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# GREAT HISTORIC VICTORY

伟大的历史性胜利

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# **GREAT HISTORIC VICTORY**

**In Warm Celebration of  
Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's Becoming Leader  
of the Communist Party of China,  
and of the Crushing of the Wang-Chang-  
Chiang-Yao Anti-Party Clique**

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS  
PEKING 1976



The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung

Printed in the People's Republic of China



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

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**SPEECH BY COMRADE WU TEH, MEMBER OF THE  
POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA, FIRST  
SECRETARY OF THE C.P.C. PEKING MUNICIPAL  
COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE PEKING  
MUNICIPAL REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE, AT THE  
MASS CELEBRATION RALLY IN PEKING**

(October 24, 1976)

Comrades and Friends:

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

the whole country has been a scene of jubilation. The people in their hundreds of millions have taken to the streets, warmly celebrating this great victory of decisive significance won by the proletariat in repulsing the attacks of the bourgeoisie.

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

We firmly support the October 7, 1976 resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was selected by the great leader Chairman Mao himself as his successor. Chairman Mao personally proposed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng for the posts of First Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council in April 1976. Then, on April 30, Chairman Mao wrote to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in his own handwriting, **"With you in charge, I'm at ease,"** which expressed his boundless trust in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. At the critical moment of the Chinese revolution after Chairman Mao passed away, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng took resolute measures to expose the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, thus saving the revolution and the Party, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and enabling our Party, our army and the people of all our country's nationalities to continue their victorious advance along the socialist and communist course charted by Chairman Mao. The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has won the wholehearted affection and warm support of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The practice of struggle shows what a wise decision Chairman Mao made. The cause of Chairman Mao has a worthy successor and our Party once again has a leader of its own in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

We warmly hail the great victory of our Party in defeating the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. This anti-Party clique refused to heed what Chairman Mao had said, wantonly distorted Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and practised revisionism in the guise of Marxism. They formed a "gang of four" and carried out sectarian activities to split the Party. They left no stone unturned in conspiring to overthrow a large number of leading Party, government and army comrades in the central organs and the localities and usurp Party and state leadership. During the period when Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they launched even more frantic attacks on the Party, in their hurried attempt to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state. They worshipped things foreign, fawned on foreigners and maintained illicit foreign contacts, flagrantly engaging in capitulationism and national betrayal. The essence of their line is outright betrayal of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought — internally, to change the proletarian nature of our Party, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and restore capitalism and, externally, to renounce the principles of proletarian internationalism and capitulate to imperialism. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."** The actions of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique prove that they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the

Party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road and a gang of bourgeois conspirators and careerists. Our Party's struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism, and between Marxism and revisionism. The anti-Party clique was only day-dreaming when it attempted to split our Party. Having lost all popular sympathy, they were extremely isolated and feeble. The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, promptly and resolutely exposed the scheme of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique to usurp Party and state power. This shows that our Party is indeed a party founded, tempered and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself, a politically mature Marxist-Leninist party, and a great, glorious and correct party. The victory of the struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique is a tremendous victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and for Mao Tsetung Thought. The victory of this struggle is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance to us in upholding the Party's basic line and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for the entire historical period of socialism and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end, in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism, and in upholding the principles of proletarian internationalism, firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, and uniting with the international pro-



letariat and the revolutionary people of various countries, particularly the people of the Third World countries, for common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and, in particular, against the hegemonism of the two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States.

We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carry out Chairman Mao's behests, hold aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and start a new upsurge of study of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and of Chairman Mao. We must thoroughly expose and repudiate the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and consolidate and develop the great unity of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. We must take class struggle as the key link, **grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war**, and continue to develop the excellent situation. Though there will still be difficulties and twists and turns on our road forward, we firmly believe that the future is bright. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we will certainly be able to unite with all those forces that can be united with, bring all positive factors into play and do still better

in our socialist revolution and socialist construction.  
**Unite to win still greater victories!**

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

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

## GREAT HISTORIC VICTORY

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

(October 25, 1976)

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

Chairman Mao's behests, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was selected by the great leader Chairman Mao himself to be his successor. Chairman Mao proposed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng for the posts of First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council in April 1976. Then, on April 30, Chairman Mao wrote to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in his own handwriting, "**With you in charge, I'm at ease.**" In accordance with the arrangements Chairman Mao had made before he passed away, the October 7, 1976 resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China appointed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee. This represents the common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country and was a great victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power. It was a joyous event of immense historic significance. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, in whom Chairman Mao had boundless faith and whom the people throughout the country deeply love, is now the leader of our Party, and our Party and state have a reliable helmsman to continue their victorious advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng crushed the plot of the "gang of four" for a counter-revolutionary restoration and got rid of a big evil in our Party. Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao had long formed a cabal, the "gang of four," engaged in factional

activities to split the Party. The great leader Chairman Mao had been aware of this long ago and had severely criticized and tried to educate them again and again. And he had made some arrangements to solve this problem. On July 17, 1974, Chairman Mao criticized them saying: **"You'd better be careful; don't let yourselves become a small faction of four."** On December 24, Chairman Mao criticized them again: **"Don't form factions. Those who do so will fall."** In November and December of the same year, as the central leading organs were preparing to convene the Fourth National People's Congress, Chairman Mao said: **"Chiang Ching has wild ambitions. She wants Wang Hung-wen to be Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and herself to be Chairman of the Party Central Committee."** On May 3, 1975, at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao reiterated the basic principles of the "three do's and three don'ts," and warned them: **"Practise Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire. Don't function as a gang of four, don't do it any more, why do you keep doing it?"** That very day Chairman Mao, on this issue, gave the instruction that **"if this is not settled in the first half of this year, it should be settled in the second half; if not this year, then next year; if not next year, then the year after."** Towards the criticism and education given them by Chairman Mao, the "gang of four" took the attitude of counter-revolutionary double-dealers complying in public but opposing in private. Not only did they not show the slightest sign of repentance, but on the contrary they went from bad to worse, further and further down the wrong path. During the period when Chairman Mao

was seriously ill and after he passed away, they became more frantic in attacking the Party and speeded up their attempts to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state. We were faced with the grave danger of the Party turning revisionist and the state changing its political colour. At this critical moment in the Chinese revolution, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, representing the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country and with the proletarian boldness and vision, adopted resolute measures against the "gang of four" anti-Party clique, smashed their plot to usurp Party and state power, and saved the revolution and the Party. Thus the proletariat won a decisive victory in striking back at the onslaught by the bourgeoisie.

The "gang of four," a bane to the country and the people, committed heinous crimes. They completely betrayed the basic principles of the "three do's and three don'ts" Chairman Mao had earnestly taught, wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, tampered with Chairman Mao's directives, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a whole series of domestic and international questions, and practised revisionism under the signboard of Marxism. They carried on criminal activities to split the Party, forming a factional group, going their own way, establishing their own system inside the Party, doing whatever they liked, lording it over others, and placing themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. They were busy intriguing and conspiring and stuck their noses into everything to stir up trouble everywhere, in-

terfere with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and strategic plans and undermine the socialist revolution and socialist construction. They confounded right and wrong, made rumours, went all out to create counter-revolutionary opinion, fabricated accusations against others and wantonly stuck labels on people, and attempted to overthrow a large number of leading Party, government and army comrades in the central organs and the localities and seize Party and state leadership. They worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreigners, maintained illicit foreign contacts, betrayed important Party and state secrets, and unscrupulously practised capitulationism and national betrayal. Resorting to various manoeuvres, they pursued a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, an ultra-Right line. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."** Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road and a gang of bourgeois conspirators and careerists.

Our struggle against the "gang of four" is a life-and-death struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. By forming a narrow self-seeking clique to usurp Party and state power, the "gang of four" sought to change fundamentally the proletarian nature of our Party, change the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and restore capitalism in China. If their scheme had succeeded, it would have

brought grave disaster upon the Chinese people. The crushing of this anti-Party clique has removed from the Party a bunch of hidden traitors, rid the country of a big scourge and redressed the grievances of the people. The Party, the army and the people are all jubilant. This is a great example of putting into practice Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is of tremendous immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance to our adhering to the Party's basic line, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing the restoration of capitalism, building socialism, upholding the principles of proletarian internationalism and carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. It is a great victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and for Mao Tsetung Thought.

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

Summing up our Party's experience in the ten struggles on the question of Party line, Chairman Mao pointed out that **"the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything"** and put forward the three basic principles **"Practise Marxism,**

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

While acclaiming our Party's great historic victory, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, are determined to hold high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought,

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

Having eliminated the "four pests," our Party has become even more united, even stronger and even more vigorous, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated. The masses of the people are high-spirited and militant; everywhere in our motherland, orioles sing and swallows dart. Before us arises **"a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and**

**liveliness."** Since we have such a great Party, army and people, no difficulty whatsoever can stop our triumphant advance. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we will certainly be able to continue our advance in the socialist revolution in the light of Chairman Mao's line and policies and, in accordance with the grand plan mapped out by Chairman Mao, accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and build China into a powerful socialist country before the end of the century, so as to make a greater contribution to humanity and fight for the final realization of communism.

## **COMRADE HUA KUO-FENG IS OUR PARTY'S WORTHY LEADER**

By the *Liberation Army Daily* Editorial Department

(October 29, 1976)

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, dressed in a green army uniform, stood on the rostrum atop magnificent Tien An Men Gate. Across the country armymen and civilians in their hundreds of millions cheered heartily and sang with full voice. They were cheering because the great Communist Party of China again has a leader of its own, singing because the great Chinese People's Liberation Army again has a supreme commander of its own.

While the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao lay seriously ill and after his passing, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan stepped up its moves to usurp Party and state power. We were confronted with the real danger of our Party turning revisionist and our country changing its political colour. At this grave historical juncture, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, acting with the boldness and vision of proletarian revolutionaries, shattered at one stroke the criminal plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and

state power, thus saving the revolution and the Party and winning a victory of decisive significance for the proletariat in its counterattack against the onslaught of the bourgeoisie. By leading our Party from danger to safety through tempestuous storms, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng enabled our country to avert a major retrogression in its history and a great disaster for our people, thereby winning the complete trust and wholehearted affection of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is a worthy successor selected by Chairman Mao himself, a worthy helmsman to steer Chairman Mao's cause forward, indeed a wise leader of the Communist Party of China founded by Chairman Mao.

In this life-and-death struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, it is of extremely great immediate importance to review Lenin's theory of the relations between leaders, political parties, classes and the masses. Marxism-Leninism holds that **"the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."** The thesis that history is made by the people includes affirmation of the role of leaders who represent their interests and will and the role of the people in their millions. The masses are divided into classes; classes usually are led by political parties; political parties, as a rule, are directed by more or less stable groups composed of their most authoritative, influential and experienced members who are elected to the most important positions and are called leaders. In order to become a genuine battle headquarters for the proletariat, a proletarian revolutionary party must have leaders who have come to the fore in class struggle and

in the revolutionary movements of the masses, who are loyal to the masses and maintain flesh-and-blood ties with them and who are good at concentrating their ideas, persevering in these ideas and carrying them through. Such leaders are generally acknowledged by the masses and are genuine representatives of the proletariat. The presence of such leaders in a proletarian party is a manifestation of its political maturity and the hope for the triumph of the proletarian cause. Without such leaders, **"the dictatorship of the proletariat, and its 'unity of will,' remain a phrase."** (Lenin: *A Letter to the German Communists*.) The great victory won by the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power is proof of the great role of Party leaders at critical turning points in history.

Great revolutionary struggles produce great persons. Leaders of a proletarian party **are recognized by the masses in the course of struggle and practice; they are not self-appointed.** The leading role of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao in the whole Party was established in the course of the great struggles of the Chinese revolution, through revolutionary storms and after overcoming many difficulties and hazards, and was acknowledged by the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Summing up both the positive and negative experiences of the Chinese revolution and the international communist movement, Chairman Mao put forward the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and, in the acute struggle between the

two lines within the Party, personally selected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to succeed him as the leader of our Party. The period in which Comrade Hua Kuo-feng became First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council was the most difficult since the birth of the new China because of serious natural disasters and because the "four pests" were rampant. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng withstood the adverse current, did away with interference, overcame difficulties and handled a series of important domestic and international questions correctly and appropriately. Chairman Mao wrote in his own handwriting, **"With you in charge, I'm at ease,"** which expressed his boundless trust in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. After the passing of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, in order to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, promptly made the wise decisions on the establishment of a memorial hall for Chairman Mao and on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*, and exposed the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party "gang of four." All this has demonstrated still more the noble qualities, outstanding ability and revolutionary boldness and great far-sightedness of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as leader of our Party. It further proves that the decision Chairman Mao made before his passing was extremely wise, that Chairman Mao's cause has a worthy successor and that our great socialist motherland has an infinitely bright future.

A major point in practically every struggle between the two lines in the history of our Party has been the struggle waged by the proletariat to defend the status of the leader of its party against the plots of bourgeois conspirators and careerists to usurp supreme leadership in the Party. Such were the soul-stirring struggles against the setting up of a bogus central committee by Chang Kuo-tao, against the counter-revolutionary *Outline of Project "571"* of Lin Piao, and against the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power! The essence of such struggles is whether to uphold the correct Marxist-Leninist line, persist in making revolution, persevere in going forward and lead China to a bright future or to push an erroneous opportunist and revisionist line, oppose the revolution, persist in retrogression and drag China down into darkness. A great victory has been won in the current struggle: The proletariat has once again defeated the bourgeoisie, socialism has once again triumphed over capitalism and Marxism has once again prevailed over revisionism. We have boundless trust in the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by the Party's leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and have full confidence in the prospects of future struggles.

Whether one loves our Party, our state, our army and our people has its concentrated expression in whether one loves our leader. Every Communist Party member and every revolutionary fighter should with a high level of consciousness love, support and defend the leader of our Party. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's becoming the leader of our Party conforms to the needs of the revolution and is an inevitable outcome of history; it represents the



common aspiration of hundreds of millions of Chinese people and provides a reliable guarantee that our Party and state will continue to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We will resolutely fight to the end against anyone who dares oppose Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

(slightly abridged)

## **A MILLION ARMYMEN AND CIVILIANS CELEBRATE GREAT VICTORY AT A GRAND RALLY IN PEKING**

Filled with elation, one million armymen and civilians in China's capital held a mighty rally to warmly celebrate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and to hail the tremendous triumph won in shattering the scheme of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power.

The rally was held in magnificent Tien An Men Square on October 24.

The jubilant masses pledged to unite most closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and to fulfil Chairman Mao's behests by persistently taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the Party's basic line, and persevering in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction, and to carry through to the end the cause of China's proletarian revolution pioneered by Chairman Mao.

Today the sun shone brightly in an azure sky in Peking. Gaily decorated Tien An Men Square looked grander than ever. Imposing Tien An Men Gate was adorned with huge red lanterns and red flags. In the middle of the gate was a huge portrait of the Chinese people's esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher, Chairman Mao. Large portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin stood on the eastern and western sides of the square facing the gate. Two huge streamers in front of the Monument to the People's Heroes bore the slogans:

"Warmly celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee!"

"Warmly celebrate the tremendous victory in smashing the scheme of the 'gang of four' to usurp Party and state power!"

Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, was at the rally. When he appeared, with other Party and state leaders, on the Tien An Men gate-tower to the music of *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*, loud cheers and slogans resounded in and around the square amid a joyous din of drums and gongs. They showed the hearty support and full trust of the 30 million members of the Chinese Communist Party and the 800 million people of China for their leader, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and the Party Central Committee, and their complete confidence in the great cause of socialism and the radiant future of communism.

Dressed in green army uniform, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng happily waved his cordial greetings to the crowds again and again.

Other Party and state leaders present were: Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu 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 present were 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.

The people in the capital and throughout the country were exhilarated by the most heartening news that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, whom the great leader Chairman Mao had personally picked as his successor, had been appointed Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had smashed the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power and thus removed a bunch of traitors from the Party, freed the country from a big scourge and redressed the grievances of the people. From early morning, successive contingents of people brimming with the joy of victory surged from all directions into Changan Boulevard and Tien An Men Square. They held high portraits

of the great leader Chairman Mao and of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carried myriads of red flags, vivid banners and placards, beat drums and gongs and set off firecrackers. The square and the five-kilometre boulevard flanking it turned into a sea of jubilant humanity. It included heroic commanders and fighters of the land, naval and air services of the People's Liberation Army, members of Peking's worker-militia, workers in various industries and trades, commune members from the city's outskirts, office workers of the central departments and of Peking Municipality, teachers and students of universities and colleges, Red Guards and Little Red Guards from Peking's middle and primary schools, and other inhabitants of the capital. The participants at the rally thundered out slogans expressing the common aspirations of hundreds of millions: "Rally most closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng!" "Obey the commands of the Party Central Committee in all our actions!" "Down with the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan!" "Consolidate and develop the tremendous achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution!" "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!" "Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!"

At 3 p.m. the rally was declared open by Ni Chih-fu, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Secretary of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The square reverberated with the beating of drums and gongs and the crash of cymbals. A military

band struck up the national anthem of the People's Republic of China, followed by *The East Is Red*.

Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, First Secretary of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important speech which drew rounds of thunderous applause. (For full text, see pp. 1-7.)

Chen Fu-han, head driver of the "Mao Tsetung Locomotive," Chia Huai-chen, deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Hsuechiawu Production Brigade in suburban Pingku County, Hsu Heng-lu, a PLA combat hero, and Chang Hung, a Red Guard from the Tsinghua University Middle School, spoke respectively on behalf of the workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the PLA commanders and fighters and the Red Guards in the capital. All voiced wholehearted, enthusiastic and resolute support for Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and for the action taken by the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to crush the anti-Party "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, they said, was chosen by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao himself as his successor and enjoys the full trust, wholehearted support and warm affection of the whole Party, army and people. They expressed the firm belief that, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the whole Party, army and people of all nationalities in China will certainly weather all storms, surmount

every difficulty and hazard, and continue triumphantly advancing along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao. They unmasked the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power and wrathfully denounced its anti-Party crimes.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Fu-han said: The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" are counter-revolutionary conspirators and double-dealers who feverishly practised revisionism under the signboard of Marxism. They put themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, went their own way, and avidly publicized themselves. In fact, worse even than the capitalists, they were out-and-out bourgeois elements who sucked the blood of us workers. The great leader Chairman Mao repeatedly criticized and tried to educate these four, but they stubbornly refused to mend their ways. When Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they thought the time was ripe and stepped up their criminal activities to usurp Party and state power. In pursuit of this ulterior motive, they forged a so-called deathbed behest of Chairman Mao in a vain attempt to overthrow the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, usurp supreme leadership in the Party and state, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Chen Fu-han declared: "We workers of the capital have a revolutionary tradition of resolute struggle against revisionism, have heroic mettle in fighting to the finish against the bourgeoisie inside the Party, and have unshakable confidence in winning every battle we fight. We pledge to rally most closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, obey the

commands of the Party Central Committee in all our actions, wage a resolute struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. With enhanced revolutionary vigour we will **grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war**, do still better in the movement to learn from Taching in industry, strive to fulfil or overfulfil the state plan, win greater successes in all work and win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction."

Comrade Chia Huai-chen said in her speech: "We poor and lower-middle peasants bitterly hate the anti-Party 'gang of four' — Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao — who committed towering crimes. They don't know how to operate machines, grow crops or fight battles; all they did was conspire and plot, engage in political trickery, stab people in the back, juggle with words in writings, reverse right and wrong, fabricate rumours, perpetrate shameless swindles, fan up resentment and create trouble, lord it over others and act wilfully and arbitrarily. They are our deadly enemies. As former slaves under the worst kind of exploitation and oppression, we know best that socialism is fine. As emancipated peasants who had our fill of suffering in the old society, we know best how happy is our life in the new. The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao 'gang of four' dreamed of dragging us back to the old society and plunging us once again into misery. But we poor and lower-middle peasants will never let that happen."

Chia Huai-chen went on: "The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng shares the thoughts and feelings of the poor and lower-middle peasants. We are determined to rally most closely around

it, keep to the Party's basic line, take class struggle as the key link, do still better in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build up Tachai-type counties throughout the country, further develop the excellent situation in the countryside, consolidate the rural positions of socialism and make greater contributions to the state."

Comrade Hsu Heng-lu said in his speech: "Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao are a handful of extremely insidious and vicious bourgeois careerists and conspirators — persons of the Khrushchov type. Feverishly attempting to usurp Party and state power, they intrigued and conspired without restraint against the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, against our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and against Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades in the central leading organs. They frantically opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian line in army building, tried by every means to debase and vilify the Chinese People's Liberation Army founded and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself, tried in every way to negate our army's revolutionary tradition, sabotage the building of the army and the militia, disrupt unity of the army and its unity with the people in their vain attempt to make a mess of the army and destroy this impregnable bulwark of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Hsu Heng-lu stressed: "We hereby pledge to the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng that we will rally around it most closely, obey its commands in all our actions, fulfil any task assigned by it and, with our blood and lives, defend Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the proletarian dictatorship and the Party

Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng! We will adhere to Chairman Mao's line in army building and, under centralized leadership by the Party, strengthen the building of the army and the militia, intensify military and political training, strengthen the unity between officers and men, between army and people and between army and government, strictly abide by the 'Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention,' heighten our vigilance and defend the motherland. We are determined to liberate Taiwan!"

Comrade Chang Hung declared: "We are Chairman Mao's Red Guards. A decade ago, when the Red Guard movement was rising in the storm of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the great leader Chairman Mao personally wrote a letter warmly supporting the Red Guards and praising their revolutionary rebel spirit. Chairman Mao's teaching, like a radiant beacon, has illuminated the forward path for us Red Guards over the past ten years, inspiring us in struggle against revisionism, against the bourgeoisie and against the capitalist-roaders in the Party. We are determined to continue holding high the banner, '**It is right to rebel against reactionaries,**' mount violent attacks against the anti-Party 'gang of four' and wipe out these pests."

Chang Hung went on: "We will carry out Chairman Mao's behests, strive to act in accordance with the five requirements he put forward for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause and successfully carry on the revolution started by our elders. We will stick to our posts in the countryside, advance along the bright road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants which Chairman Mao pointed out for us, and dash the fond hopes

of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries for a capitalist restoration in China."

The speeches by the representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and Red Guards were greeted with warm applause. Then slogans were shouted by the million people.

The rally ended, amid the powerful strains of *The Internationale*, at 4:20 p.m.

As Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Party and state leaders walked to the east and then to the west end of the Tien An Men gate-tower and waved their greetings to the crowds, the thunder of drums, gongs and cymbals rocked the square while the people cheered and waved colourful banners and streamers in a joyous atmosphere of unity, militancy and triumph.

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

**The spring wind blows amid profuse willow wands,  
Six hundred million in this land all equal Yao and  
Shun.**

In these inspiring days of nationwide jubilation, the Chinese people nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought are determined, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, to advance courageously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to win still greater victories.

(based on Hsinhua News Agency  
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## THE GREAT FESTIVAL OF THE EIGHT HUNDRED MILLIONS

By *People's Daily* worker-peasant-soldier  
correspondents and staff correspondents and  
Hsinhua News Agency correspondents

Peking is bubbling with joy! All China is astir with excitement!

On both sides of the Great Wall, on both sides of the Yangtze, all over our country's 9.6 million square kilometres of land, the hearts of the people are happy, their fighting spirit soars! With Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at its head, the Party Central Committee has smashed at one blow the "gang of four," the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. This is another great application of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a signal historic triumph of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, of socialism over capitalism, of Marxism over revisionism. At the most crucial juncture, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng took firm and decisive measures, saving the revolution, saving the Party. In doing so, they represented the fundamental interests and the common hope of the entire Party and

army, and of the people of all China's nationalities. No wonder the 800 million people are joyously celebrating this most splendid festival.

Now that the evil wind has been swept away, our motherland's sky is even clearer and bluer; having dug out these "four pests," our motherland appears even more youthful and beautiful. From the East China Sea to the Tianshan Mountains, from the northland to the southern borders, everywhere orioles sing and swallows dart, and a hundred flowers bloom. The 800 million people have formed a vast army of countless columns, rejoicing, celebrating, parading in the streets of villages, towns and cities, in the mountain valleys and on the high plateaus. The 800 million people raise high giant portraits of the great leader Chairman Mao and of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng; they are marching with broad strides and calling out with one voice: "Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is the great leader Chairman Mao's chosen successor. We warmly support Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee!" They thunder from the bottom of their hearts: "Down with the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan!"

Unforgettable is our Party's and our people's experience in struggle against the "gang of four"! Before the people's tears of mourning for Chairman Mao had dried, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique stepped up their conspiracy to usurp Party and state power. Our people watched the unfolding of this struggle with great concern. At that moment of dire difficulty,

when the Party might have turned revisionist and the country changed its political colour, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, displaying the great sweep of a proletarian revolutionary, acted promptly and led the whole Party to clear away the big scourge, the "gang of four." The stone that had weighed on the entire people was lifted. Anxious hearts became hearts at ease. Our Party triumphed, the proletariat triumphed, the people triumphed!

Today, sounds of joy and of anger against the foe reflect what is in the 800 million people's hearts: "Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has become Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee. This is fully supported by the Party, army and people. The Party, the army and the people are all jubilant over the eradication of the "four pests."

From the "steel city" in Peking's western suburbs to the far-off mining areas, the 100,000 workers and other staff members of the Capital Iron and Steel Company burn with revolutionary fire. How many steel workers, having just finished tapping a heat of steel and without time even to change their work clothes, joined the great demonstration to warmly hail Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's new appointments; how many miners, with the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant works or portraits in their hands, hailed with joy the speedy implementation of Chairman Mao's wise decision on liquidating the "gang of four." Many workers stayed up all night to write big-character posters criticizing and condemning the anti-Party gang. Many workers, with tears in their eyes, personally pledged to Party committees at various levels that

they would unite most closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. They said with deep feeling: "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had the trust of Chairman Mao and enjoys the heartfelt love and respect of the people all over the country. We, the working class, trust the man trusted by Chairman Mao. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's becoming the leader of the whole Party is a most joyous event in our people's political life. It brings the greatest happiness to the hundreds of millions of people and provides a sure guarantee in combating and preventing revisionism."

In heroic Shanghai, a city with the greatest concentration of industrial workers, armymen and civilians poured out into the streets for unprecedented meetings and marches in which 6.5 million participated within a few days. The city was decked with festive lanterns and streamers, showing that the hearts of Shanghai's 10 million people were with the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Tall buildings in the city centre were festooned with bunting many metres long. The three revolutionary songs, *The Internationale*, *The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention* and *The East Is Red*, resounded throughout the city. At the No. 2 converter shop of the First Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant, personally inspected by Chairman Mao 18 years ago, the workers gathered at the place where he had stood. Their happy faces shone red in the glow of the furnaces; the dancing sparks lit flames in their hearts. They declared indignantly that the "gang of four" is a bunch of evil-doers, restorationists and capitulationists and a clique of out-and-out, counter-revolutionary conspirators, typical bourgeois within the Party, unre-



pentant capitalist-rovers still walking that road. That this bunch of pests has been swept out represents the heart's desire of the people and the merciless judgement of history. The "gang of four" are the deadly enemies of Shanghai's working class. "We won't rest until we repudiate them right down to the ground," the workers declared.

Tachai's Tiger Head Hill seethed with rage. The poor and lower-middle peasants gnashed their teeth in fury against the anti-Party "gang of four." Ignoring the fatigue of autumn planting, they met night after night to expose and repudiate the towering crimes of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao conspiracy to usurp Party and state power. Filled with hatred of the gang, they criticized and condemned its scheme to topple the red flag of Tachai and sabotage the nationwide movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Kuo Feng-lien, secretary of the Party branch of the Tachai Brigade, and Chia Chin-tsai, one of its veteran militant leaders, stated indignantly: The "gang of four" are termites who have bored their way into our midst to sabotage socialist revolution and construction. They are deadly enemies of Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants. Our struggle against them is a life-and-death fight between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. They regarded Tachai as a thorn in their sides, a dagger in their hearts. They heaped curses on us and tried one manoeuvre after another to suppress us. If they had usurped supreme leadership in the Party and state, the red flag of Tachai would have been cut down and we poor and lower-middle peasants forced to live like beasts again. The smashing of this gang has added new lustre to the red flag of Tachai.

Party, government, army, people and students; north, south, east, west and centre — there is no limit to the hatred of the people of all China's nationalities for the "gang of four," that bane to the country and the people. Lhasa, the ancient city on the Tibetan Plateau, glowed in the rays of the sun. In the magnificent demonstration there, an old woman named Ya Gong, in brightly coloured national dress, raised her clenched fist high and led the marchers in shouting ringing slogans. She is a survivor of the infamous municipal prison of the old serf-owner regime. The evil old society gave her nothing except a cangue around her neck and the fetters on her feet. It was Chairman Mao who changed her from slave to master. Upon hearing that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had smashed the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power, her joy and happiness knew no limits. She forgot all fatigue and took part in one demonstration after another. She said: "Before the eyes of us emancipated serfs had dried from weeping for Chairman Mao, the 'gang of four' was already itching to grab power. They dreamed of forcing us, the million emancipated serfs, into shackles again. We, who suffered from the bitter cold of the old society, know best the warmth of the new. The 'gang of four' wants to return to the past and turn the world upside down. The million emancipated serfs have only one answer: No!"

When the joyful news reached north Shensi, the Yenho River itself seemed to boil up with happiness. The people of Yen-an, wearing their holiday best, beat waist drums and broke into the *yangko* folk dance. Gay melodies were played on the *sona* horns typical of the

area. Cheers mingled with thunderous accusations reverberated over the hills, dales, valleys and plains of the Loess Plateau. In the endless columns of demonstrators was an old retired Red Armyman, Chang Ching-yi. His face all smiles, he walked with even firmer steps than in his youth. As he looked towards Pagoda Hill, his mind was crowded with recollections of past struggles and many, many thoughts. He had been only 15 when he joined the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and embarked on the road of revolution. Then came the crisis in which Chang Kuo-tao plotted to split the Red Army and the Party—but the great leader Chairman Mao removed the peril by smashing Chang Kuo-tao's monstrous conspiracy. Step by step, Chang Ching-yi remembered this period of historic struggles and, in connection with it, thought of the anti-Party crimes of the "gang of four." He deeply understood that every ring-leader of the revisionist line, in order to usurp Party and state power, is bound to sabotage revolutionary tradition and resort to counter-revolutionary double-dealing. He said: "We must always remember Chairman Mao's words, **'Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire.'** We must make the fine traditions which the 'gang of four' tried to sabotage shine ever more brightly, so that this red land of China, won by the people under Chairman Mao's leadership, will never change colour."

When the joyous news reached the schools, the young fighters, the Red Guards, leaped with excitement. The more than 2,000 Red Guards of the Tsinghua University Middle School, with soaring spirits, lifted their red banners high and poured out towards the spot where the

great leader Chairman Mao had reviewed mighty armies of Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution. Returning from the march, they sat down in groups and once again studied the letter Chairman Mao had written them at the start of the Cultural Revolution. As they reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching, **"It is right to rebel against reactionaries,"** hot tears rushed to their eyes. "Chairman Mao is our Red Commander; we are Chairman Mao's Red Guards," they declared. "The commander has selected his successor. We Red Guards firmly support Chairman Hua. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao. Its victories must be attributed to Chairman Mao's leadership, to his revolutionary line. The 'gang of four' bragged falsely that they were the 'standard-bearers.' This only bares their wolfish ambition. Today, we Red Guards must develop the revolutionary spirit of 'hitting hard at the dog in the water.' We must fight the 'gang of four' to the end and consolidate and expand the gains of the Cultural Revolution."

When the happy news reached the art and literary circles, the fighters on that front were overjoyed. From grey-haired writers to youngsters just joining the field, all poured into the streets like floodwater breaking through a sluice gate to join the masses of demonstrators. Comrades of the script and camera teams of the film *The Pioneers* said: "Chiang Ching and her crowd tried to black out the directives of the great leader Chairman Mao. They wanted to knock down the film at one blow. But a crow's wings can't block out the sun's rays. Those who intrigue and conspire will come to no good end." During the joyous victory celebration they completed

preparations for a new film. After the smashing of the anti-Party "gang of four," the garden of our country's socialist art and literature is sure to flower even more resplendently under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for these fields.

Utmost encouragement is fusing with deepest hatred as a powerful force for continuing the revolution. The 800 million people, inspired by this historic victory, are rising with heaven-storming revolutionary vigour to **grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war.** They are determined to build up the national economy as rapidly as possible and realize the great two-stage plan that Chairman Mao mapped out during his lifetime, i.e., to build an independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system in China before 1980, and to accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of the century.

The workers of Peking's Changhsintien "February 7th" Rolling Stock Plant were overjoyed when they learned of the speedy implementation, under the leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, of the wise decision Chairman Mao made during his lifetime. During the Cultural Revolution, with the help of Unit 8341 of the People's Liberation Army, the plant changed from one with long-standing difficulties to an advanced unit. Its workers have fulfilled state quotas for 97 consecutive months. Since June last year, in accordance with Chairman Mao's directives, they have retooled to produce "Peking Brand" 3,000 h.p. diesel locomotives, completing

the task ahead of schedule every month. After the passing of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, they carried out his behests in their own actions, doubling the monthly output of diesel locomotives. Recently, they have worked night and day for even better results. Wang Huan-wen, an old worker of the transport workshop and a Communist, said: "**'Grasp revolution, promote production'** is a great policy Chairman Mao laid down for us. For a long time, the 'gang of four' spread all sorts of reactionary fallacies to interfere with and sabotage its implementation. We must grasp revolution firmly and promote production energetically to strengthen the material basis for further consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, and so make even greater contributions to socialist revolution and construction."

On the frontlines in Fukien Province, the armymen and people on Nanjih Island braved driving rain and wind to march and demonstrate. Their shouts of celebration and resounding revolutionary songs were heard above the roar of the ocean. In the dark of night, the heroic coastal defence troops and militia, unable to suppress their emotions, gathered around small oil lamps to study Chairman Mao's brilliant works. In their guardhouses they held animated discussions, wrote poems and composed songs to express their complete trust in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and their boundless love and respect for him. They encouraged each other to enhance preparedness against war and safeguard coastal defence. The fighters and militia on duty are increasing their alertness a hundred fold, patrolling the coastline in the teeth of wind and rain. The coastal guards are determined to stand with the commanders and fighters of the entire

army and promptly wipe out any enemy who dares to intrude on our soil.

The wheels of history are rolling rapidly forward. The tide of revolution surges higher. The Chinese people, long nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought and firmly led by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, are full of confidence in the inevitable victory of the proletarian revolutionary cause. Our future is glorious and bright. No force can hinder the revolution's forward march!

*(People's Daily, October 25, 1976)*