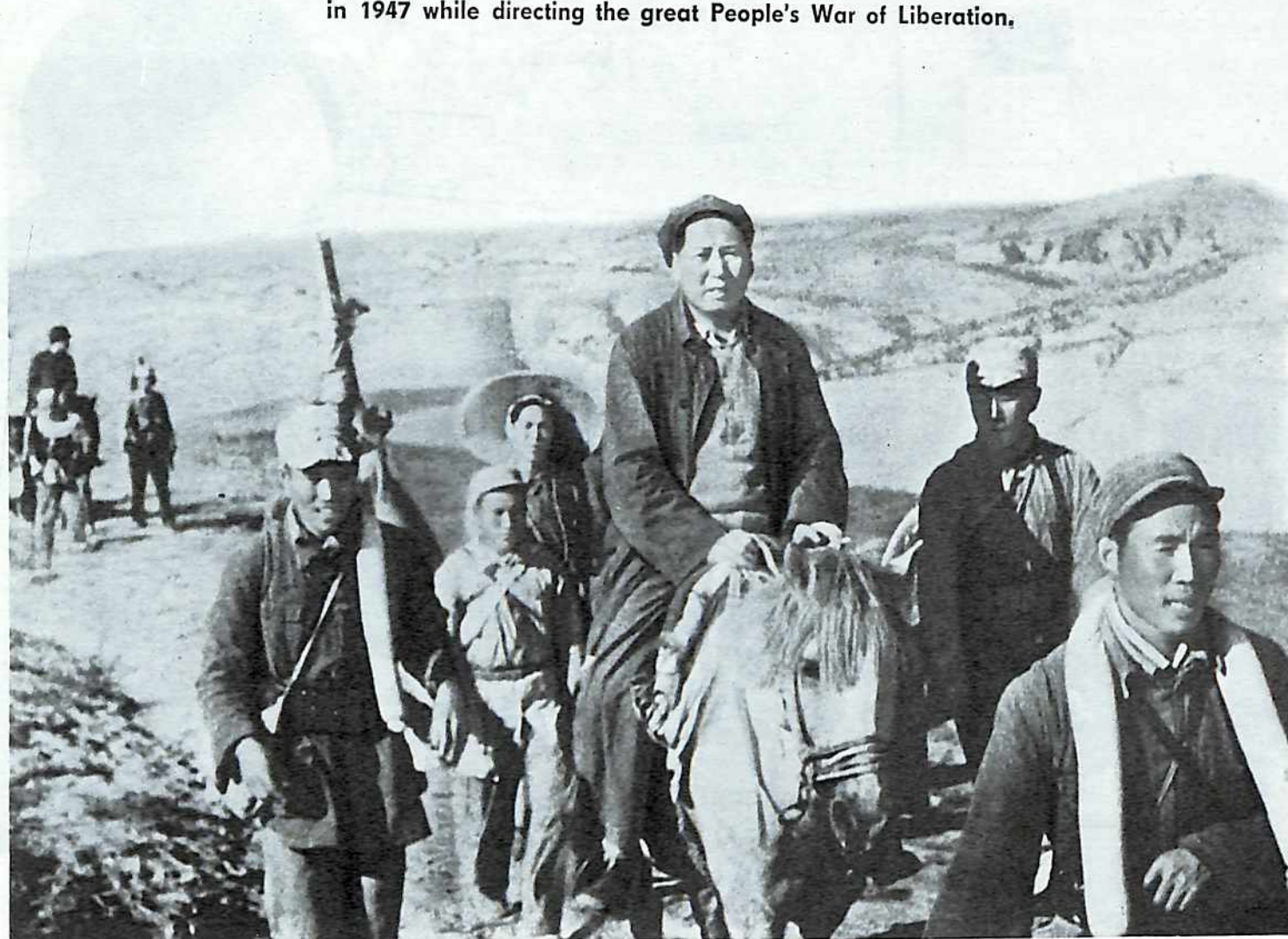
Chairman Mao going in person to Chungking in August 1945 to hold negotiations with the Kuomintang after the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan in order to carry out the policy of peace and national reconstruction.

Chairman Mao at work in his cave-dwelling in the Date Orchard, Yanan, 1946.





Chairman Mao studying a military map in northern Shensi in 1947 while directing the great People's War of Liberation,



Chairman Mao during the fighting in northern Shensi, 1947.



Chairman Mao delivering a report of great historic significance to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 1949.

Chairman Mao reviewing tank units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Hsiyuan on the Peking outskirts, 1949.





Chairman Mao reading the news of victory — the liberation of Nanking, 1949.





Chairman Mao elected Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China at the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, September 1949.





Chairman Mao presiding over the Second Session of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in 1950, which discussed and adopted the national emblem of the People's Republic of China.

Chairman Mao during an inspection tour along the Yellow River, 1952.





Chairman Mao casting his ballot in the election of People's Deputies, 1953.



Chairman Mao revising the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" (draft), our country's first socialist constitution, 1954.

Chairman Mao at a national conference of the Communist Party of China, 1955.





Chairman Mao making an extremely important speech *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* at the Eleventh Meeting (Enlarged) of the Supreme State Conference, 1957.

Chairman Mao reading big-character posters in a PLA unit, 1958.





Chairman Mao receiving representatives of the Youth League in Peking, 1957.



Chairman Mao making an important speech at the Second Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, 1958.



Chairman Mao while inspecting a factory in Anhwei province, 1958.



Chairman Mao chatting with steelmakers while inspecting factories in Anhwei province, 1959.



Chairman Mao during an inspection tour of the countryside in Honan province, 1958.





Chairman Mao inspecting a naval unit of the PLA, 1953.



Chairman Mao talking with cooks of a PLA unit, 1958.

Chairman Mao receiving commanders and fighters of an air force unit of the PLA, 1964.





Chairman Mao receiving the cast after seeing the modern revolutionary Peking opera *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, 1967.



Chairman Mao with teachers and pupils of the Shaoshan School, 1959.



Chairman Mao shaking hands with Kurban Tulum, an old poor peasant of Uighur nationality from Sinkiang, 1958.

Chairman Mao working at the construction site of the Ming Tombs Reservoir, Peking, 1958.





◀ Chairman Mao with friends from Asia, Africa and Latin America, 1959.

Chairman Mao at the rally held by people of all walks of life in Peking in 1965 in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.





Chairman Mao on Lushan Mountain, 1961.



Chairman Mao at the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 1962.



Chairman Mao at Chingkangshan, 1965.



Chairman Mao at the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 1966.

Chairman Mao, riding in an open car, reviewing Red Guards from all parts of the country, 1966.





Chairman Mao reviewing for the first time the mighty army of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution from Tien An Men Gate, August 18, 1966.



Chairman Mao speaking at the Twelfth Plenary Session (Enlarged) of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 1968.



Chairman Mao making an important speech at the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, 1969.



Chairman Mao on May 20, 1970 issued the solemn statement, "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!"



Chairman Mao at the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 1970.



Chairman Mao at the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, 1973.



Chairman Mao in Peking, 1972.



Chairman Mao dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the liberation of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. Chairman Mao will live forever in our hearts.

(Continued from p. 17)

by Albanian Ambassador Behar Shtylla and diplomatic officials from his embassy. Ambassador Shtylla said to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, "On behalf of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labor and the people of Albania, I express our profound sorrow over the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung. Eternal glory to Comrade Mao Tsetung!" Wreaths were also presented by the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labor, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania.

The wreath from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, carried a ribbon reading, "In profound memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung." Wreaths were also presented by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the State Council and government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Romanian Ambassador Nicolae Gavrilescu expressed deep grief over the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Pich Cheang, Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea, Nguyen Trong Vinh, Ambassador of Viet Nam, and Sithon Cibounheuang, Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* of the embassy of Laos, also went to the Great Hall of the People to express their grief and present wreaths.

Also visiting the Great Hall that day were diplomatic envoys and officials of various countries to China, foreign students and trainees, and journalists and visitors from many countries. Officials of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking and the Liaison Office of the United States of America to China also came to pay their respects.

Chairman Mao's death evoked a surge of grief among people all over the world. Friends from many countries stood before

the bier with eyes wet with tears. Some wept aloud. Wreaths came from leaders, governments and people of countries on the five continents. Some of the inscriptions on them read: "The great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung will live forever in the hearts of the people and have eternal glory in the annals of mankind"; "As a proletarian revolutionary of our epoch Chairman Mao has been a source of strength for the poor and weak peoples. His thought shines not only over the Chinese people but across national boundaries over people of good will and peace-loving peoples of all the world"; "The passing away of Chairman Mao, the greatest statesman of the present era, is a loss to progressive humanity all over the world"; "Chairman Mao lives forever in the hearts of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world."

ON September 14, comrades of foreign Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations now in Peking and specialists from various countries helping in China's socialist construction, with profound proletarian feeling, came to pay their respects to Chairman Mao.

In the hall were wreaths from foreign Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations and foreign comrades and friends.

With boundless esteem, the comrades and friends from various countries praised the great teacher Chairman Mao for his contribution in inheriting, defending and developing Marxism-Leninism in the course of protracted revolutionary struggle. They spoke of his great boldness and vision as a proletarian revolutionary in initiating the great struggle in the international communist movement to criticize modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core and in promoting the vigorous development of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemon-

ism, saying that these actions have advanced the history of mankind.

Party and state leaders served in turn in the guard of honor at the bier receiving the mourners from various countries and expressing their deep gratitude.

When Comrade Thakin Ba Thein Tin, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma, walked into the hall, with tears in his eyes he embraced Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and expressed deep grief over the death of Chairman Mao. To Comrade Hua Kuo-feng he said, "At this sorrowful moment of the passing of Chairman Mao, great leader of the Chinese people and great teacher of the international proletariat, we Burmese Communists are determined to unite closely with the Chinese Communists. We are deeply convinced that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China will continue to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Our two Parties will continue to unite and fight together just as when Chairman Mao was by our side."

When Jusuf Adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia, paid his respects to Chairman Mao, he tightly clasped the hands of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades of the Central Committee and expressed profound grief. He wrote in the Register of Condolences, "The passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung is a gigantic loss to the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people and to Communists and revolutionary people the world over, including the Communists and revolutionary people of Indonesia. We Indonesian Communists resolve to be loyal to the doctrine

of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era, unite as one and fight wholeheartedly throughout our lives for the liberation of the Indonesian people and for the lofty ideal of communism. Comrade Mao Tsetung will live forever in our hearts."

Comrades from the Marxist-Leninist Parties of some other countries also wrote in the register in eulogy of Chairman Mao's exploits and invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, expressing the boundless esteem of the people of various countries for Chairman Mao. Peruvian comrades said, "Chairman Mao, your thought is guiding us in our struggle; it is the sun that lights up our way to victory. Mao Tsetung Thought is invincible and will forever illuminate the world proletarian revolution." Comrades from Thailand wrote, "We mourn with deepest grief the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the contemporary era, whose immortal thought will illuminate the advance of the Thai people forever."

The foreign comrades and friends stood in silent tribute before the bier. As they filed past to the strains of funeral music, some were overcome with convulsive sobbing while others held back their tears with difficulty. A number of staunch anti-revisionist fighters in the international communist movement and many friends active in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and hegemonism remarked that Chairman Mao's life had been a great, militant and revolutionary one and that, like the sun, Mao Tsetung Thought would forever light the road of the Chinese people's advance as well as that of the proletariat and of the oppressed and exploited people throughout the world!

A wreath was presented by the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Govern-

ment Council of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The ribbon on the wreath carried the words, "To Chairman Mao Tsetung, great leader of the Chinese people and respected and beloved friend of the Vietnamese people." The wreath, made in Ho Chi Minh City, named after the great leader of the Vietnamese people, was brought to Peking by a special Vietnamese plane on September 15.

Nguyen Trong Vinh, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vietnamese Ambassador to China, took the wreath to the hall in the name of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Standing Committee of the Vietnamese National Assembly and the Vietnamese Government Council.

At the conclusion of the mourning ceremonies on September 17, Party and state leaders once again took part in collective ceremony and stood in the guard of honor at the bier. They were Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Soong Ching Ling, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu Shih-yu, Wei Kuo-ching, Li Teh-sheng, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Saifudin, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Tsai Chang, Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien. Also attending were Su Yu, a leading member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Shen Yen-ping and Pebala Gelieh-Namje, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Chiang Hua, President of the Supreme People's Court. With tears in their eyes and with boundless esteem and

love for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, they observed three minutes of silence. Led by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng they bowed three times in respect.

Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister of the government of Democratic Kampuchea, and his party, arriving in Peking on their way home, went straight to the Great Hall of the People to pay their respects and lay a wreath at the bier. They were received by Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Keng Piao, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary embraced Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei and expressed profound condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

With tears in his eyes, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary observed silence before the bier and gazed for a long time at Chairman Mao's face. "Chairman Mao's brilliant thought is not only great for the Chinese people but everlasting for the people of the world, particularly the people of Kampuchea," he said to Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei. "We are tremendously grieved at Chairman Mao's passing, but we will turn grief into strength and carry the revolution through to the end."

The seven days of mourning aroused tremendous strength in the hearts of the people. Many made solemn pledges to their respected and beloved leader and teacher to carry on the cause he left behind, turn grief into strength, unite closely around the Party Central Committee, and hold fast to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The people are determined to forge ahead on the road of revolution blazed by Chairman Mao and carry the cause of proletarian revolution in China begun by Chairman Mao through to the end.

One Million People in Peking at Solemn Mass Memorial Meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung

ON September 18 one million people in the capital held a solemn mass memorial meeting for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung at majestic Tien An Men Square. The meeting was broadcast live to all parts of the country. China's 800 million people all across the vast land mourned with deepest grief for Chairman Mao, founder and wise leader of our great Party, great army and great country, and great liberator of the people of all nationalities of our country.

The cause for which our great leader Chairman Mao fought all his life is inseparably linked to the masses of the people. He brought brightness to our country and happiness to the people of all nationalities and enabled the disaster-plagued Chinese nation to rise to its feet. The great name of Chairman Mao Tsetung is linked with every success, every achievement and happiness of the people, both the older generation who went through bitter suffering before seeing the light of day and the young generation who have grown

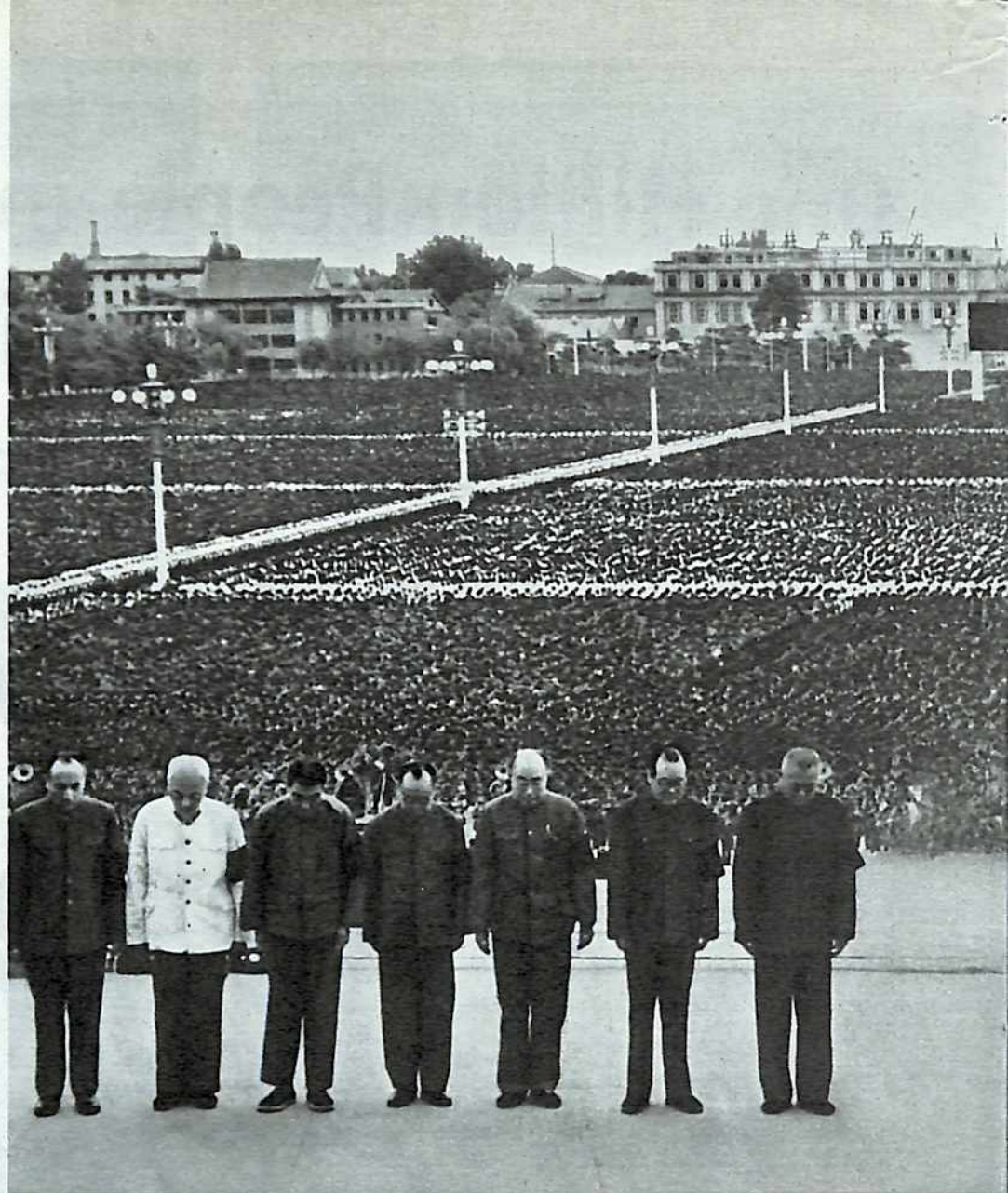


Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, delivering the memorial speech.

up under the red flag in the new society. It is linked with their confidence, hope and strength in conquering all difficulties, with their aspirations and pursuit of a com-

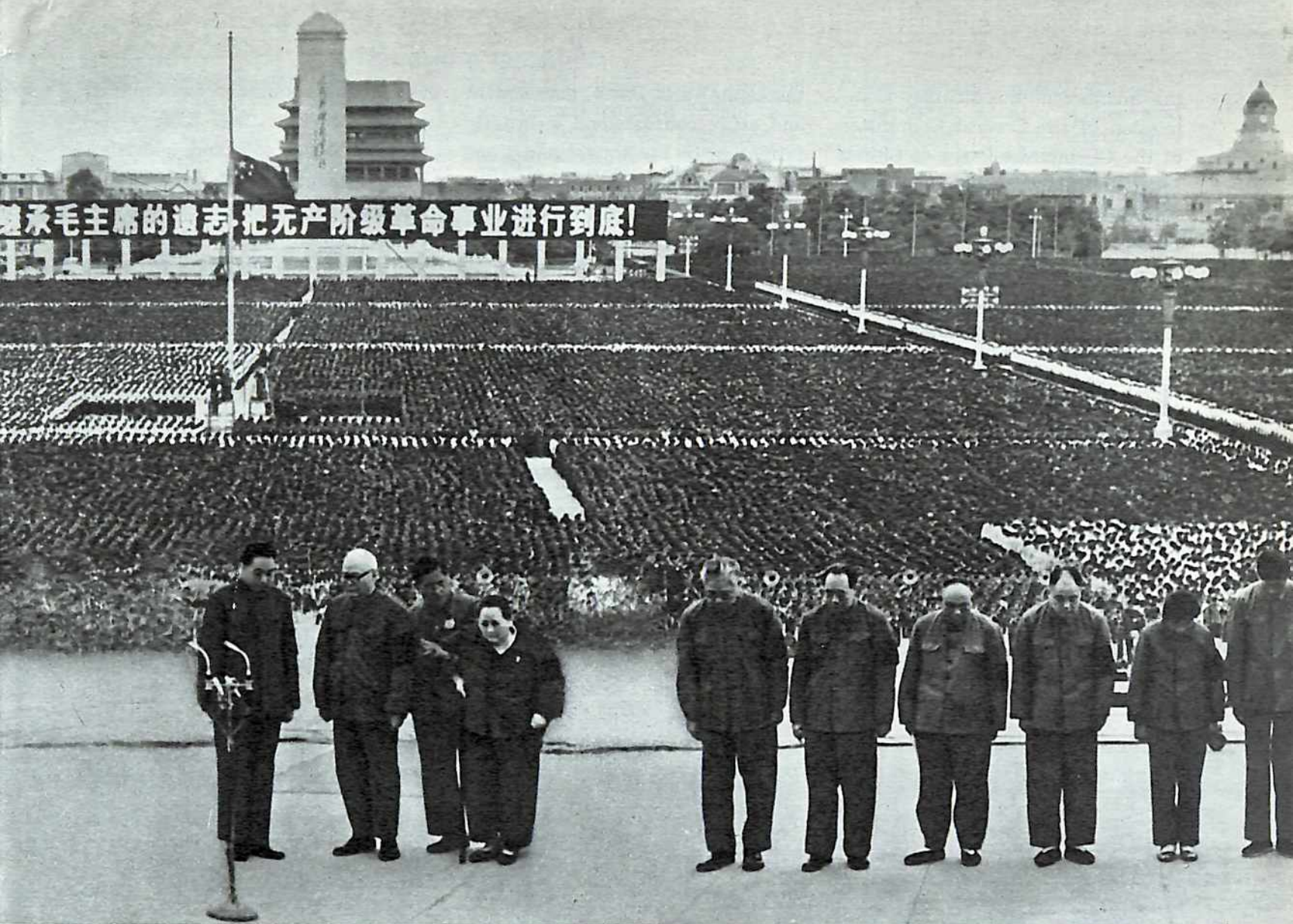
munist future. All this flows from invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Chairman Mao will forever live in the hearts of China's millions.

The memorial meeting of unprecedented scale was the Chinese people's expression of heartfelt love, infinite trust and unparalleled esteem for the great leader Chairman Mao. The meeting was attended by Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Soong Ching Ling, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu Shih-yu, Wei Kuo-ching, Li Teh-sheng, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Saifudin, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Tsai Chang, Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien. Also attending were Su Yu, a lead-

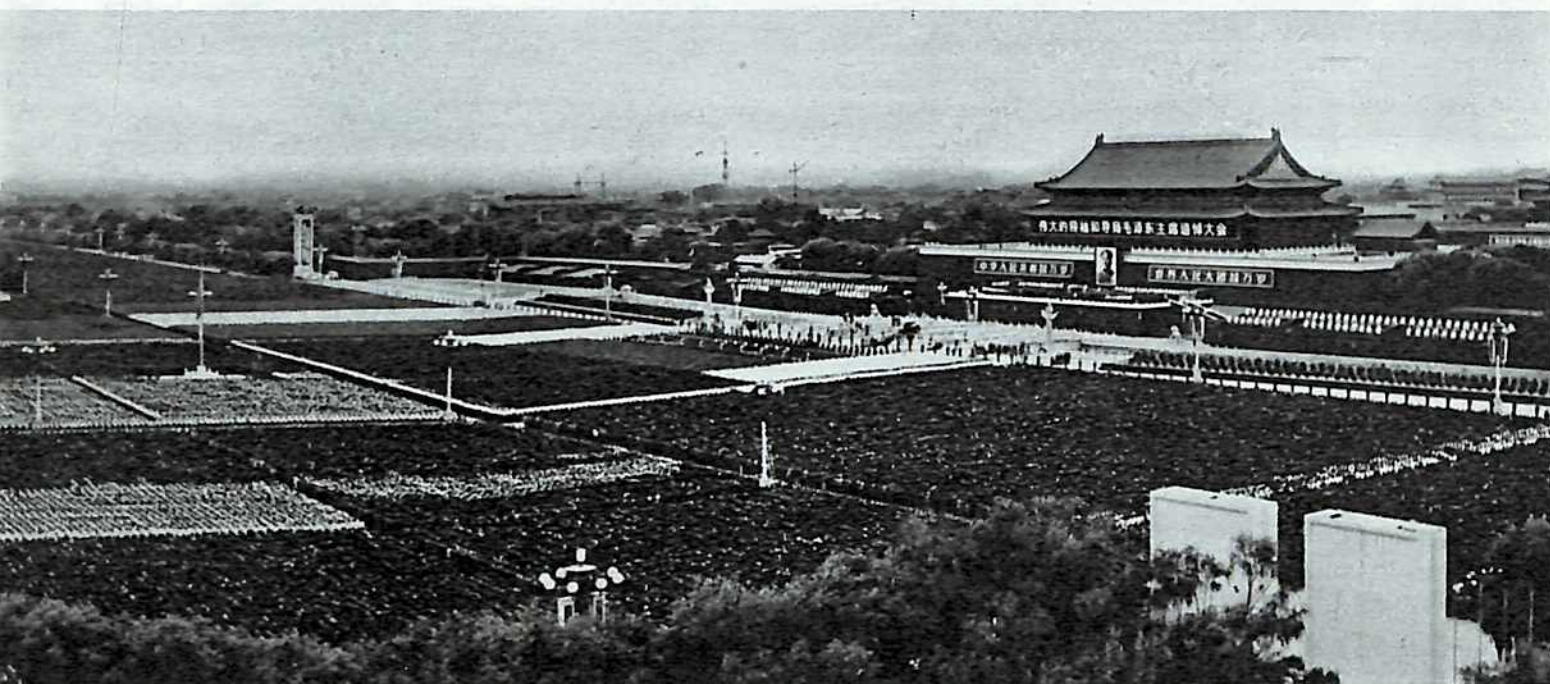


The mass memorial meeting for the great leader Chairman Mao held in most profound grief by one million people of the capital





Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Soong Ching Ling, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu Shih-yu, Wei Kuo-ching, Li Teh-sheng, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu and Saifudin at the mass memorial meeting.



ing member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Shen Yen-ping and Pebala Gelieh-Namje, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and Chiang Hua, President of the Supreme People's Court.

THE ATMOSPHERE in Tien An Men Square was solemn and reverent. A huge black streamer running across the rostrum on Tien An Men carried the words in white: "Mass Memorial Meeting for the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung." A seven-meter-high portrait of our great leader Chairman Mao hung in the middle of the vermilion wall of the gate. Below it was a red ochre platform put up for the meeting. Flanking the portrait were men of the People's Liberation Army standing at attention and bearing rifles. Pots of green pines and cypresses and light yellow chrysanthemums and the wreaths presented by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and by Party and state leaders were arrayed on the platform.

Wreaths presented by Party, government and army departments and 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were placed against a background of evergreen plants on the stands flanking Tien An Men. A huge streamer in front of the Monument to the People's Heroes at the southern end of the square bore the militant call to the people: "Carry Out Chairman Mao's Behests and Carry the Cause of the Proletarian Revolution Through to the End!"

The national flag in the square flew at half mast. The people of

the capital and Party, government and army cadres stood in orderly formation in the square and along the five kilometers of Changan Avenue which passes through the square. They had converged on the square from factories, mines, enterprises, stores, rural people's communes, army quarters, offices, schools and homes.

MAJESTIC Tien An Men Square is a symbol of the new China, a historical witness of the fact that the Chinese people have stood up once and for all. Here 27 years ago our great leader Chairman Mao himself raised the first five-star red flag and solemnly proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China. Since then, the Chinese people have stood up. Here through more than 20 years Chairman Mao celebrated National Day with the people of the capital, reviewed millions of the revolutionary masses and more than 10 million Red Guards from all over the country, received leaders of many fraternal parties and Marxist-Leninist organizations and distinguished guests from various countries, and issued solemn statements in support of the revolutions of the people throughout the world.

The events at majestic Tien An Men Square are a record of Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice since the liberation. Chairman Mao's great contributions will shine forever like the sun and the moon. When our great leader Chairman Mao left us, a million people gathered here to mourn him in deep grief and pay tribute to his memory.

AT 3 p.m. sharp the memorial meeting began. The million mourners stood at attention and observed three minutes of silence

as a 500-man military band played solemn funeral music. Live transmissions over radio and television carried the meeting to innumerable homes. As the funeral music reached every corner of the land, 800 million people stood in silent tribute with tears in their eyes and at the same time sirens and whistles were sounded all across the country, in factories and mines, from moving trains, ships and naval vessels.

At steel furnaces, power plants, operating tables and all places where work could not be interrupted, people mourned the great leader Chairman Mao with tears and sweat and diligent labor.

After the silent tribute the military band on the square played the National Anthem and "The International".

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, delivered the memorial speech (p. 8).

After the speech the million people at the meeting and the 800 million people in all parts of the country bowed three times before portraits of our great leader Chairman Mao.

Then from Tien An Men Square rose the majestic strains of "The East Is Red". "The east is red, the sun rises, China has brought forth a Mao Tsetung. He works for the people's happiness. He is the people's great liberator." The hearts of millions of people were filled with an infinite sense of loss over the passing of this great leader. Chairman Mao will always be with us. Chairman Mao will live forever in our hearts. The song resounded over Peking and over the vast land of our country. China's millions

will sing this song from generation to generation and their hearts will always turn to Chairman Mao. They are resolved to turn grief into strength, carry out the behests of Chairman Mao and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, unite as one, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, carry the great cause of the proletarian revolution through to the end, and forge ahead courageously along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao.

WREATHS were presented to our great leader Chairman Mao by Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Soong Ching Ling, Wei Kuo-ching, Liu Po-cheng, Hsu Shih-yu, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Teh, Wang Tung-hsing, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Saifudin, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Tsai Chang, Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien; and Shen Yen-ping and Pebala Gelieh-Namje, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

There were also wreaths from the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; the State Council; the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee; the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consul-

tative Conference; departments under the Party Central Committee and government departments; the general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the PLA Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, the various services and arms of the PLA, the military academies and the high military area commands and the Peking Garrison of the PLA; trade union, youth and women's organizations; the Party committees and revolutionary committees of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; patriotic compatriots from Taiwan province. Wreaths were also presented by places and units where Chairman Mao had undertaken great revolutionary activities, and by the Taching oil field and the Tachai production brigade.

Also attending the meeting were members of the Funeral Committee (including members and alternate members of the Party Central Committee who were in Peking); members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and standing committee members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference who were in Peking; representatives of workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, barefoot doctors, school graduates who have settled in the countryside, Red Guards, Little Red Guards; also representatives from scientific and technological, literary and art, education, health work, physical culture and sports circles and the press, publishing and the service trades; and leading members of the office of the Funeral Committee and people who had worked at Chairman Mao's side including medical workers.

The memorial meeting ended at 3:30 p.m.

Local meetings followed immediately after hearing the broadcast of the mass memorial meeting in Peking. Among them were those sponsored by 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions — Shanghai, Tientsin, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and PLA units in Sinkiang, Kansu province and Lanchow PLA units, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Heilungkiang province, Kirin province, Liaoning province and Shenyang PLA units, Shantung province and Tsinan PLA units, Fukien province and Foochow PLA units, Hunan province, Kwangtung province and Kwangchow PLA units, the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, Hopei province, Shansi province, Shensi province, the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, Kiangsu province and Nanking PLA units, Chekiang province, the Tibet Autonomous Region, Szechuan province and Chengtu PLA units, Hupeh province and Wuhan PLA units, Honan province, Anhwei province, Kiangsi province, Kweichow province, Yunnan province and Kunming PLA units, and Chinghai province.

Also at meetings sponsored by Party organizations and governments at all levels above the county, in PLA land, sea and air units at their posts, in factories, mines and other enterprises, stores, rural people's communes, schools and neighborhoods, the broadcast was heard by Communist Party and Communist Youth League members, cadres, workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and others of all nationalities and walks of life in China. They held their own memorial meetings afterward.

Decision on the Establishment of a Memorial Hall for the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung

Adopted by

**The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China,**

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

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

**The Military Commission of the Central Com-
mittee of the Communist Party of China**

October 8, 1976

IN ORDER to perpetuate the memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, and to educate and inspire the workers, peasants, soldiers and other laboring people to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and carry the

cause of proletarian revolution through to the end, it is hereby decided:

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

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

Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Publication of the 'Selected Works of Mao Tsetung' and the Preparations for the Publication of the 'Collected Works of Mao Tsetung'

IN the past half century and more, the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all aspects and enriched the treasure house of Marxist theory in the course of leading China in the great struggle to accomplish the new-democratic revolution and carry out the socialist revolution and socialist construction, in the great struggle against the Right and "Left" opportunist lines within the Party and in the great struggle against imperialism, against modern revision-

ism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core and against the reactionaries of all countries. Chairman Mao's works are immortal Marxist-Leninist documents. The publication of these works is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for the people of all nationalities of our country in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and carrying through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause and for the cause of liberation of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over. The publication will be a great event in the annals of the development of Marxism and we must exert

ourselves seriously and earnestly and carry it out well. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China hereby decides:

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

(2) The work on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung* will be put under the direct leadership of the C.P.C. Central Committee Political Bureau headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, under which a committee for the editing and publication of the works of Chairman Mao Tsetung will take charge of the work of compiling, editing and publishing.

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

The Central Committee enjoins the Party committees at all levels to send to the General

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

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

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China
October 8, 1976

Common Aspiration of Hundreds of Millions of People

Editorial by *People's Daily*, *Red Flag Journal* and
Liberation Army Daily

WHILE our whole Party, whole army and the people throughout our country are deeply mourning Chairman Mao and are determined to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and continue our triumphant advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National Peo-

ple's Congress, the State Council and the C.P.C. Central Committee Military Commission made public the decision on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung and the C.P.C. Central Committee made public the decision on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and preparations for the publication

of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*. The two important decisions are major events in the political life of the Chinese people and in both the annals of the development of Marxism and of the international communist movement. They are of tremendous political importance and far-reaching historic significance.

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

Chairman Mao was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. He inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all aspects in the course of leading China in the great struggle to accomplish the new-democratic revolution and carry out the socialist revolution and socialist construction, in the great struggle against the Right and "Left" opportunist lines within the Party and in the great struggle against imperialism, against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core and against the reactionaries of all countries. Chairman Mao's works are a scientific summing-up of the experience of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people in their revolutionary struggles; they are our inexhaustible ideological treasure house. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China made the decision on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*. This is an immense education and inspiration to our whole Party, whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. We must actively

respond to the call of the Party Central Committee to start a new upsurge in studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and of Chairman Mao, strive to raise our Marxist theoretical level, implement more consciously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, persevere in combating and preventing revisionism and make a still better job of all socialist undertakings.

Mao Tsetung Thought developed in the course of struggle against class enemies at home and abroad and in struggle against Right and "Left" opportunist lines within the Party. A deep understanding and grasp of Mao Tsetung Thought requires that it be studied and applied in the course of struggle. At present, we should conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is imperative to study Chairman Mao's teaching **"practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"**, and wage resolute struggles against all statements and actions that are contrary to these three basic principles. Our Party was founded by Chairman Mao himself and has been long-tempered in the flames of class struggle and two-line struggle, and it is a great, glorious and correct Party. Historical experience shows that it has never been easy to try to crush our Party. Anyone who betrays Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, and anyone who practices revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies is bound to fail.

The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, uphold the unity and unification of the Party, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, obey the Party Central Committee in all our actions, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the gains of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, strive for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

(October 10, 1976)

The People Cherish the Memory of Chairman Mao

THE LOSS of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung was mourned by the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all China's nationalities. His tremendous contribution to the liberation of the Chinese people and the world's oppressed nations and oppressed people was ever in their minds. The thought in the hearts of the people of every one of China's nationalities was: All our achievements, all our victories have been won under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and are victories for Mao Tsetung Thought. Mao Tsetung Thought will always illuminate our motherland's victorious advance.

Party organizations at all levels throughout the country held memorial meetings. Many letters or telegrams were received by the Party Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee in which the writers pledged to honor the memory of Chairman Mao with concrete achievements. These came from the departments directly under the Party Central Committee, central government departments and the Party committees of the general headquarters and departments, services and arms of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Party committees and revolutionary committees of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, compatriots from Taiwan province and Party committees of the PLA high com-

mands in Peking and other areas. In them they pledged to unite closely around the Party Central Committee, turn grief into strength, carry on the cause which Chairman Mao had begun, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, deepen socialist revolution and socialist construction and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

PEKING, the capital, was permeated with an atmosphere of sorrow. The eight million people of the municipality spoke from the bottom of their hearts, expressing their boundless respect for their great leader and deep grief at his passing.

At the Peking "February 7" Rolling Stock Plant veteran workers who had participated in the February 7 railway strike in 1923, recalled how Chairman Mao had come twice, in 1918 and 1919, to the Changhsintien Railroad Factory near Peking to kindle the spark of revolution and teach Marxism-Leninism, which enabled the workers' movement to advance from spontaneous to conscious action. The big February 7 strike under the guidance of Chairman Mao and the leadership of the Communist Party dealt a severe blow to the reactionary ruling classes and expanded the ranks of the working class. Their eyes brimming with tears, the veterans made a silent vow to the esteemed and beloved leader, "Oh, beloved Chairman Mao! We 'February 7' workers will hand on to

future generations the revolutionary red flag you raised and never allow our socialist motherland to change its political color."

The commanders and fighters of the Peking Garrison unit doing sentry duty at Tien An Men took a solemn vow in front of Chairman Mao's portrait. It was there, 27 years ago, that Chairman Mao proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China and raised the first five-star red flag. They pledged to discharge their duty well, defend the Party Central Committee and keep that flag flying high over Tien An Men Square forever.

THE PEOPLE in Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's native village, stood in silent tribute before his portrait. There were old peasants who had grown up with him and knew him when he cut firewood, took the buffalo to pasture, tilled the fields, sunned grain. There he had shed his sweat and left his footprints over every part of the land. They recalled vividly how, in the hard days of the revolutionary struggle, he had left Shaoshan on foot, clad in a blue cloth gown and carrying a red oil-paper umbrella, to spread the truths of revolution among the workers and peasants.

During the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War Chairman Mao educated and led the people of Shaoshan onto the road of revolution. He set up the Shaoshan branch of the Chinese Communist Party. One of the first and strongest Party branches in the Chinese

countryside, it has led the people there through decades of severe struggle. After liberation Chairman Mao supported their enthusiasm for taking the socialist road and wrote them a letter of encouragement from Peking. In 1959 he returned to Shaoshan, shook hands with the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and talked with them affectionately. His solicitude was a great inspiration to the sons and daughters of Shaoshan.

In Shanghai, where the Chinese Communist Party was founded, people went in groups to the site of the Party's First National Congress to pay tribute to Chairman Mao. They said with deep feeling, "Chairman Mao was the founder of our Party and led it to triumph over the Right and 'Left' opportunist lines, and during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line promoted by Liu shao-chi and Lin Piao. He enabled our Party to grow in strength and size in the course of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and advance from victory to victory."

IN THE Chingkang Mountains sorrow filled the hearts of the people. With tears in their eyes they recalled how 49 years ago, at a critical moment in the history of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao, with the dauntless spirit of a proletarian revolutionary, had been a firm bulwark against the raging current and storm. He initiated and led the Autumn Harvest Uprising, led the army into the Chingkang Mountains and there established the first rural revolutionary base in the history of the Chinese revolution.

"Time and again he led us in smashing the Kuomintang reactionaries' 'encirclement and suppression' campaign," they said, "in overthrowing the local landlord bullies and distributing land

among us so that the revolution spread up and down all 250 kilometers of the Chingkang Mountains. Chairman Mao led us in resolute struggle against Right and 'Left' opportunist lines in the Party, **'daily enlarging the territory under our independent regime, deepening the agrarian revolution, extending the people's political power and expanding the Red Army and the Red Guards.'**"

The history of the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains testifies eloquently to the truth that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the only correct line for the Chinese revolution; the path opened by Chairman Mao of establishing rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally capturing the cities is the only correct path for the Chinese revolution.

In the famous city of Tsunyi the people recalled that in January 1935 Chairman Mao led the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army to the city on its Long March. The historic Tsunyi Meeting held there ended the rule of Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line in the Party, saved the Party and the Red Army at their most critical moment, set the Chinese revolution on the right course and established the leading position of Chairman Mao in the whole Party. The people of Tsunyi deeply realize that however tortuous the path of the revolution, as long as it follows Chairman Mao's revolutionary line it will triumph and advance.

IN YENAN the people can never forget that in the 13 years he lived and fought there, the hard years of the Chinese revolution from 1935 to 1948, Chairman Mao had shared their joys and hardships. They can never forget how he led the army and people of Yen-an to beat back the attacks of the Kuomintang forces in the mountains of north Shensi province; how with them swung a pick in

the dry riverbeds and wastes to open up wild slopes; how in the simple loess caves of Yen-an he wrote many immortal Marxist-Leninist works that lit up the victorious course of the Chinese revolution and nurtured tens of thousands of fighters loyal to the people into an army of proletarian revolutionaries advancing wave upon wave.

Group after group went to the cave homes where Chairman Mao had lived and worked and to other revolutionary sites. As they viewed the things he had used they recalled the hard living conditions and how he had often worked far into the night for the revolution. They felt a surge of warmth when they remembered how he had talked with them and showed deep concern for their everyday life.

Seventy-one-year-old Yang Puhao, a model peasant, recalled the first time he was received by Chairman Mao in 1943. Chairman Mao, wearing patched clothes, talked with him, encouraging him to work hard growing crops, overcome difficulties and strive for victory over the aggressors. Yang Puhao said, "I'll always remember Chairman Mao's teachings, keep studying till my last breath and never halt on the revolutionary road."

HSIPAPO VILLAGE in Ping-shan county in western Hopei province is another place where Chairman Mao stayed. In May 1948 he left north Shensi province and crossed the Yellow River in order to direct the final stages of the War of Liberation from Hsipaipo. Now the poor and lower-middle peasants there went to a simple cottage to pay tribute to the great leader who had once lived in it. They recalled how though he had worked tirelessly for the Chinese and the world revolution he often found time to chat with the poor and lower-middle peasants. He explained to them about the rev-

olution, taught them how to grow and transplant rice seedlings and sometimes joined them in harvesting the crops. He had lived very simply, wearing old cotton-padded clothing in winter. He had called on his comrades in the Party Central Committee organizations to economize on grain and cotton and give it to the poor and lower-middle peasants.

As they streamed through the Hsipaipo Memorial Hall every object exhibited there reminded them of Chairman Mao's indelible contributions. From this village he had personally directed the famous Liaohsi-Shenyang, Huai-Hai and Peiping-Tientsin campaigns, leading the Chinese people to overthrow the Chiang Kai-shek regime. In this village he had written *Carry the Revolution Through to the End* and 21 other brilliant articles, enriching the treasure house of Marxist theory.

In this village he led a struggle against Liu Shao-chi's reactionary line, went ahead with land reform and the rectification movement in the Party and brought them to victory. In March 1949 the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee was convened here under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao. The great historic report he made to that session shines like an ever-burning torch for the Chinese people, lighting their road of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They feel deeply that all the victories of the Chinese people have been obtained under the leadership of Chairman Mao and are triumphs for Mao Tsetung Thought.

In Kwangchow, Kwangtung province, at the site of the National Institute of the Peasant Movement founded by Chairman Mao in 1926 and in places where the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army passed through during the 12,500-km. Long March, such as Maoerkhai, Latzukou, Huining and Wa-

yaopao, the masses went to the revolutionary sites to express their sorrow. They pledged to carry on the revolutionary tradition, to continue the revolution and make still greater contributions.

AFTER liberation Chairman Mao led the people in socialist revolution and socialist construction. He raised the calls: **"In industry, learn from Taching!"** and **"In agriculture, learn from Tachai!"**

The several hundred thousand men and women at the Taching oil field were plunged into deep sorrow at the news of Chairman Mao's death. They recalled that when the oil field was being built it had faced serious problems resulting from the imperialist blockade, trouble created by the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists and the trend to cut back industry instigated by Liu Shao-chi, chief promoter of the revisionist line at home. The oil workers and cadres, however, after thoroughgoing study of Chairman Mao's *On Contradiction* and *On Practice*, took class struggle as the key link and placed proletarian politics in command. They insisted on leadership of the Party, launched a large-scale mass movement and forged ahead to surmount their difficulties in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

At the crucial moment when Liu Shao-chi and company were viciously attacking the mass movement as a way of building industry and attempting to stop the advance of the proletariat at Taching Chairman Mao expressed his approval of the **Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** as a guideline for running socialist industry. Guided by this charter, the workers of Taching criticized the revisionist line in running enterprises and began to advance along China's own road of developing industry. They built the mammoth oil field in just three years, smashed the economic block-

ade imposed on China by imperialism, revisionism and reaction and enabled the country to become basically self-sufficient in petroleum.

In 1964 Chairman Mao issued the great call **"In industry, learn from Taching"**, which gave the Taching workers tremendous encouragement.

During the cultural revolution the workers and staff members of the oil field have earnestly studied Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticized in a deep-going way the counter-revolutionary revisionist line promoted by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, stuck to the socialist orientation in running enterprises and the principle of self-reliance initiated by Chairman Mao, and fostered the revolutionary spirit of working with selfless devotion. All this resulted in great development in the oil field. The annual output of crude oil at Taching is now six times that before the cultural revolution began.

SORROW struck deep into the hearts of the Party members and others in the Tachai production brigade in Shansi province. Looking back on the road the Chinese people and they themselves at Tachai have traversed, they said, "We will never forget what Chairman Mao and the Communist Party have done for us. Only after the Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao led us in overthrowing the Three Big Mountains that weighed down on us — imperialism, feudalism, bureaucrat-capitalism — did we become masters of our country. It's only because Chairman Mao called on us to organize, to set up mutual-aid teams, farm cooperatives and later people's communes that we are now on the bright road of prosperity for all. During the three hard years in our national economy, Liu Shao-chi pushed a revisionist line and tried to restore capitalism. When some people lost



At the house where Chairman Mao was born in Shaoshan, local people and army personnel hold a memorial meeting.



The people of the Chinggang Mountains pay their respects to Chairman Mao at the house in Tzeping where he once lived.

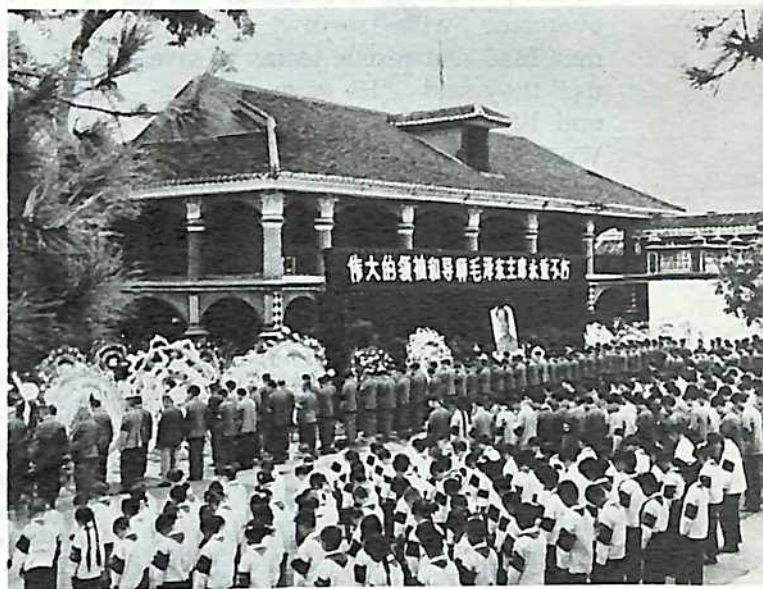
The people of Yen-an pay tribute to Chairman Mao before the rooms he once lived and worked in at Yangchialing.



Party branch leading members in Hsipai-po production brigade study the Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country before the site of the Party's Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee.



At the site of the First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, Shanghai people pledge to carry on the cause begun by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.



A memorial ceremony being held at the site of the Tsunyi Meeting.



their way, Chairman Mao gave the timely warning, **'Never forget class struggle!'** The Tachai Communist Party branch led us poor and lower-middle peasants to keep to the socialist direction and set our hearts to building socialism. In this way we have strengthened and developed our collective economy." They voiced their determination to turn grief into strength, to master the weapon of theory given the people by Chairman Mao in order to fight and prevent revisionism and to work hard to build socialism and finally realize communism.

The indomitable people of Tangshan, who had borne with fortitude the loss of family members in the recent earthquake, broke down at the news of Chairman Mao's death. The 10,000 Kailuan coal miners who had been trapped in the pits and got out safely were overcome with sorrow. "Chairman Mao sent rescue teams to save us," they said. "He gave us a second life and now he has left us. We miners at Kailuan must carry on the revolutionary tradition and keep on being as he once said of us, **'particularly good fighters'**, struggle ceaselessly against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, against the bourgeoisie in the Party and against erroneous ideas of all descriptions. We will build our mines into a bulwark of the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive for an all-round restoration of production as quickly as possible, produce more coal of good quality, make fresh contributions to the building of socialism and demonstrate our boundless esteem and love for the great leader Chairman Mao with concrete achievements."

ON THE BANKS of the Whangpoo River in Shanghai, the workers have long been inspired by Chairman Mao's visits to many factories, his teachings and his great revolutionary practice.

September 28, 1958 was a day of unforgettable happiness for the workers of Steel Plant No. 1. Early that morning Chairman Mao visit-

ed its China-designed and equipped converter shop No. 2. He went before the converter, warmly shook hands and chatted with the workers. Pointing out that the future was bright, he encouraged them to do their best. Following the principle formulated by Chairman Mao of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts"**, this plant has developed from one which could make only ordinary steel into a modern iron and steel complex producing quality and low-alloy steels. Now the daily output of steel is more than the plant's highest annual output before the liberation.

Turning grief into strength, the workers kept to their posts in front of the furnaces. On September 10, the day after Chairman Mao passed away, workers of one shift turned out 32 heats of steel and chalked up a good record of 970 tons of steel per shift. Workers on another shift redoubled their efforts and attained the highest per-shift output of quality steel since the beginning of this year.

Workers at the No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant in Changchun, Kirin province, mourned with profound grief their esteemed and beloved leader as they gathered beside the white marble cornerstone of the plant, which bears an inscription in Chairman Mao's hand, **"In commemoration of the laying of the cornerstone of the No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant"**. They displayed precious photographs taken when he toured the plant. Under his leadership, they pointed out, the Chinese working class has produced motor vehicles, aircraft, ocean-going vessels, nuclear bombs and launched earth satellites. "This inscription by Chairman Mao is still firing us with high aspirations," they said. "Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, you will live forever in the hearts of the people of all China's nationalities. Your brilliant thinking will always shine on the prospects of socialism in our country."

Members of the Chiliying People's Commune in Hsinhsiang coun-

ty, Honan province recalled Chairman Mao's concern and warm support for them during his tour. He visited them immediately after the people's communes came into being in 1958. He shook hands and talked with the poor and lower-middle peasants and praised what he saw of the people's commune system in operation. It was then that he said the words, **"People's communes are fine"**, which later became a call to the whole country indicating the orientation for the advance of China's 500 million peasants and pointing out the bright prospects for building a new socialist countryside.

"The people's commune is a golden bridge leading us to the happiness of communism," the commune members say. "We are determined to run our people's communes better and advance triumphantly along the broad road of socialism charted by Chairman Mao."

EACH in their own national language, the people of China's more than 50 minority nationalities spoke as in one voice, "It was Chairman Mao who led us to overthrow the Three Big Mountains on our backs, imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, to break the centuries-old shackles of class oppression and national oppression so that the slaves of the past have become masters of the country. It was Chairman Mao who saved us minority peoples from extinction and helped us to take the road of prosperous development with all nationalities of the country."

The Uighur members of the Pahataikeli commune in Shufu county in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region stood in silent tribute to Chairman Mao before his portrait. They recalled that back in 1952 the Uighur peasants in Pahataikeli had sent Chairman Mao a letter of salute in the form of a long poem from a meeting to celebrate their victory in the land reform. On August 30 of that year, Chairman Mao sent them an answer in his own handwriting. Over the past two decades and more, this

letter has inspired them to advance valiantly on the road of socialism. Now recollection of the tremendous changes that have taken place in Pahataikeli deepened their grief at the loss of their great liberator.

In the Tibet highlands the million emancipated serfs were gripped by sadness. As they contrasted their present happy life with their sufferings under feudal serfdom, they felt still more deeply their bereavement at the loss of their great liberator Chairman Mao. They offered *hatas* (white ceremonial scarfs) before his portrait.

In Tibet they will never forget that Chairman Mao had sent the People's Liberation Army to drive out the imperialist forces and bring Tibet back into the arms of the motherland; that Chairman Mao had led the people of various nationalities there in quelling the armed rebellion staged by the Dalai Lama traitorous clique and in overthrowing the most reactionary, darkest, cruellest and most barbarous feudal serfdom; and that Chairman Mao had guided the emancipated serfs in the socialist transformation, to set up people's communes, and to win great victories in socialist revolution and construction during the cultural revolution.

Gojilamo, deputy head of the organization department of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee of the Communist Youth League, a young man of Monba nationality, said, "We resolve to turn our grief into an immense force for continuing the revolution, to train tens of millions of young people to carry on the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, to fight and to prevent revisionism and ensure that our country brought under proletarian dictatorship by Chairman Mao will never change color."

Herding families and production teams on the Inner Mongolian grasslands traveled to their commune or team centers after learning of Chairman Mao's death.

"Chairman Mao sent our dear People's Liberation Army to save us deep-suffering people of Mongolian nationality from under the lash of the princes and herdowners," they said. "They drove away the dark clouds to reveal the bright sun. The people of Mongolian nationality set up China's first autonomous region 30 years ago. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have adhered to the socialist road and brought prosperity to the pastoral areas."

With deep proletarian feeling compatriots of Kaoshan nationality from Taiwan province now living on the mainland mourned the loss of their great leader Chairman Mao. They expressed the resolve to make still greater contributions in realizing Chairman Mao's call, **"We are determined to liberate Taiwan."**

Compatriots of Kaoshan nationality at the Central Institute for Nationalities and working in Chuanchow, Fukien province, said, "Our great leader Chairman Mao showed kind concern for the Kaoshan people of Taiwan province who are in an abyss of misery and for all our 16 million compatriots in Taiwan province. We will turn our grief into strength and carry on the cause to which Chairman Mao devoted his life. We are ready at all times to work with the people of all other nationalities in the country for the liberation of Taiwan, sacred territory of our motherland."

AT high mountain outposts and border passes, beside war planes and on naval vessels guarding the motherland night and day, commanders and fighters of the army, navy and air forces of the People's Liberation Army were deeply grieved at the passing away of Chairman Mao. With members of the people's militia they recalled the militant course by which he had created the people's army, and cherished still more dearly the memory of their brilliant commander. "Chairman Mao himself created this army of the peo-

ple," they said, "formulated for us a Marxist line for building the army, and commanded us as we won victory after victory. Though he has left us, the line he formulated for army building will continue to point out the orientation for our army's advance. We will carry on the cause to which Chairman Mao devoted his life, firmly adhere to his line in army building, strengthen the building of the army and the militia, perform better our role as the firm pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, be ready at all times to annihilate any enemy that dares to intrude into our country. We are determined to liberate Taiwan province, sacred territory of our motherland!"

The People's Liberation Army fighters and commanders who took part in the defensive counter-attack on Chenpao Island, said that they would heighten their vigilance, guard well the sacred territory of the motherland and be ready at any time to smash the aggressive schemes of imperialism and social-imperialism.

Commanders and fighters on the Loyang, the *Changchiang* and other heroic naval vessels which the great leader Chairman Mao had inspected said they would go all out to realize his great instruction; **"In order to oppose imperialist aggression, we must build a powerful navy."**

On the front in coastal Fukien province pilots, always on the alert, stood beside the rows of fighter planes and faced Peking in solemn tribute to their great leader. "It was Chairman Mao who gave us wings of steel and trained us into air force fighters for the people," they said with deep feeling. "We will always keep in our hearts Chairman Mao's words, **'Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland!'** We will strive to be more effectively prepared against war and devote all our strength to defending our frontiers and liberating Taiwan province, sacred territory of the motherland."

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