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**Mourning With Deepest
Grief the Passing of the
Great Leader and Teacher
CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG!**



**Eternal Glory to the
Great Leader and Teacher
CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG!**



The great leader and great teacher Chairman Mao's body lies in state.

Solemn Mass Memorial Meeting to Mourn the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung

The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities pledge to turn grief into strength, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, unite as one, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao

THE passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the most beloved and esteemed great leader of our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities in our country, the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era, and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, has evoked boundless grief in the hearts of the Chinese people and the people the world over.

On September 18, one million people in the capital held a very solemn mass memorial meeting in magnificent Tien An Men Square. It was transmitted live to all parts of the country. The 800 million people across our vast land — Party, government, army, mass organizations and cultural and educational circles in east, west, south, north and central China — mourned with profound grief for Chairman Mao, the founder and wise leader of our great Party, great army and great country, and the great liberator of the people of all nationalities in our country.

The cause our great leader Chairman Mao fought for throughout his life is linked by flesh-and-blood ties with the broad masses of the people. He brought brightness to our country and happiness to the people of all nationalities, and enabled the disaster-ridden Chinese nation to rise to its feet. Chairman Mao will live for ever in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people. Invincible Mao Tsetung Thought will shine for ever. At this moment of deep sorrow, the 800 million people are resolved to turn their grief into strength, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, unite as one, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution which Chairman Mao pioneered.

Unprecedented in scale, the mass memorial meeting held by the people in the capital reflected the heartfelt love, boundless trust and unparalleled esteem of the people throughout the country for the great

leader Chairman Mao. It was attended by Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Soong Ching Ling, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, 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 meeting were Su Yu, a responsible member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Shen Yen-ping and Pebala Gelich-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.

An atmosphere of solemnity and reverence prevailed in Tien An Men Square. A huge black streamer running across the rostrum atop Tien An Men Gate carried the following words in white: "Mass Memorial Meeting for the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung." A seven-metre-high portrait of our great leader Chairman Mao hung in the centre of the vermilion wall of Tien An Men Gate. The portrait was flanked by fighters of the People's Liberation Army standing at attention with rifle in hand. A high red ochre platform had been erected in front of Tien An Men Gate, on which were arrayed pots of green pines and cypresses and light yellow chrysanthemums and the wreaths presented by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Party and state leaders. A new wreath from Comrade Chiang Ching, made of sunflowers, green corn, golden ears of wheat, rice and millet, and the white blossoms and fruit of yellowhorn lay before Chairman Mao's portrait. The wreaths from the Party, govern-

ment and army departments and the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were placed against a background of evergreens in the east and west stands below Tien An Men Gate. A huge black streamer set up in front of the Monument to the People's Heroes at the southern end of the square carried 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 flew at half-mast in mourning in the centre of Tien An Men Square. The heroic people of the capital and cadres of the Party, government and army units stood in orderly formations in the square and along the five-kilometre-long east-west Changan Boulevard running through the square. They had converged there from all directions—from factories, mines, enterprises, shops, suburban rural people's communes, army barracks, offices, schools and neighbourhood communities. Magnificent Tien An Men Square is the symbol of New China; it bears witness to the historic fact that the Chinese people have stood up once and for all. It was here 27 years ago that the great leader Chairman Mao himself hoisted the first five-star red flag. It was here in the last 20 years and more that Chairman Mao reviewed millions upon millions of our heroic people and army-men. It was here that a grand ceremony was held in celebration of the brilliant victory of China's socialist transformation and big mass rallies were organized supporting the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over. It was here during the world-shaking Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution that Chairman Mao, in green army uniform and wearing a red armband, reviewed a total of 13 million young Red Guards from all parts of the country and mobilized and led the people of the whole country in smashing the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao. It was here in April this year that the counter-revolutionary political incident with Teng Hsiao-ping as the chief culprit was smashed; thus bringing about an upsurge in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. Magnificent Tien An Men Square is the site which recorded Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice after nationwide liberation. Chairman Mao's immense contributions will shine for ever like the sun and the moon. Now, the great leader Chairman Mao had left us, and a million people gathered in



the square to pay tribute to him with profound grief and express their mourning for him.

At 3 p.m. sharp, Comrade Wang Hung-wen, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, declared the memorial meeting open. The million mourners observed a three-minute silence amid the solemn strains of funeral music played by a 500-man military band. Live transmissions over the radio and television carried the proceedings to innumerable homes. The funeral music was heard in every corner of the country — in



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

the cities and villages, over towering mountain ranges and rivers, and in the vast frontier regions. The great motherland fell silent. The 800 million people of China, their eyes filled with tears, stood in silent tribute.

At the same time all factories and mines across the length and breadth of the motherland, all trains which were running, and freighters and naval vessels sailing the rivers and seas sounded their sirens in mourning.

Meanwhile, at steel furnaces, beside power generators, at operating tables, and at all other fighting

posts where work could not be interrupted, people whose eyes were filled with tears mourned the great leader Chairman Mao with profound sorrow by the fruits of their diligent labour.

The 800 million sons and daughters of China were deeply grieved and the whole nation mourned. The people throughout the country cherish the memory of Chairman Mao with boundless affection. Our Party, our country and our people owe what they are today to the wise leadership of Chairman Mao. All the victories, achievements and happiness of those who suf-

ferred in the past and of the new generation that has grown up under the red flag, their confidence, hope and strength in triumphing over all difficulties, and their ardent aspiration and longing for the prospects of communism—all these are linked with the sublime name of Chairman Mao Tsetung and originated from invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Chairman Mao's magnificent contributions will live throughout the ages and shine with resplendent glory for ever in the history of mankind.

After the silent tribute paid by the 800 million Chinese people, the military band in Tien An Men Square played the national anthem of the People's Republic of China and *The Internationale*. "Let each stand in his place; the internationale shall be the human race!" The militant music encouraged and inspired the people to fight on. Chairman Mao has left us, but he will live for ever in the hearts of the people of all nationalities in China, and the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought will for ever illuminate the road of advance for the hundreds of millions of the Chinese people.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, delivered the memorial speech. (For full text see pp. 12-16.)

Following Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's memorial speech, the million people at the meeting and the 800 million people in all parts of the country bowed three times before portraits of Chairman Mao.

Then the majestic strains of *The East Is Red* resounded over Tien An Men Square.

*"The east is red,
The sun rises.*

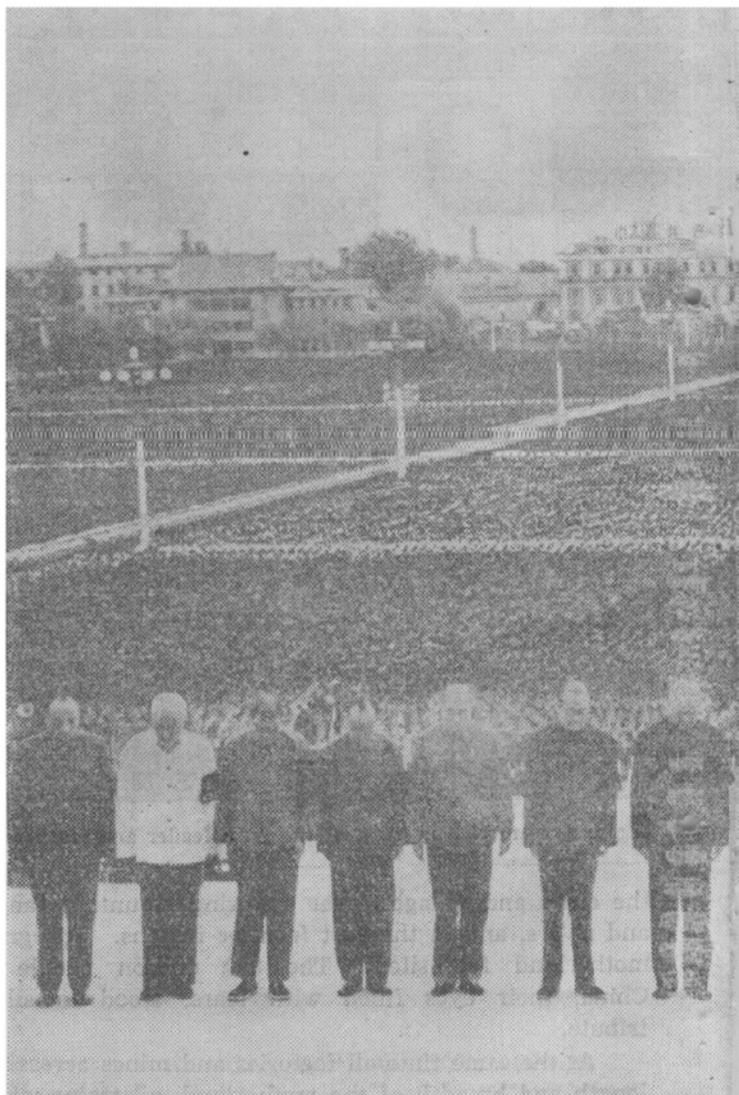
*China has brought forth a Mao Tsetung.
He works for the people's happiness,
He is the people's great saviour."*

This militant and sublime paean stirred the hearts of hundreds of millions of people and filled them with a boundless sense of loss over the passing of the great leader Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao will always be with us. He will live for ever in our hearts. It resounded over Peking and across the vast territory of our great motherland. The Chinese people in their hundreds of millions will continue to sing this paean from generation to generation and always turn their hearts to Chairman Mao. They are resolved to bear in mind the adjuration he bequeathed them: "Act according to the principles laid down," persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persist in continuing 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 valiantly 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, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao,

Soong Ching Ling, Wei Kuo-ching, Liu Po-cheng, Chiang Ching, Hsu Shih-yu, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Teh, Wang Tung-hsing, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, 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 C.P.C. Central Committee; the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; departments



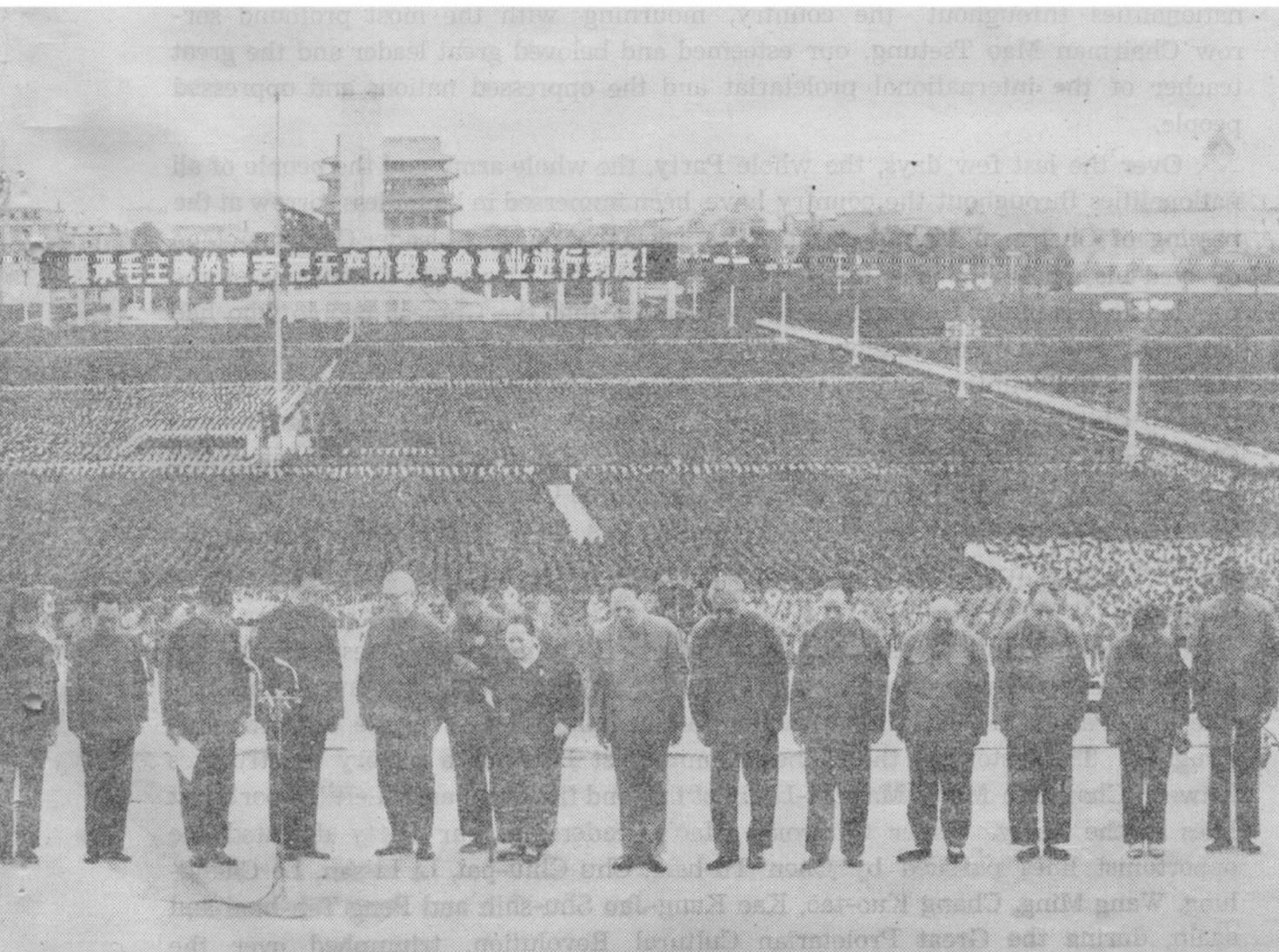
under the C.P.C. Central Committee; state organs; the general headquarters and departments, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, the services and arms, military academies, the various high military area commands and the Peking Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; trade union, youth and women organizations; the Party committees and revolutionary committees of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; and patriotic compatriots from Taiwan Province. There also were wreaths from places and units where Chairman Mao had once carried out his great revolutionary activities and from the Taching Oilfield and the Tachai Production Brigade.

Also attending the memorial meeting were:

Members of the funeral committee (including Members and Alternate Members of the Party Central Committee now in Peking): Ting Kuo-yu, Ma Ning, Yu Sang, Yu Hui-yung, Wang Cheng, Wang Hung-kun, Fang Yi, Teng Ying-chao, Kung Chao-nien, Feng Hsuan,

Tien Wei-hsin, Liu Wei, Liu Hsiang-ping, Liu Hsi-chang, Chuang Tse-tung, Chiao Kuan-hua, Chen Kang, Chen Shih-chu, Chen Hsien-jui, Chen Mu-hua, Li Ta, Li Chiang, Su Ching, Chang Tsai-chien, Chang Ta-chih, Chang Chih-ming, Chang Tsung-hsun, Chang Wei-min, Chang Yi-hsiang, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Chou Hung-pao, Lin Li-yun, Lo Ching-chang, Chin Tsu-min, Chu Chia-yao, Keng Piao, Chien Chih-kuang, Chien Cheng-ying, Kuo Yu-feng, Chin Chi-wei, Tao Lu-chia, Chi Peng-fei, Wei Feng-ying, Tsao Li-huai, Tsao Yi-ou, Han Hsien-chu, Fu Chuan-tso, Peng Shao-hui, Hsieh Ching-yi, Tsai Hsiao, Tsai Shu-mei, Tan Chi-lung, Liao Cheng-chih, Ma Ming, Ma Hsiao-liu, Wang Liu-sheng, Wang Ching-sheng, Yeh Fei, Yang Tsung, Shih Shao-hua, Liu Hsi-yao, Liu Chen-hua, Hsiang Chung-hua, Chu Kuang-ya, Hsiao Ke, Wu Chung, Yang Kuei, Yang Po-lan, Yang Chun-sheng, Yang Fu-chen, Chang Ling-pin, Chang Shih-chung, Chang Kuo-chuan, Chang Chi-hui;

(Continued on p. 36.)



Party and state leaders join the masses in paying silent tribute to the late Chairman Mao. From left to right: Saifudin, Su Chen-hua, Chen Yung-kuei, Wei Kuo-ching, Wu Teh, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Hsien-nien, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Wang Hung-wen, Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Soong Ching Ling, Yao Wen-yuan, Chen Hsi-lien, Wang Tung-hsing, Hsu Shih-yu, Li Tek-sheng, Wu Kuei-hsien and Ni Chih-fu.

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 our 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 struggles it carried out under his leadership 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, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping. 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



Comrade Hua Kuo-feng delivering the memorial speech.

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 Ching Kang 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 Cultural 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. Against 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 analysed 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 his-

torical 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, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping 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 constant defeat of subversion and sabotage by 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, brought about 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 weathers all kinds of revolutionary storms, overcomes every difficulty and hardship, and always identifies himself with the workers, peasants and other labouring people and stands 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, **“practise 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, deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, 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 for ever 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!

Over 300,000 People Pay Respects to Remains of the Great Leader And Teacher Chairman Mao

**—Seven-day solemn mourning ceremony in Peking's
Great Hall of the People**

THE passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities in our country and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, has brought tremendous grief to the people across China and throughout the world.

A solemn mourning ceremony took place in Peking's Great Hall of the People from September 11 to 17. With the most profound proletarian feelings, Party and state leaders and over 300,000 workers, peasants and soldiers and people from other circles in the capital mourned the great leader and great teacher Chairman Mao, paid their respects to his remains and expressed the boundless esteem, respect and love for Chairman Mao cherished by the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. They were determined to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the cause of the proletarian revolution through to the end.

Carry Out Chairman Mao's Behests and Carry The Cause of Proletarian Revolution Through to the End

**— Party and state leaders and workers, peasants and soldiers and
people of various circles mourn with deepest grief**

The Party and state leaders who attended the ceremony and stood vigil in the mourning hall were Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Soong Ching Ling, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, 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 vigil 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.

The Great Hall of the People was permeated with an atmosphere of solemnity and reverence. A streamer at the entrance to the mourning hall read: "Carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the cause of the proletarian revolution through to the end!" Black crepe hung on all sides of the hall in which wreaths were

placed. A huge portrait of the late Chairman Mao hung in the middle of one end of the hall, surrounded by pines, cypresses and evergreens. Chairman Mao's body, covered with the flag of the Chinese Communist Party, lay in state amid evergreen shrubs. His face was firm and serene. Fighters of the People's Liberation Army, arms in hand, stood guard on both sides of the catafalque. A streamer above the portrait read: "Mourning with the deepest grief the passing of the great leader and great teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung!"

The wreaths placed all around the hall expressed the boundless love of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country for their great leader Chairman Mao. Among the wreaths were those from:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao;

Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Soong Ching Ling, Wei Kuo-ching, Liu Po-cheng, Chiang Ching, Hsu Shih-yu, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Teh, Wang Tung-hsing, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, 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.

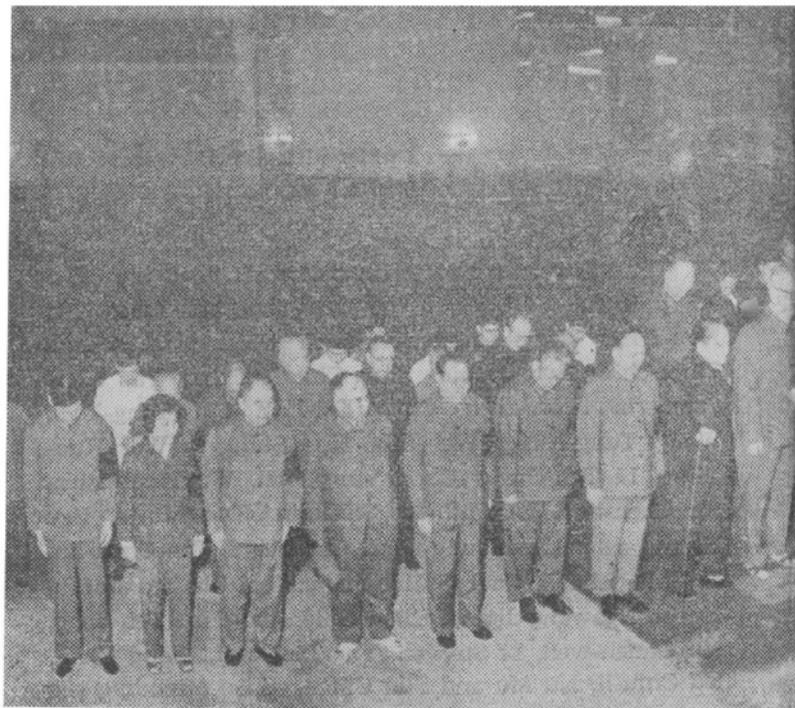
The wreath from Comrade Chiang Ching, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, stood before the catafalque of Chairman Mao. Made of sunflowers, ears of wheat, maize and yellowhorn blossoms, the wreath bore the inscription: "Deeply mourn the esteemed great

teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, from your student and comrade-in-arms Chiang Ching, and Mao An-ching, Li Min, Li Na, Mao Yuan-chih and Mao Yuan-hsin."

The mourning ceremony began at 10 a.m. on September 11. A P.L.A. band began playing the solemn funeral music. With boundless esteem, respect and love for Chairman Mao, the Party and state leaders stood before the catafalque and paid their respects to Chairman Mao. They bowed three times and stood in silent tribute for three minutes. Then they stood vigil alongside the catafalque. Among those standing vigil during the seven-day mourning ceremony were Party and state leaders, other members of the funeral committee for the late Chairman Mao and representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers and Red Guards. Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party working in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions came to Peking specially to attend the mourning ceremony and to stand vigil.

From early dawn till late at night, workers, peasants, P.L.A. fighters and commanders, people of various nationalities and circles, and Party, government and army cadres came to Tien An Men Square in a steady stream from all parts of the city. Group after group, they filed into the hall with heavy steps. They stood in silent tribute in front of the remains of Chairman Mao. The hall was filled with the deepest grief. Slowly filing past to pay their respects to their most esteemed and beloved leader, they could not restrain their bitter grief or hold back the tears. Many cried: "Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao, you will always live in our memory." Chairman Mao was always at one with the people in their hundreds of millions. He will for ever be remembered by them.

Party and state leaders stand in solemn tribute before the remains of Chairman Mao.



The steps of the magnificent Great Hall of the People were wet with tears. The funeral music in the solemn mourning hall was drowned by the sound of sobbing.

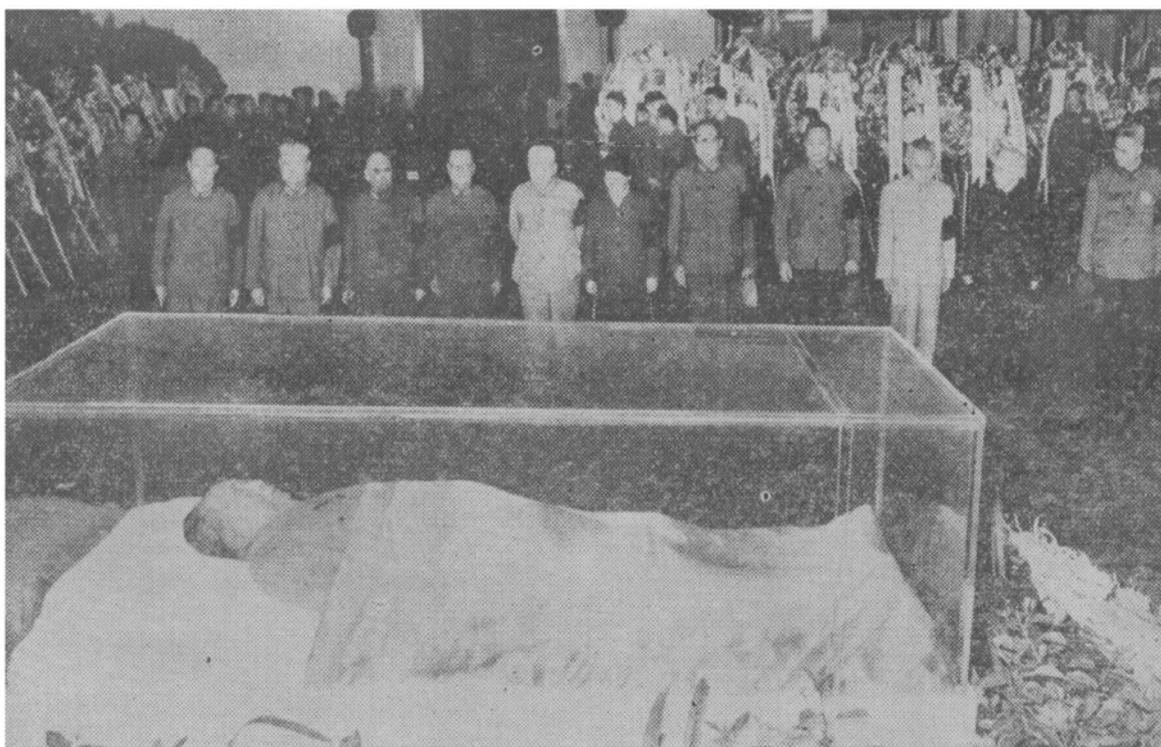
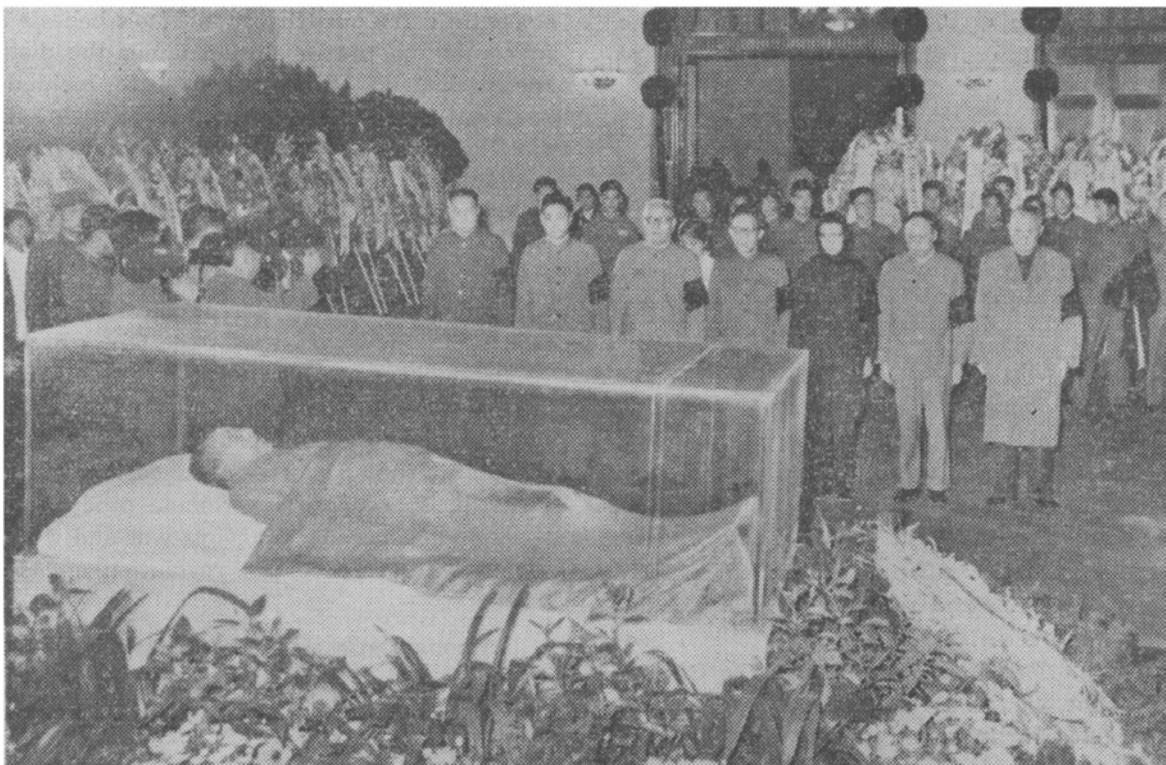
Mourners who came to pay their respects included the former Red Guards who had persisted in the struggle in the Ching Kang Mountains under Chairman Mao's leadership in the early revolutionary years, veterans of the Red Army who had followed Chairman Mao in the world-famous 25,000-li Long March, Eighth Route Army partisans who had fought bloody battles against the Japanese aggressors, old soldiers who had fought across the country in the People's War of Liberation, young Red Guards who had fought in the van of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and had been reviewed by Chairman Mao, and proletarian revolutionary fighters who had fought in the forefront of the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. When people recalled the glorious fighting course of the Chinese revolution and the victorious development of the revolutionary struggles in the world, they were particularly inspired by Chairman Mao's greatness and brilliance. Chairman Mao made immortal contributions to the liberation of the Chinese people and the emancipation of the oppressed nations and people of the world. Chairman Mao inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism and wrote an extremely brilliant chapter in the history of the proletarian revolutionary movement. Our great leader Chairman Mao has left us, but he will always live in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people and invincible Mao Tsetung Thought will always illuminate the road of our advance.

The mourners pledged to turn their grief into strength, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They pledged to assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, firmly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, rally closely round the Party Central Committee, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and continue the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, carry the cause of the proletarian revolution through to the end and carry the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end. They pledged to stand fast at their posts, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and win still greater victories for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Among those also presenting wreaths were:

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; the State Council; the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and the State Council; the general headquarters and departments, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, various services and arms, military academies and the high military area commands of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; mass organizations; the Party committees and revolutionary committees of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; patriotic compatriots from Taiwan Province;





Party and state leaders stand vigil beside the catafalque.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of the Shaoshan area of Hunan Province, the Changsha No. 1 Teachers' School, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the Luwan District of Shanghai, the memorial hall of the site of the First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the Anyuan colliery under the Pinghsiang mining administration, the Kwangchow city Party committee and revolutionary

committee, the Wuhan city Party committee and revolutionary committee, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the Chingkangshan Prefecture of Kiangsi Province, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Shanghang County of Fukien Province, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Juichin County of Kiangsi Province, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Tsunyi city of

Kweichow Province, the Yen-an city Party committee and revolutionary committee, the Chungking city Party committee and revolutionary committee, the guards unit under the general office of the Party Central Committee and Unit No. 8341 of the P.L.A., Peking University, the Peking "February 7" Rolling Stock Plant and the Hsipaipo Production Brigade of Pingshan County of Hopei Province.

Representatives were sent to Peking to attend the mourning ceremony from places where Chairman Mao had engaged in great revolutionary activities. They came from: Shaoshan in Hunan Province, the Changsha No. 1 Teachers' School, the Luwan District in Shanghai, the Anyuan colliery under the Pinghsiang mining administration, Kwangchow, Wuhan, the Chingksangshan Prefecture in Kiangsi Province, Shanghang County in Fukien Province, Juichin County in Kiangsi Province, Tsunyi in Kweichow Province, Yen-an in Shensi Province, Chungking in Szechuan Province, Peking University, the Peking "February 7" Rolling Stock Plant and the Hsipaipo Production Brigade in Pingshan County, Hopei Province.

Mao Ti-chiu, Party branch secretary of the Shaoshan Production Brigade and a representative from Chairman Mao's native place, said in a choked voice: "We pledge to build Shaoshan into a still more beautiful place and take great care of Chairman Mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it so that they serve as a classroom for spreading Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and for educating the people in revolutionary traditions."

Seventy-nine-year-old Tsou Wen-kai from the Chingksang Mountains in Kiangsi Province, an insurrectionary detachment leader in 1927 when Chairman Mao founded the revolutionary base area there, was overwhelmed by grief as he paid his respects to the remains of Chairman Mao. He said: "It was Chairman Mao who led us in fighting against the local despots and distributing the land among the poor, in overthrowing the reactionary rule of Chiang Kai-shek and founding New China. We will adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and see to it that the revolutionary red flag will fly for ever on the Chingksang Mountains."

Chu Chuan-mo and Wang Su-chih brought with them the boundless esteem and love for Chairman Mao of the five million people in Tsunyi Prefecture in Kweichow Province, southwest China. Before coming to Peking, the local people tearfully asked them to report to the Party Central Committee: The people of Tsunyi Prefecture will respond to the call of the Party Central Committee at all times and always bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching to carry forward the revolutionary tradition and win still greater glory!

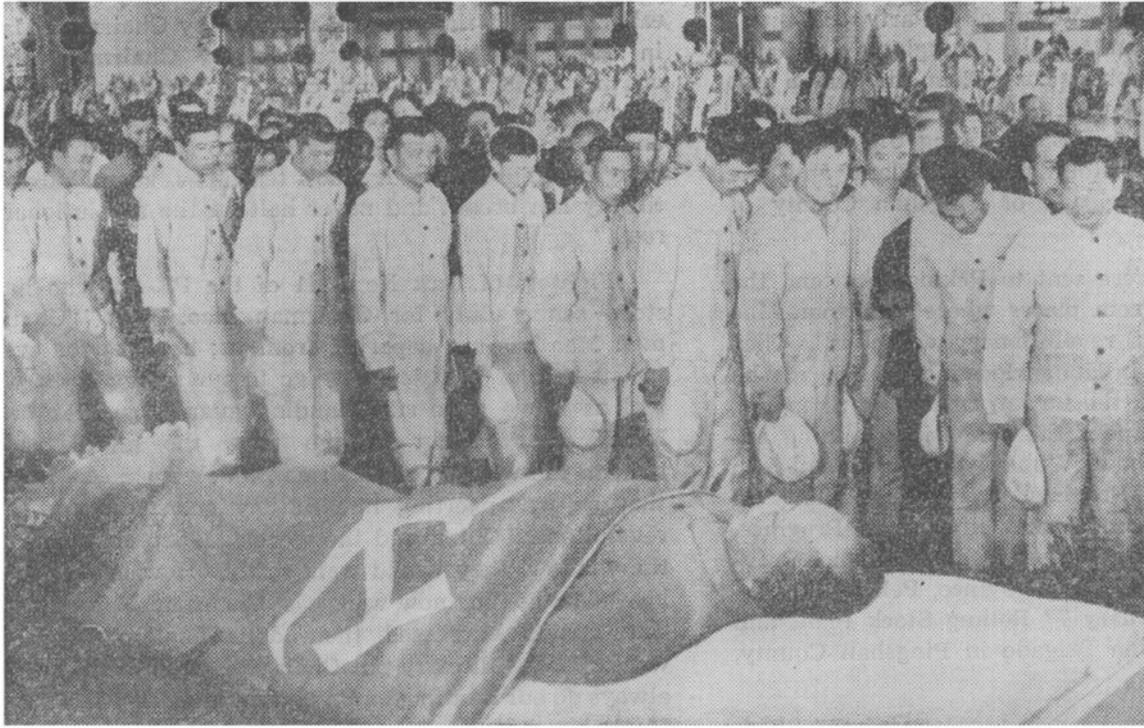
Entrusted by the Yen-an people to come to attend the mourning ceremony, seventy-one-year-old veteran model peasant Yang Pu-hao stood beside Chairman Mao's body with a photograph of Chairman Mao receiving him in 1962. Tears coursed down his cheeks as he re-

called the first time he was received by Chairman Mao in 1943. Wearing patched clothes, Chairman Mao warmly shook hands and cordially talked with him, encouraging him to work hard, overcome difficulties and strive for victory. Yang Pu-hao said: "I'll always bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, keep studying till my last breath and never halt on the revolutionary road."

Fighters of Unit No. 8341 of the P.L.A.; who had stood sentry duty for Chairman Mao, said: "Chairman Mao has not departed from us; he lives for ever in our hearts. Whenever we go to our sentry posts, we feel as if we were still standing guard for Chairman Mao." Every night in the past, the guards saw light in the window of Chairman Mao's room and knew that he was exerting himself day and night for the revolution of China and the world. When they passed the window, they would walk softly. How heavy their hearts are as they now walk past Chairman Mao's room! The guards expressed their determination in these words: "We will carry out Chairman Mao's behests and always do our best in standing guard to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!"

The representatives of the workers in the Peking General Knitwear Mill, the Peking Hsinhua Printing House, the Peking No. 3 Chemical Works, the Peking Peichiao Timber Mill, the Peking "February 7" Rolling Stock Plant and the Peking Nankou Rolling Stock Parts Plant, dressed in workers' overalls, filed in neat formations into the mourning hall with heavy steps. Chairman Mao had shown great concern for the revolution and production in these factories. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao dispatched men of Unit No. 8341 of the P.L.A. to these six factories to support the masses of the Left and cordially received the workers' representatives on several occasions. On this day, the workers solemnly vowed before Chairman Mao's remains: "Our esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, we are determined to turn grief into strength, carry out your behests, resolutely implement your revolutionary line, unfold the movement 'In industry, learn from Taching,' deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution which you pioneered."

Representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants from Pinku County on Peking's outskirts, an advanced unit in learning from Tachai, burst into tears when they stepped into the Great Hall of the People and viewed the kindly and serene face of Chairman Mao, their great liberator. With profound emotion, they said: "Chairman Mao was always at one with us poor and lower-middle peasants. If not for Chairman Mao, we poor and lower-middle peasants would not be what we are today." They vowed to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, hold still higher the red banner of Tachai raised by Chairman Mao and honour the memory of Chairman Mao by concrete action.



Workers pay their respects to Chairman Mao's remains.

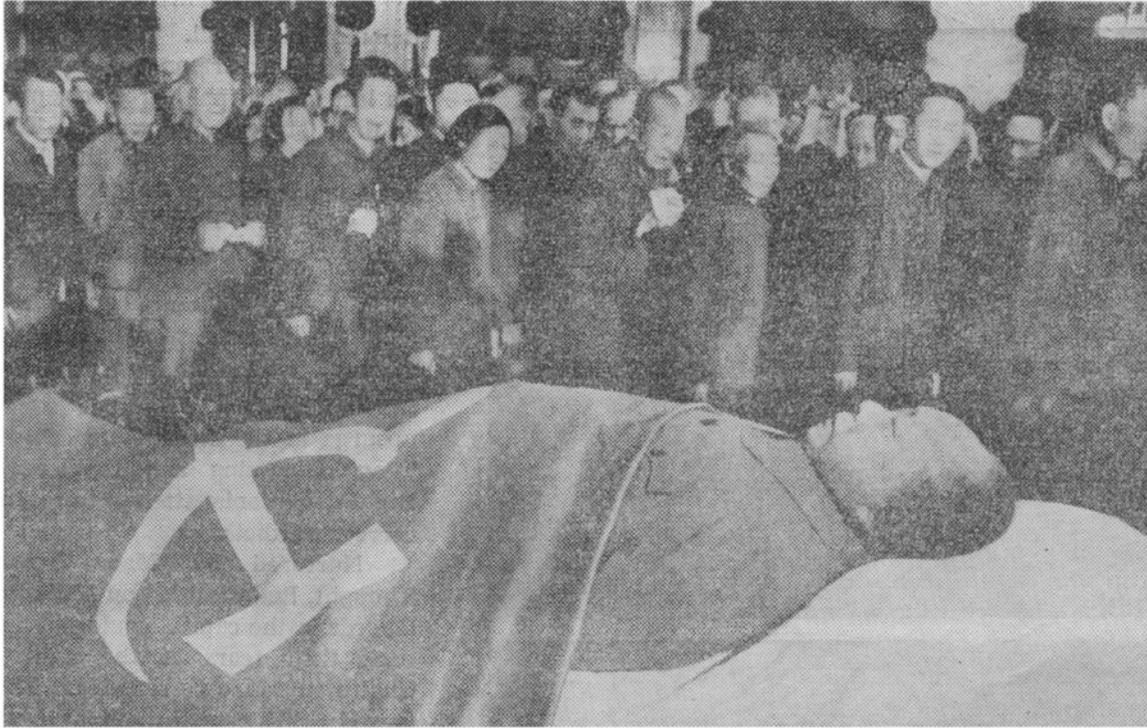


Fighters and commanders of the People's Liberation Army pay their respects to Chairman Mao's remains.

When columns of fighters and commanders of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army came to the hall to deeply mourn their great supreme commander Chairman Mao, they gazed tearfully at Chairman Mao's body and solemnly vowed: "We will rally closely round the Party Central Committee, firmly implement your line in army building, strengthen the building of the army, heighten our vigilance and strengthen preparedness against war, be

ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude, and defy death to defend the Party Central Committee and the great socialist motherland. We are determined to liberate Taiwan!"

The capital's worker-militia cherish profound proletarian feelings for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. They could not restrain their tears when they stood in silent tribute before the remains of Chairman Mao. At the time when they fought a handful of



Peasants from the outskirts of the capital pay their respects to Chairman Mao's remains.



People of various nationalities and from all walks of life pay their respects to Chairman Mao's remains.

counter-revolutionaries in Tien An Men Square, they smashed the class enemies' frenzied attacks with their lives and blood and won a great victory. Now they tearfully pledged to Chairman Mao: "We are determined to carry out your behests and 'act according to the principles laid down' as you adjured us, take class struggle as the key link, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, take an active part in class

struggle, strengthen militia building, be ready at all times to act on the Party's order, defy death to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat, the capital and the Party Central Committee, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause which you pioneered!"

Several hundred teachers, students, staff members and workers from Tsinghua and Peking Universities were immersed in immense sorrow when they entered



Upper left: Red Guards at the mourning ceremony.

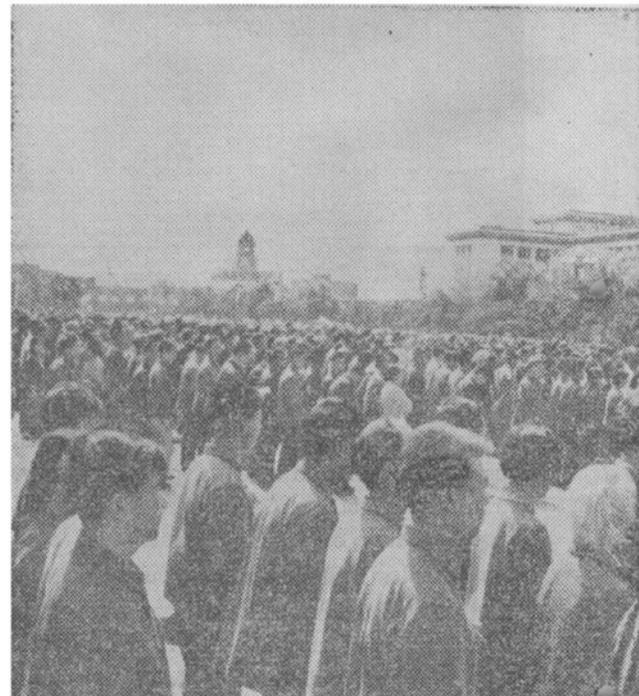
Lower left: Worker-peasant-soldier students from institutes of higher learning take a vow in front of the remains of Chairman Mao.

Right: Workers, peasants, soldiers and people from other circles lining up outside the Great Hall of the People.

the mourning hall. They recalled that before Chairman Mao breathed his last he had paid great attention to their struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. They felt that this had given them enormous strength. The teachers, students, staff members and workers of the two universities, determined to carry the proletarian revolution through to the end, have brought about a new upsurge in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, Red Guards and Little Red Guards in the capital could not hold back their tears at the sight of Chairman Mao's remains. They vowed: "Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, we will study well and make progress every day in line with your teachings. We will live up to your expectations, be worthy successors to the revolutionary cause and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause you pioneered!"

Red Guards from the middle schools affiliated to Tsinghua and Peking Universities came to the mourning hall to pay their respects to Chairman Mao's remains. As they



looked intently at Chairman Mao's kind face, they cried in a sad voice: "Oh, Chairman Mao, we will always cherish your memory!" The middle school affiliated to Tsinghua University was the birthplace of the Red Guard movement. At a time when Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping were rabidly suppressing the mass movement and trying to strangle the incipient Red Guard movement in the early days of the Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao personally wrote a letter in warm support of the Red Guards' revolutionary rebel spirit and received young Red Guards from all over the country on eight occasions, thus bringing about a vigorous growth of the Red Guard movement which aroused the whole country. If not for Chairman Mao, there would not have been the Red Guards! Raising their fists, they vowed: "We are determined to turn our grief into strength, carry out your behests, display the revolutionary spirit that **'it is right to rebel against reactionaries,'** assiduously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and your brilliant writings, take class struggle as the key link, continue to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, and carry the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party through to the end. We are determined to be worthy successors to the revolutionary cause, and follow the bright road of integrating ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers all our lives."

Representatives of the people of minority nationalities now working and studying in the capital were filled with immense grief when they recalled Chairman Mao's kind and loving concern for the people of all nationalities. The teachers and students of the Central Institute for Nationalities said: "Our great leader Chairman Mao was the great liberator of the people of all nationalities of our country. Had it not been for Chair-

man Mao, the emancipation of our more than 50 minority nationalities would have been impossible. We will do our best to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, rally closely round the Party Central Committee, firmly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, strengthen the great unity among various nationalities, and strive for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction."

Also attending the mourning ceremony were comrades patriots from Taiwan Province, Hongkong and Macao and overseas Chinese who were in Peking.

When the seven-day mourning ceremony came to an end on September 17, Party and state leaders once again took part in mourning and stood vigil before the catafalque. They were Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Soong Ching Ling, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, 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 present were Su Yu, a leading 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. With tears in their eyes, Party and state leaders observed silent tribute for three minutes before Chairman Mao's remains with boundless esteem and love for the great leader and great teacher Chairman Mao. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng led them in bowing three times in respect.



The solemn mourning ceremony in the capital has added enormous strength to the hearts of the people of all walks of life. Suppressing their grief, the staunch people in the capital are determined to "act according to the principles laid down," as Chairman Mao adjured. They are studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought still more assiduously; deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, and striving to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war.

On September 17, workers came to the mourning hall to report to Chairman Mao: Over the last few days,

the various factories have held meetings to make penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and have raised their consciousness of the need to adhere to the Party's basic line. An excellent situation is prevailing in which the revolution is developing in depth and production is going up every day. Under the militant slogan "Mourn Chairman Mao with deep grief and turn sorrow into a mighty force," workers in many factories, mines and enterprises have continuously made new achievements in production with soaring revolutionary drive.

Chairman Mao's brilliant image will live for ever in the hearts of the hundreds of millions of people and the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought will always illuminate their road of advance.

Boundless Esteem for Chairman Mao

— Foreign friends and diplomatic envoys attend the mourning ceremony

The great leader and great teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung will live for ever in the hearts of the people of China and of the world. Throughout his life he dedicated all his energies to the liberation of the Chinese people and to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the whole world. The people throughout China and the revolutionary people all over the world love him from the bottom of their hearts and hold him in boundless esteem. On September 13, friends from many countries in Peking and members of the diplomatic corps joined the Chinese people in paying their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao lying in state in the Great Hall of the People and mourning the passing of Chairman Mao.

The Party and state leaders who took turns in standing vigil by the catafalque that day were Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu Shih-yu, Li Teh-sheng, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Ni Chih-fu, Saifudin, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Sun Chien. They received the foreign guests in the mourning hall and expressed heartfelt gratitude to them for attending the mourning ceremony. Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua also took part in receiving the guests.

Wreaths from Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Enver Hoxha and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu were placed in the mourning hall.

The wreath from President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, was made from flowers

in full bloom on Korean soil. Attached to it was a ribbon with the following words: "Mourning the late Comrade Mao Tsetung." It came by special plane and was escorted by Vice-Foreign Minister Chon Myong Su who was sent by the Korean President. That afternoon, the Korean Vice-Foreign Minister and Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk, accompanied by all the comrades in the Korean Embassy and the crew of the special Korean plane, took the wreath to the mourning hall in the Great Hall of the People and joined the people in the Chinese capital in mourning Chairman Mao with deep grief. Vice-Foreign Minister Chon Myong Su said to Premier Hua Kuo-feng that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, had told him to convey his personal deep condolences 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 also to convey the deep condolences of the Korean Workers' Party, government and people. President Kim Il Sung also had told him to convey his deep condolences to Chairman Mao's family, especially to Comrade Chiang Ching. 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 for ever.

The wreath sent by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, bore a ribbon in-

scribed 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 under the escort of Albanian Ambassador Behar Shtylla and other officials of the Albanian Embassy the same afternoon. Ambassador Shtylla told Premier Hua Kuo-feng: "On behalf of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and the people of Albania, I express our profound sorrow over the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung. Eternal glory to Comrade Mao Tsetung!" Another wreath was sent by the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers.

The wreath from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, bore a ribbon with the inscription: "In profound memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung." There were also wreaths from the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Romanian Ambassador Nicolae Gavrilesco expressed deep grief at the mourning ceremony over the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Democratic Kampuchea's Ambassador Pich Cheang, Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh, and Sithon Cibounheuang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of Laos, also attended the mourning ceremony and presented wreaths.

Chairman Mao's passing has evoked immense grief among the people of the whole world. Friends from many countries taking part in the mourning ceremony stood before the catafalque and tearfully gazed at the body of Chairman Mao. Some who could not restrain their grief burst into tears. Wreaths were also sent by leaders, governments and people of many countries on the five continents to express their deep condolences. Inscriptions on the wreaths included the following: "The great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung will live for ever in the hearts of the people and enjoy eternal glory in the annals of mankind"; "Chairman Mao, the proletarian revolutionary of our epoch, is a source of strength for the poor and weak peoples; the radiance of his thought shines not only over the Chinese people, but over all good-willed and peace-loving peoples of the world across national boundaries"; "The passing away of Chairman Mao, the greatest statesman of the present era, is a loss to progressive mankind all over the world"; and "Chairman Mao lives for ever in the hearts of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world."

Among those who also sent wreaths were:

President of the Council of Revolution and Prime Minister of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria Houari Boumediene; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; Chairman of the Burma Socialist Programme Party and President of the Socialist

Republic of the Union of Burma U Ne Win; President of the Republic of Burundi Michel Micombero; President of the Supreme Military Council, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Chad His Excellency General Felix Malloum Ngakoutou Bey-Ndi; Queen of Denmark Margrethe II; President of the Republic of France; President of the Federal Republic of Germany; Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Ghana General Ignatius Kutu Acheampong, all members of the council and the fraternal Ghanaian people; the Guinean people and the Highest Responsible Member of Revolution President Ahmed Sekou Toure; the Prime Minister, the People's National Congress, the Government and people of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana; Ambassador Ahmad-Ali Bahrami on behalf of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran; President of the Republic of Italy Giovanni Leone; Prime Minister of Japan Takeo Miki; President of the Republic of Lebanon Suleiman Frangie; President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka; Malagasy Prime Minister Justin Rakotoniaina; President of the Military Committee for National Liberation, President of the Government and Head of State of Mali Colonel Moussa Traore; the Governor-General of Mauritius; Prime Minister of Mauritius Seewoosagur Ramgoolam; the President of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of Niger; His Majesty the King of Nepal, His Majesty's Government and the Nepalese people; Head of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria General Olusegun Obasanjo; King of Norway Olav V; the President of Pakistan; the Prime Minister of Pakistan; Prime Minister and people of Pakistan; President of the Republic of the Philippines Ferdinand E. Marcos and Mrs. Marcos; the President, Government and people of the Republic of Sierra Leone and its Embassy in Peking; the President, Government, people and Embassy of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafez al-Assad; President of the Republic of Togo Gnassingbe Eyadema; President of the Republic of Tunisia Habib Bourguiba; the President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey; Queen of Britain Elizabeth II; President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito; President of the United States of America Gerald R. Ford and the American people; the Government and people of the Republic of Argentina; the Government and people of Australia; the Federal Government and people of Austria; the Government of Brazil; the Government and people of Canada; the Government of the Hellenic Republic; the Government and people of Iceland; the Royal Government of the Netherlands; the Government of New Zealand; the people, Government and Embassy of Peru; the Government and people of Sweden; the Federal Council of Switzerland; the people, Government and Embassy of Venezuela; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria Abdelaziz Bouteflika; Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Republic of Chad Kamougue Wadal Abdelkader; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan Kiichi



Miyazawa; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Rakotomavo Bruno; the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan; Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines Carlos P. Romulo; Secretary of State of the United States of America Henry A. Kissinger; the delegation from the Venezuelan National Cultural Council; the Japan-China Friendship Wing Peasant Delegation from Nagano

Prefecture; Shirley Graham Du Bois and David Du Bois; Dr. James R. Schlesinger; the diplomatic corps in Peking; embassies and ambassadors of many countries accredited to Peking; as well as students and trainees of various countries in Peking.

Among the foreign friends who came to the Great Hall of the People to pay their respects to Chairman Mao Tsetung were: the visiting Albanian metal-



Party and state leaders receiving foreign friends and diplomatic envoys at the mourning ceremony.

lurgical working group led by Vice-Minister of Industry and Mines Maqo Bleta; Pakistan Foreign Secretary Agha Shahi; the delegation from the Venezuelan National Cultural Council; former U.S. Secretary of Defence James R. Schlesinger; and friends from sports circles in Japan, Tanzania and Egypt.

The diplomatic envoys and officials from various countries to China attending the mourning ceremony

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included those from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia; Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, the Yemen Arab Republic, Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal,

Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Guyana, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Australia and New Zealand. 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.

Students and trainees from various countries now in Peking, foreign correspondents stationed in China and friends in other circles also took part in the mourning ceremony. Many foreign students who were overwhelmed with grief sobbed. The Korean students said with deep sorrow: "The passing of Chairman Mao fills the entire Korean people with immense grief. When our people were in a most difficult time, Chairman Mao gave us support. We Korean people will never forget this." Standing solemnly before the remains of Chairman Mao, the students from Albania raised their clenched right fists to show their highest respects for Chairman Mao. They said: "Chairman Mao, we will always cherish your memory. We Albanian people will for ever unite with and fight alongside the Chinese people and carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and colonialism!" Upon their return to the campus from the mourning ceremony, the students from Ethiopia, Zaire, Mali, Madagascar, Tanzania, Uganda, Somalia and other African countries immediately wrote a letter in the name of all African students in Peking to express their deepest grief over the death of the Chinese people's great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. The letter said: "Chairman Mao made tremendous contributions to the cause of liberation of the oppressed people and oppressed nations. The African people, like the Chinese people, are grieved at the loss of such a great leader and teacher. Though Chairman Mao has passed away, his spirit and cause will last for ever."

On that day, tens of thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers and people of other circles in the capital came to the Great Hall of the People and, together with guests from over 90 countries and regions, deeply mourned their esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. They firmly pledged to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, continue to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, strengthen their unity with the people of various countries, particularly with the people of the third world countries, and carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Government Council, Nguyen Trong Vinh, Alternate Member of the Central

Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Ambassador to China, on September 15 brought to the mourning hall a wreath from the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Government Council of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, in tribute to Chairman Mao Tsetung. The words on the ribbon attached to the wreath read: "To Chairman Mao Tsetung, great leader of the Chinese people and respected and beloved friend of the Vietnamese people." The wreath was made in Ho Chi Minh City, which is named after the great leader of the Vietnamese people, and was brought to Peking by a special Vietnamese plane. Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua received Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh, Hoang Troung Nhu, Director of the Protocol Department of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs who had escorted the wreath to Peking, and other officials of the Vietnamese Embassy, and expressed heartfelt gratitude to them.

Wreaths also were sent the same day by the President of the Republic of Finland, Their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden and former Prime Minister of Thailand Pridi Banomyong.

On September 16, wreaths were sent by Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka, and the delegation of the Women's Association of Democratic Kampuchea. Led by Leng Sei, members of the delegation went to the mourning hall and stood in silent tribute before the remains of Chairman Mao to express their high esteem.

On September 17, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and his party, who arrived in Peking on their way home, went straight to the Great Hall of the People to attend the mourning ceremony where they paid their respects and laid a wreath by the catafalque. The comrades-in-arms from Democratic Kampuchea were received by Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee. Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary closely embraced Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei and expressed deep condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. With tears in his eyes, the Kampuchea Deputy Prime Minister stood in silent tribute before the body of Chairman Mao and gazed at Chairman Mao's face for a long time. He told the Vice-Premier: Chairman Mao's brilliant thought is not only great for the Chinese people but is everlasting for the people of the world, particularly the people of Kampuchea. We are very much grieved at his passing, but we will turn grief into strength and carry the revolution through to the end.

Wreaths were also sent that day by His Highness the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, Japanese Foreign Minister Zentaro Kosaka and others.

Eternal Glory to Chairman Mao, the Greatest Marxist of the Contemporary Era

— Comrades of foreign Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations, foreign friends and experts attend the mourning ceremony

Chairman Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era, the great teacher of the international proletariat and oppressed nations and oppressed people, made great contributions in his life-long struggle for the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world and for the cause of communism. His passing is an inestimable loss to the international communist movement and has brought immense grief to the revolutionary people the world over. On September 14, comrades of foreign Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations now in Peking and experts from many countries helping the Chinese people in their socialist construction, with profound proletarian feelings, joined the masses in the capital to pay their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao at the Great Hall of the People.

With boundless esteem, comrades and friends from various countries praised the great teacher Chairman Mao for having inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the protracted revolutionary struggle. They praised him for his courage and vision as a proletarian revolutionary in launching the great struggle in the international communist movement to criticize modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, in promoting the vigorous development of the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people in all lands fighting against imperialism and hegemonism, and in pushing the history of mankind forward.

The Party and state leaders who stood vigil by turns beside the catafalque on that day were Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wei Kuo-ching, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Tan Chen-lin and Yu Chiu-li. They received the comrades and friends from various countries in the mourning hall and expressed deep gratitude to them. Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, also stood vigil and took part in receiving the guests.

On the same day, tens of thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as people from all walks of life in the city came to the Great Hall of the People to stand in deep mourning before the body of Chairman Mao. With strong resolve, they all pledged to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, uphold proletarian internationalism, strengthen their unity with the world's genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations, unite with all the forces in the world that can be united with and carry the struggle against imperialism, so-

cial-imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end.

Among the foreign comrades and friends who attended the mourning ceremony on September 14 were:

Thakin Ba Thein Tin, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma; Jusuf Adjitorop, Head 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; American friends Frank Coe, Ruth Coe and Sol Adler; British friend Pat Davies; friendly personage from New Zealand Rewi Alley; Djawoto, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, and members of the A.A.J.A. Secretariat; as well as foreign experts and friends from foreign cultural, sports, press, medical and other circles in Peking at the time.

His eyes filled with tears, Comrade Thankin Ba Thein Tin closely embraced Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades of the C.P.C. Central Committee and expressed his deep grief over the death of Chairman Mao. "At this sorrowful moment with the passing of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people and the great teacher of the international proletariat," he said to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, "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."

Firmly clasping hands with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades on the Party Central Committee, Comrade Jusuf Adjitorop expressed his profound grief over the demise of Chairman Mao. He wrote in the book of condolences the following words: "The passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung is a gigantic loss to the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people and to the Communists and revolutionary people the world over, the Communists and revolutionary people of Indonesia included. We Indonesian Communists are determined 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 for ever in our hearts."

At the mourning ceremony, comrades of the Marxist-Leninist Parties of some other countries also inscribed words in praise of Chairman Mao's magnificent exploits and invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, as an expression of the boundless esteem of the people of various countries for Chairman Mao. Comrades from Peru wrote: "Chairman Mao, your thought is the guide to our struggle and is the sun that lights up our way to victory. Mao Tsetung Thought is invincible and for ever illuminates the world proletarian revolution." Comrades from Thailand wrote: "We mourn with the deepest grief the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the contemporary era whose immortal thought will for ever illuminate the advance of the Thai people."

In the mourning hall were wreaths from Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations of various countries and from foreign comrades and friends. They include:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand; General Secretary Mit Smanant of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya; the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines; Chairman Wen Ming Chuan of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of North Kalimantan; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist); the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru; the Communist Party of Brazil; the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist); General Secretary Eduino Vilar of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist); the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party of the U.S.A.; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist); the Central Committee of the Organization of the Communists of Italy (Marxist-Leninist); the Central Leading Organ of the Marxist-Leninist Organization of the Italian Bolshevik Communists; General Secretary Giovanni Scuderi of the Central Leading Organ of the Marxist-Leninist Organization of the Italian Bolshevik Communists; the Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (Marxist-Leninist); the Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria; the Communist League of Austria; the Communist Unity Movement of the Netherlands (Marxist-Leninist); Ernst Aust of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist); the Central Committee of the Communist League of West Germany; American friends Frank and Ruth Coe; American friend Sol Adler and British friend Pat Davies.



Above and below:
Party and state leaders receiving comrades and friends from various countries at the mourning ceremony.





The inscriptions on the ribbons on the wreaths flowed with profound feelings of proletarian internationalism. Some read: "Eternal glory to Comrade Mao Tsetung, great teacher of the international proletariat"; "You will always live in the hearts of the oppressed and enslaved people the world over"; "To Comrade Mao Tsetung, most beloved and esteemed successor to the Marxist-Leninist classic masters"; "Your brilliant thought will guide the people of the whole world to advance towards victory"; "Eternal glory to Chairman Mao, the great teacher and inspirer of the world front opposing imperialism and social-imperialism"; and "Eternal glory to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the developer of genuine and pure Marxism-Leninism, liberator of the labouring people and founder of the People's Republic of China."

The foreign comrades and friends who filed past to the strains of funeral music stood in silent tribute in front of the remains of Chairman Mao to express their high respects for him; many were seized with convulsive sobbing as they stood in mourning. A number of staunch anti-revisionist fighters in the international communist movement and many friends active in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and hegemonism said with deep grief that Chairman Mao's life had been a great, militant and revolutionary one and that, like the sun, Mao Tsetung Thought will for ever light the road of advance for the Chinese people, the proletariat and the oppressed and exploited people throughout the world!

Foreign experts, who have lived and worked with the Chinese people for years and who have made contributions to China's socialist construction, have forged a militant friendship with the Chinese people. They

came to pay their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao with profound proletarian feelings.

Among them was Rose Smith, a British expert in her 80s who has worked in China for more than a decade. She stood before the catafalque and fixed her gaze on the body of Chairman Mao with tears welling in her eyes. Trying hard to restrain her grief, she said to the young Chinese comrades working with her: Chairman Mao was the great leader not only of the Chinese people but of the revolutionary people of the world as well. He achieved great accomplishments. The burden of the revolution is now on the shoulders of you young people. In mourning him, people will become even more determined to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and keep fighting on.

Many foreign experts came to the mourning ceremony with their children who too stood weeping before the catafalque. Nine of the children, whose average age was 13, could hardly contain their grief after hearing the news of Chairman Mao's death. They got together and made a wreath by themselves and brought it to the Great Hall of the People. They said: We will follow Chairman Mao's teaching: Study well and make progress every day.

Members of the Delegation of the France-China Cultural Centre of Marseilles, their eyes wet with tears, paid their respects to Chairman Mao. The leader of the delegation said: I find truth that is new to me every time I study Mao Tsetung's works. Chairman Mao belongs not only to China but to the whole world.

Wreaths from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sweden and the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France were presented on September 16 and 17 respectively.

Chairman Mao Will Live For Ever In Our Hearts

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

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, has left us. The passing of Chairman Mao is a loss beyond measure to the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world. His death has plunged the 800 million sons and daughters of China into profound grief and is deeply mourned all over the five continents. Words cannot possibly convey the sorrow that overwhelms us. Chairman Mao, the most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher, will live for ever in our hearts.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the founder of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China; he was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. For more than half a century the Chinese people, under the banner of Mao Tsetung, fought on and won victory after victory. Our Party, our country and our people owe what they are today to Chairman Mao's wise leadership. The magnificent contributions he made to the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world are immortal.

We will never forget that it was Chairman Mao who integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution and formulated a Marxist-Leninist line for our Party, and led the people of the whole country in waging hard and bitter struggles, defeating repeated interference and sabotage by opportunist and revisionist lines within the Party, defeating vicious enemies at home and abroad and winning the complete victory of the new-democratic revolution and great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the Great Proletarian

Cultural Revolution. The history of the oppression and enslavement of the long-suffering Chinese nation came to an end, and the Chinese people took their destiny into their own hands and made giant strides forward. The poor, backward and benighted old China has now been transformed into new socialist China full of vigour and with the beginnings of prosperity.

We will never forget that it was Chairman Mao who, with the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, led our Party and the people of our country, together with Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations and revolutionary people throughout the world, in waging the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, thereby bringing about the vigorous development of the international communist movement and the cause of the people of the world against imperialism and hegemonism. Chairman Mao made incisive analyses of the contemporary world situation, put forth a series of important strategic concepts, formulated a revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs for China, enhanced the militant unity between the Chinese people and the people of the whole world, especially the people of the third world, and pushed forward mankind's historical advance.

We will never forget that it was Chairman Mao who, in the course of protracted struggles against class enemies at home and abroad and inside and outside the Party, summed up the practical experience of the proletariat and revolutionary masses in their revolutionary struggles, and inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism. Chairman Mao made a contribution with his theory of the new-democratic revolution; he made a particular contribution with his theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thereby solving the major problem of the inter-

national communist movement, namely, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of the restoration of capitalism. Chairman Mao developed Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism, greatly enriching the treasure house of Marxist theory.

Chairman Mao has left us, but Mao Tsetung Thought will shine eternally, his revolutionary line has struck deep roots in the hearts of the people, and there are worthy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause which he pioneered in China. Chairman Mao adjured us: **“Act according to the principles laid down.”** While mourning the death of Chairman Mao with deep sorrow, we must turn grief into strength, always follow his teachings, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the Party’s basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, and carry the great cause of proletarian revolution through to the end.

To act according to the principles laid down means to act according to Chairman Mao’s proletarian revolutionary line and policies. **“The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.”** All our victories are victories of Chairman Mao’s proletarian revolutionary line. The entire history of our Party shows: When our Party carries out Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line, it develops and the revolutionary cause wins victories; when our Party goes against this line, it meets with setbacks and the revolutionary cause suffers defeats. So at all times and under all circumstances, we should firmly bear in mind this most important historical experience and unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line and bravely defend it. Throughout the period of socialism we must persevere in criticizing the bourgeoisie, repudiating revisionism, restricting bourgeois right and fighting against the capitalist-roaders in the Party. At present, we must continue to deepen the struggle initiated by Chairman Mao to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. As long as we act according to Chairman Mao’s line we shall be invincible.

In his lifetime, Chairman Mao time and again taught the whole Party, especially its senior cadres, to **“read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism.”** If we are to faithfully carry out his behests, we must assiduously study works

by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. The great works of Chairman Mao are brilliant Marxist-Leninist documents; they are invaluable spiritual assets for the Chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over and an inexhaustible source of strength for us. Only by carefully studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao can we become conscious proletarian fighters and uphold Chairman Mao’s proletarian revolutionary line better. The grasping of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought by hundreds of millions of people is the fundamental guarantee for combating and preventing revisionism and for winning continual victories for the proletarian revolutionary cause.

The Communist Party of China is a long-tested, mature Marxist-Leninist Party, a party with rich experience in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines; it is the core of leadership of the entire Chinese people. We should rally very closely round the Party Central Committee to which the entire Party is subordinate, resolutely uphold the unity and unification of the Party, and consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities which is under the leadership of the working class and is based on the worker-peasant alliance. We should exert greater efforts in building the Party ideologically and organizationally in accordance with Chairman Mao’s theory on Party building. We should give full play to the Party’s fine style of work fostered by Chairman Mao. We should strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party, take class struggle as the key link, make the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping a motive force, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and advance socialist undertakings in all fields.

We have a great, glorious and correct Party founded and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself. We have an invincible people’s army created by Chairman Mao himself. We are a heroic people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. We must never fail to carry out what our great leader Chairman Mao taught us throughout the years, and we can surely overcome any difficulty, and always advance courageously along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao. We are fully confident that the cause of communism will triumph. **“Our goal must be attained.” “Our goal can certainly be attained.”**

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

(September 16)



Workers at the memorial meeting.

Suburban Peking's peasants at the memorial meeting.

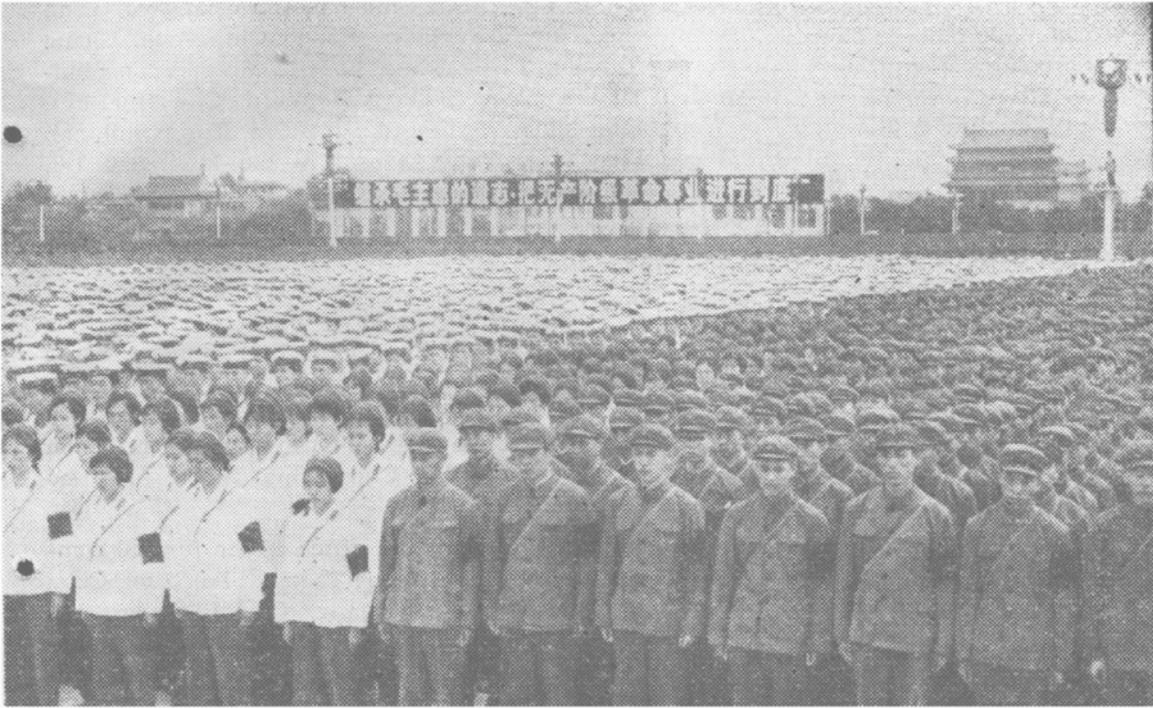


The worker-militia at the memorial meeting.

(Continued from p. 11.)

Sung Shih-lun, Hu Wei, Yao Yi-lin, Tang Liang, Tang Wen-sheng, Chien Hsueh-sen, Kao Shu-lan, Chu Hui-fen, Kang Lin, Huang Wen-ming, Huang Tso-chen, Tsui Hsiu-fan, Hsieh Chen-hua, Pei Chou-yu, Chang Yao-tzu, Mao Yuan-hsin, Li Min, Liu Yu-fa, Wu Pao-hua, Lu Ying, Hsu Chien-sheng, Mo Ai, Hsieh Li-fu, Teng Kang, Li Hsin, Shih Yi-chih, Sha Feng, Chen Shao-kun, Chou Tzu-chien, Li Chi-tai, Li Cheng-fang, Pien Chiang, Wang Yang, Hsiao Han, Kang Shih-en, Kuo Lu, Chung Fu-hsiang, Chang Ching-fu, Fan Tzu-yu, Chen Kuo-

tung, Fang Chiang, Wu Ching-tung, Chih Chun, Yang Cheng-wu, Liang Pi-yeh, Chang Ting-fa, Hsiang Shou-chih, Huang Hsin-ting, Tan Shan-ho, Wu Ke-hua, Yang Jung-kuo, Liu Ta-chieh, Chu Yung-chia, Feng Tien-yu, Feng Yu-lan, Chou Yi-liang, Wei Chien-kung, Hsia Chen-huan, Huang Kun, Kung Chi-tao, Hao Liang, Liu Ching-tang, Hao Jan, Wang Kuei-chen, Tao Shou-chi, Tung Chia-keng, Liu Chung-yang, Chu Yun-shan, Shih Liang, Hu Yu-chih, Sha Chien-li, Chi Fang, Huang Ting-chen, Chou Pei-yuan, Tien Fu-ta, Liu Fei, Tung Chi-wu, Tao Chih-yueh, Tu Yu-ming, Sung Hsi-lien and Huang Wei;



Commanders and fighters of the army, navy and air force of the People's Liberation Army at the memorial meeting.



People of various nationalities at the memorial meeting.



Little Red Guards at the memorial meeting.

Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress now in Peking: Ma Cheng-chieh, Ma Chun-ku, Wang Kuan-lan, Wang Yeh-chiu, Wang Kan-chang, Wang Tao-yi, Teng Chu-min, Ou Tang-liang, Pei Shih-chang, Pai Shou-yi, Lu Cheng-tsao, Liu Ta-nien, Wu Hsiu-chuan, Hua Lo-keng, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Yen Chi-tzu, Yang Tung-chun, Yang Pei-lien, Wu Yu-hsun, Wu Leng-hsi, Wu Teh-feng, Chen Yu-niang, Chen Tzu-sheng, Chen Yi-sung, Li Yen-lu, Li Chu-kuei, Chang Wen-yu, Wu Hsin-yu, Mao Yi-sheng, Lin Chiao-chih, Lo Shu-chang, Chao Chung-yao, Chao Chun-chen, Jung Yi-jen, Hu Tzu-ang, Hu Sheng, Hou Chun, Yin Cheng-

chung, Kuo Ying-fu, Kang Ke-ching, Liang Chi-chuan; Fu Yu-fang, Fu Chiu-tao, Tung Ti-chou, Tseng Sheng and Tseng Chih;

Members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference now in Peking: Yu Shu-teh, Wang Tzu-kang, Wang Yun-sheng, Wang Hsueh-wen, Wang Hsueh-ying, Wang Wei-kang, Wang Chao-hua, Sun Chi-meng, Sun Hsiao-tsun, Su Tzu-heng, Li Kuo-wei, Li Shu-ying, Yang Chi-ching, Ho Chang-kung, Chang Tzu-yi, Chang Hsiao-chien, Chen Wei-chi, Lin Hsiu-teh, Chin Ju-pai, Chou Shih-kuan, Chou Shih-ti, Chu

Wu, Wen Chia-szu, Chao Pu-chu, Chao Tsung-yu. Yu Ta-fu, Chung Hui-lan, Ho Cheng, Kuo Hua-jo, Tang Tien-chi, Yuan Jen-yuan, Hsu Po-hsin, Hsu Chu-po. Chang Yun, Sa Kung-liao, Tsao Chu-ju, Cheng Tan. Chu Tu-nan and Tan Kuan-san;

Representatives of workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, barefoot doctors, educated young people who have settled in the countryside, Red Guards, Little Red Guards, as well as representatives from circles of science and technology, literature and art, education, health work, physical culture and sports, press, publication and service trade: Chou Chan-ao, Pai Shu-mao, Hsu Ke-fang, Wang Chih-kuo, Chang Kuo-tai, Yao Hsiao-kuang, Chi Tai-wang, Wang Feng-ching, Ma Yi-min, Tieh Li-yen, Teng Ju-chih, Han Cha-hsien, Li Lu-jung, Chu Chi-jui, Chi Jung-yi, Chen Ching-tai, Wang Kuo-chen, Li Shu-chin, Mo Jung-hsiang, Chang Miao-chin, Fu Huan-chih, Chen Fu-han, Jen Cheng-shui, Li Chun-tien, Huang Weitung, Chen Chi-nien, Chou Hsiu-liang, Meng Ching-ho, Chang Feng-hsin, Wang Hsueh-li, Liu Hsiang, Tsao Shufen, Li Pao-chih, Wan Chi-hsiang, Chang Jui-hsiang, Sun Yung-chuan, Liu Chang-wen, Ting Chien-chi, Jen Heng-tai, Lu Yao-chuan, Tien Ah-tung, Chang Ping-kuei, Yin Chu-min, Shih Hsing-chou, Chin Shu-chih, Wu Hsu-chang, Tu Pao-jung, Chang Hsi-tien, Kuan Ai-ping, Shih Ching-sheng, Ma Shih-hua, Kao Chia-lin, Wang Lu, Chu Shou-hua, Fan Hsi-chun, Chang Hsi-kung, Li La-ho, Chen Shu-fang, Yen Lien-chung, Li Shu-yuan, Li Mei-hsia, Kuo Feng-lien, Chen Yung-hsiang, Yang Hsi-shun, Hsieh Ching-hung, Chang Yun-pu, Chia Feng-ying, Shih Tsui, Kuo Fu-chin, Tiao Jung-fen, Wang Chun-o, Cheng Yin-tang, Pai Chien-chun, Shan Liang-yu, Tsui Yen-tien, Chu Tsung-yi, Chang Lien-tse, Chang Min-hsiu, Chang Feng-ying, Chu Kuei, Ma Kuang-lin, Sheng Fu, Wang Cheng-kuei, Shih Ming, Yin Wei-chen, Li Teh-jung, Chen Fu-chang, Wang Teh-hsiu, Hsing Chun-hua, Wu Chun-shan, Han Hsing-lien, Chu Yu, Chang Chih-chun, Tai Ta-hsi, Yang Hsiang-chun, Liu Chin-hua, Chang Chiao-sung, Liu Tieh-cheng, Ma Chun-ying, Niu Chien-yi, Liu Sung, Chi Peng-chen, Lu Chao-yi, Wang Hsiu-ching, Hu Wei-tung, Liu Chen-cheng, Hou Ya-ping, Yin Pao-shun, Chang Li-chuan, Chang Ju-shui, Tsao Chien-cheng, Chen Chang-chiang, Pai Ching-yuan, Li Hsu-yu, Niu Hsiao-lin, Chang Yu-cheng, Fei Chi-kuo, Cheng Chiu-chang, Wu Kai-hsin, Yeh Sheng-yuan, Hsiung Hsing-ming, Yang Li-ju, Chia Fa-chen, Li Jen-chun, Kang Hua-ching, Liu Tsung-jen, Chao Chuan-yu, Chen Chu-shen, Chang Kuo-an, Wang Chun-lan, Huang Shuai, Li Shih-jung, Chang Hung, Lien Yueh, Tsao Ching-hung, Li Chin, Chao Ting-hang, Lin Hung, Chao Yi-ning, Cheng Hsiao-sung, Yang Ya-ping, Ma Ching, Yang Yung-hung, Chang Ching-lan, Li Ke-sen, Li Tung-chou, Shih Chien-hui, Hsu Ping, Liu Po, Chiao Pao-yin, Yueh Tung, Chao Chun-hua, Shih Ming, Chen Fang-yun, Nieh Shu-chin, Chen Hsin, Huang Shang-chih, Yen Tun-shih, Chai Kuang-ming, Chiang Jung-fu, Sun Tien-ching, Chang Kuo-min, Tsao Yung-ching, Li Shou-chuan, Shih Ju-wei, Ku Teh-chen, Ai Kuo-hsiang, Ku Pin-yuan, Chang Feng, Tso Chiu-hsien,

Lin Cheng-chiung, Yuan Shih-hai, Liu Chang-yu, Yang Chun-hsia, Hung Hsueh-fei, Hsueh Ching-hua, Chang Su, Li Teh-lun, Li Wen-hua, Li Hsiu-ming, Yuan Shui-pai, Chang Yung-mei, Liang Hou-min, Chu Huai-hsu, Wang Hsin-kang, Ma Yu-tao, Ma Chi, Tung Shih-pai, Wang Lien-lung, Wang Chiang, Li Yun-kuei, Szu Tai, An Yu-ai, Wang Chi-wen, Sung Chin-lan, Wu Chieh-ping, Lin Chun-tsai, Chao Hsi-wu, Chao Ping-nan, Yang Jun-ping, Ku Fu-sheng, Phanthog, Tung Shou-yi, Hsi En-ting, Chang Li-hua, Liu Ya-chun, Lin Yu-ting, Li Ya-min, Li Kuang-yu, Li Hua, Wang Mao-hua, Chu Yuan-sheng, Jen Chao, Pai Yi-chi, Sun Ping-yu, Wang Tung-fa, Yang Mu-chih, Wu Pu-li, Wu Chung-huang, Chao Ku-pei, Chao Kuo-liang, Chen Tsai, Han Chih-yu, Han Hsiu-lan, Chen Chu, Chao Chan-hsi, Chou Chi-chang, Wu Hao, Chao Cheng-chin, Jen Yu-ling and Wang Tsui-chih;

Leading members of the office of the funeral committee Cheng Ping-nien, Wang Ti-kang, Lai Kuei, Chou Chi-tsai, Chia Ting, Yu Kuang, Chu Li-chuan, Liu Chuan-hsin, Wu Chien-hua, Wu Chi-cheng, Li Meng-fu, Liu Chien, Lung Hsu, Mao Wei-chung, Chen Shulin and Huang Shu-tse; and

People who worked at Chairman Mao's side including medical workers Chang Yu-feng, Li Lien-ching, Wu Hsu-chun, Wang Yu-ching, Chou Fu-ming, Chang Cheng-chi, Chu Teh-kuei, Wu Lien-teng, Han Ah-fu, Pang En-yuan, Yu Tsun, Chu Ya-chin, Li Chih-sui, Chou Kuang-yu, Wu Chieh, Tao Huan-lo, Chiang Szu-chang, Fang Chi, Kao Jih-hsin, Hsu Teh-lung, Wang Hsin-teh, Hu Hsu-tung, Li Chun-fu, Chiang Pei-fang, Chai Shu-chih, Chu Shui-shou, Hsueh Shih-wen, Pan Ping-nan, Yu Ya-chu, Liu Chun-an, Wan Chiu-yun, Tang Li-chin, Sun Chien-ying, Chin Hsiu-lan, Wu Ching-nien, Liu Wen-ju, Chao Shih-ching, Li Pei-ying, Chang Yu-ping, Yang Chun-ying, Feng Shu-mei and Meng Chin-yun.

Also attending the memorial meeting were Chao Chi-pin and Cheng Tung-kuo.

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

Party members and other people in Party and government organizations, P.L.A. units, factories, mines, enterprises, shops, people's communes, schools and neighbourhood communities across the country all listened to the live transmissions of the proceedings of the meeting. This was followed by memorial meetings by leading organs of all localities at and above the county level, which were attended by representatives of the local workers, peasants, soldiers and other circles. Memorial speeches were delivered at these meetings by the principal leading comrades of the local Party, government and army organizations to pay tribute to the memory of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. The people of all nationalities in the country pledged to turn their grief into strength and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, continue their advance along the socialist road, and **unite to win still greater victories!**

The Nation Grieves With Deepest Sorrow

FILLED with boundless esteem and respect for the great leader and great teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country mourned his passing with the deepest grief.

At four o'clock in the afternoon of September 9 when the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was broadcast, all people outdoors stood in silent tribute, all vehicles stopped running and hundreds of thousands of five-star red flags flew at half-mast in mourning across the length and breadth of China's vast territory, from the cities to the countryside and from the frontier regions to the South China Sea islands. Hundreds of millions of people were plunged into the deepest grief over the loss of their respected and beloved great leader. Workers remaining at their production posts, people's commune members working in the fields, herdsmen on the grasslands and P.L.A. commanders and fighters on duty defending the motherland all mourned the death of Chairman Mao with immense grief.

Party organizations at all levels throughout the country held mourning activities to pay tribute to the memory of Chairman Mao. The Party committees of the departments directly under the Party Central Committee, the central government departments and the general headquarters and departments, services and arms of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the Party committees and revolutionary committees of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as the Party committees of the various P.L.A. units held meetings to mourn the passing of Chairman Mao with profound grief. They also adopted resolutions and issued notices calling on Communist Party members, army men and people in their localities and units to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, rally closely round the Party Central Committee, turn their grief into strength, continue the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, deepen the socialist revolution and expedite socialist construction, persist in continuing

the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and cherish the memory of Chairman Mao by concrete actions.

In the days of mourning, patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Macao took part in memorial ceremonies held in those places to express their boundless reverence and love for Chairman Mao.

In the Capital

The huge portrait of Chairman Mao in the centre of the vermilion wall of Tien An Men Gate in Peking was draped in black crepe. The national flag flew at half-mast over Tien An Men Square and atop all public buildings. The solemn strains of *The Internationale* filled the air. There were mourning activities in the offices, army units, factories and mines, enterprises, shops, people's communes, schools and neighbourhood communities, and the municipality's eight million people expressed from the bottom of their hearts their boundless esteem and reverence for Chairman Mao and their immense grief.

Veteran workers at the Peking "February 7" Rolling Stock Plant said: Chairman Mao kindled the flame of revolution in our plant when he came in his youth to lead the workers' movement here. Chairman Mao founded our great Party and our great people's army, led us in removing the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism which lay like a dead weight on the Chinese people and winning great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. We workers cherish boundless love for him.

The commanders and fighters of a unit under the Peking Garrison on sentry duty at Tien An Men took a solemn oath in front of Chairman Mao's portrait. They said: Twenty-seven years ago, Chairman Mao proclaimed on the rostrum atop Tien An Men Gate the founding of the People's Republic of China and personally hoisted the first five-star red flag. From the same rostrum during the Great Cultural Revolution, he reviewed millions upon millions of revolutionary people and Red Guards. We guards at Tien An Men must perform our duty well in defending the Party Central Committee and Tien An Men and keep the five-star red flag hoisted by Chairman Mao flying for ever over Tien An Men Square.

The revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of Tsinghua and Peking Universities said:

The victory of every major struggle in our universities since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution has been won under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and as a result of his kind concern. We must study Chairman Mao's important instructions still more conscientiously, further deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause he pioneered for our Party and our people.

The patriotic compatriots from Taiwan Province now in Peking deeply mourned the passing of Chairman Mao and pledged to plant the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought on the island of Taiwan, which is an inalienable part of the motherland.

In Shanghai and Tientsin

On the evening of September 9, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, revolutionary cadres and Red Guards in Shanghai began going in groups to the memorial hall of the site of the First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party to pay tribute to Chairman Mao and cherish the memory of his magnificent deeds in founding our Party. In tears, they said: Chairman Mao himself founded our Party and led it in defeating the Right and "Left" opportunist lines and again, during the Great Cultural Revolution, in triumphing over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping. This has enabled our Party to steadily develop and grow in strength in the course of class struggle and the two-line struggle and advance from victory to victory. Chairman Mao will live in the hearts of the people of the whole country for ever and ever. Crying their hearts out, veteran workers in the Shanghai No. 1 Cotton Mill said: During the struggle against the bourgeois Rightists in 1957, Chairman Mao came to our workshops to read our big-character posters and support us. Last year when Teng Hsiao-ping whipped up the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, Chairman Mao with great insight saw through Teng Hsiao-ping's sinister schemes and led us in carrying out the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts and in beating back the wild attacks launched by the bourgeoisie inside the Party. We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests, conscientiously study the series of important instructions he issued and carry through to the end the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

The people of Tientsin expressed their deep grief through various mourning activities. Members of the workers' theoretical contingent at the Tientsin Railway Station recalled how, during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they followed Chairman Mao's instructions in studying the history of the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools and mounted the platform to give lectures on history.

Chairman Mao, they said, enthusiastically encouraged and supported their action which was a newborn thing, thus promoting the growth of the workers' theoretical contingents. To a man, the workers at this railway station pledged to honour the memory of Chairman Mao by concrete actions and make preparations to criticize the three big anti-Party and anti-Marxist poisonous weeds "On the General Programme for All Work of the Party and the Country," "Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" and "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development" cooked up at Teng Hsiao-ping's instructions, thereby bringing about a new high tide in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

In Shaoshan and Old Revolutionary Base Areas

The people in Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's native place, and in the old revolutionary base areas all the more cherished the memory of the great leader Chairman Mao. On the evening of that day when they heard the sad news of the passing of Chairman Mao, 8,000 armymen and people in Shaoshan gathered in front of Chairman Mao's birthplace to mourn him at a solemn meeting. Recalling how Chairman Mao throughout his great life had led the people of the whole country in heroically fighting the reactionaries at home and abroad, they expressed their determination to turn their grief into strength and carry through to the very end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao.

Veteran revolutionaries in the Ching kang Mountains, Kiangsi Province, reviewed how Chairman Mao, with his footprints everywhere in the region, had founded the revolutionary base area and enabled a single spark to spread into a prairie fire across the country.

In Kweichow Province's historically famous city of Tsunyi, the revolutionary people called to mind Chairman Mao's immortal contributions in commanding and leading the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in its 25,000-li Long March and in setting right the course for the Chinese revolution. In one voice, they declared that they would carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

The 1.4 million people in northern Shensi Province's Yen'an Prefecture were overwhelmed by grief as they paid tribute to Chairman Mao's memory. They recalled the 13 years Chairman Mao had spent together with the people of Yen'an living, fighting and sharing weal and woe with them, and the warm solicitude he had shown them after country-wide liberation. They said: We people of Yen'an cherish boundless love for Chairman Mao. The radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought will for ever illuminate the road of our advance.

In Taching and Tachai

The Taching Oilfield and the Tachai Production Brigade are the two red banners put up by Chairman

Mao himself. In mourning his passing with deep grief, the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants there pledged to hold the red banners still higher. Taching's half a million workers and their families expressed the determination that they would redouble their efforts to build up the oilfield and ensure its triumphant advance along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao for China's industrial development. Kuo Feng-lien, secretary of the Tachai Brigade's Party branch, said: Mao Tsetung Thought, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his teachings are immortal; they are basic guarantees guiding us to advance from victory to victory. We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and continue to win new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In Tangshan

The sad news of Chairman Mao's passing brought tears to the eyes of the indomitable people of Tangshan, many of whom had shed no tears when they lost their kith and kin in the strong earthquake on July 28. The 10,000 miners at the Kailan Coal Mine, who had safely returned to the surface after the quake, were all the more grieved. They said: "At the critical moment when we were in great danger down in the pits, Chairman Mao showed great concern for us and immediately sent rescue teams to save us. It was Chairman Mao who gave us a second life. Now that Chairman Mao has left us, we Kailan miners must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of being particularly good fighters in struggling against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and against erroneous ideas of all descriptions, build our mine into a strong bastion of the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive to restore production completely as quickly as possible and turn out more high-quality coal so as to make fresh contributions to socialist construction and honour the memory of Chairman Mao by concrete achievements.

In the Frontier Regions

The people of various nationalities in the vast frontier regions of the motherland resolved to turn their grief into strength, firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and bring still greater prosperity to the motherland's border areas. Women workers of Uighur nationality at the Urumchi Cotton Mill said: Chairman Mao was the liberator of the people of all nationalities in China. He showed great concern for the people in the frontier regions. We must advance valiantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Tibetan workers at the "July 1" Farm Machinery Plant, who were serfs in the old days, are now Tibet's first generation of the working class. It was under Chairman Mao's leadership that they won their emancipation and became masters of their own destiny. Hearing the radio broadcasts of the sad news of the decease of the

great leader Chairman Mao, they all burst into tears. They said: Our happy life today was won with difficulty. We will always bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle and fight to defend the fruits of our victory. Herdsmen on the grasslands of Inner Mongolia turned to face Peking and stood in mourning before Chairman Mao's portrait. They declared: We toiled like beasts of burden for the herdowners for generations in the old days. It was our great leader Chairman Mao who gave us the right to live like human beings and our happy life today.

The People's Liberation Army and Militia

With the deepest grief, commanders and fighters of the army, navy and air force of the People's Liberation Army mourned the passing of Chairman Mao at the outposts on the high mountains and in the frontier regions, alongside fighter planes and aboard warships. They expressed the determination that they would carry out Chairman Mao's behests, resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, further strengthen army building and army-civilian joint defence, conscientiously do a good job in preparations against war, always maintain high revolutionary vigilance and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy daring to intrude. Taiwan Province, the sacred territory of the great motherland, must be liberated, they said.

The Red Army Regiment of the Nanking Units of the P.L.A. is a contingent formed by Chairman Mao himself during the Autumn Harvest Uprising in 1927. While mourning the death of Chairman Mao with deep grief, the regiment's commanders and fighters recalled its history and tradition and further fortified their determination to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line in army building. Fighters of the squad to which Lei Feng (a famous P.L.A. communist fighter who died on duty in 1962) had belonged stood in silent tribute before Chairman Mao's portrait, holding Chairman Mao's inscription "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng" in their hands. They said: We will always keep Chairman Mao's instruction in mind and ensure that countless Lei Feng-type fighters will mature in our unit. Commanders and fighters of the Red First Company of the Shenyang Units, which had collectively won merit, first class, during the counterattack in self-defence to smash the armed intrusion into our Chenpao Island by Soviet social-imperialists in March 1969, declared that they were determined to heighten their vigilance a hundredfold, defend the sacred territory of our motherland and be ready at all times to shatter the schemes of aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism.

In the days of mourning, worker-militiamen in the capital voiced their determination to build up the militia contingents in a still better way in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions. They said that they would, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, unite as one, heighten their vigilance and defy death to defend the Party Central Committee, defend

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and defend the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Places Chairman Mao Had Inspected

People in the places Chairman Mao had inspected recalled their heartwarming meetings with Chairman Mao and restudied his teachings. All this gave them inexhaustible strength. They pointed out that the great leader Chairman Mao had led them in fighting north and south, overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and establishing the socialist New China. After the founding of New China, Chairman Mao had travelled up and down the country to support and encourage them in their march along the socialist road. They said Chairman Mao had led them in winning one victory after another in the storms of class struggle and the two-line struggle and in creating the newest and most beautiful landscape on a land which was once poor and blank. Chairman Mao, they declared, was always at one with the people and he will live in their hearts for ever.

Workers at the Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant, standing beside the white marble foundation stone with Chairman Mao's inscription "**In commemoration of the laying of the cornerstone of the No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant**" on it and holding photographs taken during Chairman Mao's inspection tour of the plant, mourned with profound grief the passing of their esteemed and beloved leader Chairman Mao. They said that it was Chairman Mao who laid the foundation stone of our great socialist motherland and it was under his guidance that our socialist revolution and socialist construction had achieved magnificent results. Led and encouraged by Chairman Mao, they said, the Chinese working class has manufactured motor vehicles, aircraft, large ships and H-bombs and launched man-made earth satellites. Chairman Mao's inscription will always inspire us to reach lofty goals and fill us with high revolutionary aspirations, they added.

Workers and staff at the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company in Anhwei Province recalled the two inspection tours of their company Chairman Mao made in the year of the great leap forward. They restudied the instruction he gave after his inspection of some of the iron and steel works in the province: "**A mass movement must be launched in developing the iron and steel industry. The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement.**" With deep feelings, they said: In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, we launched mass movements and transformed what was a rotten legacy left by the Kuo-mintang reactionaries into a socialist modern iron and steel complex. Chairman Mao's instruction reveals the truth that a tremendous power and boundless wisdom to build socialism exist among the masses. So long as we follow Chairman Mao's instruction, uphold the mass line and launch mass movements, we will surmount every difficulty and win victories in the cause of our revolution and construction.

At the Chiliying People's Commune in Hsinhsiang County, Honan Province, and the Peiyuan Commune in Licheng County, Shantung Province, the commune members recalled the great solicitude and warm support given them by Chairman Mao on his inspection tours there. They said: Chairman Mao came to make personal inspections immediately after the people's commune, a communist young shoot, came into being in 1958. He went into the fields and warmly shook hands with the poor and lower-middle peasants, chatted with them and highly praised and supported the great pioneering action in setting up the people's commune. Chairman Mao also issued the great call "**People's communes are fine**" to the whole country, thus pointing out the direction of advance for China's 500 million peasants and the bright prospects of building a socialist new countryside. Chairman Mao brought an end to poverty for the poor and lower-middle peasants; his kindness and benevolence was as great as heaven. They expressed their determination to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, closely rally round it, turn grief into strength, carry out Chairman Mao's behests, run the people's communes in a still better way and advance triumphantly along the bright socialist road charted by Chairman Mao.

September 12 was the anniversary of the great leader Chairman Mao's inspection of Wuhan University, in Hupeh Province. While teachers, students and staff members were making preparations to mark this glorious day, the sad news of Chairman Mao's death suddenly came on the afternoon of September 9. Immediately the entire staff and student body were plunged into immense grief. With tears in their eyes, people converged from all directions on the place Chairman Mao had inspected, which is now the "September 12" exhibition hall, and stood in silent tribute before Chairman Mao's portrait. Night fell but people were still recalling how Chairman Mao supported the revolution in education during his inspection tour of the university and reviewing the acute struggle between the two lines on the educational front. This aroused boundless love in them for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and their inveterate hatred for the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping. They pledged to translate grief into strength and mourn the passing of Chairman Mao by concrete actions in carrying the educational revolution through to the end.

Mourning the death of Chairman Mao, hundreds of millions of people believe ever more firmly the truth Chairman Mao told them: Marxism will win and revisionism will be defeated! They are determined to turn grief into strength and score new victories in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts and in socialist revolution and socialist construction. They have made up their minds that they will always advance valiantly along the course charted by Chairman Mao in the teeth of the storms of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Deep Mourning All Over the World

THE sad news of the passing on September 9 of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, deeply grieved the world's people and evoked strong and widespread shock throughout the world.

From the Pacific and the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic, and from Asia, Africa and Latin America to Oceania, Europe and North America, people of different race, nationality and social stratum expressed their profound grief over and deeply mourned the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. State leaders and noted personages of many countries immediately issued statements or sent messages of condolence. Many governments regarded the passing of Chairman Mao as a national sorrow and decided to have nationwide mourning activities. Many meetings, international or otherwise, broke off to mourn the death of Chairman Mao. Many radio and television stations interrupted their programmes to announce the sad news and many newspapers and news agencies gave successive, prominent and extensive coverage to mourning activities in China and throughout the world, in addition to many commentaries and articles eulogizing Chairman Mao and giving accounts of his revolutionary exploits. Seldom have there been such strong world reaction and such large-scale mourning among so many people of different walks of life. Through his magnificent contributions to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people, to the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed people and to the cause of communism, Chairman Mao won the wholehearted love and boundless esteem of the revolutionary people all over the world.

To express deep grief over the death of Chairman Mao, the governments of many countries decided to fly flags at half-mast or to organize other mourning activities. Many governments have declared that flags are to be flown at half-mast throughout their countries as a token of mourning. They include the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Albania, Democratic Kampuchea, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, India, Syria, the Yemen Arab Republic, Egypt, Tanzania, Tunisia, the Congo, Gabon, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Benin, Equatorial Guinea, Zaire, the Sudan, Mali, Somalia, Chad, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Venezuela and Argentina. The period of national mourning in Korea, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and

Sierra Leone was scheduled for nine days. Korean Party and state leading bodies jointly made the following decision: to express profound grief for Comrade Mao Tsetung, the period from September 10 to 18 will be days of national mourning, during which flags throughout the country are to be flown at half-mast; at 4 p.m. on September 18 (3 p.m. Peking time), all people, except those whose work cannot be interrupted, should stand at attention wherever they are in silent tribute for three minutes, while all units with sirens should sound their sirens for three minutes in mourning; and on that day all recreational activities will be suspended. The Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Government declared the period from September 16 to 18 as days of national mourning, during which flags would be flown at half-mast and there would be no recreational or sports activities. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea decided on national mourning from September 12 to 18. The supreme leading organ of the People's Republic of the Congo met on September 10, at which a 5-point decision was taken on national mourning for the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Among other things, it was decided that there would be formal memorial activities every year on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Chairman Mao. The governments of quite a number of countries issued announcements on the death of Chairman Mao. On September 9, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez signed a decree declaring three days of national mourning for the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

People of political circles, prominent personages and working people from all walks of life in many countries streamed into Chinese Embassies to express their heartfelt condolences. Many laid wreaths or placed bouquets before black-bordered portraits of Chairman Mao. Many others telephoned Chinese Embassies to express their sympathy. Messages and letters of condolence poured into Chinese Embassies or were sent to Peking. Up to September 14, heads of state or government of about 120 countries had sent messages to the Chinese capital to express their condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Meanwhile, 75 Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations sent messages of condolence to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the heads of state or government of more than 60 countries made condolence

calls at Chinese Embassies. Among the mourners calling at the Chinese Embassy in Tanzania on September 10 were about 400 students, teachers and other faculty members of Dar-es-Salaam University. They came en masse and read a message of condolence in front of a black-bordered portrait of Chairman Mao. In Japan, a total of more than 1,700 condolence calls were reported at the Chinese Embassy on September 9 and 10. In Spain, more than 800 mourners called at the Chinese Embassy in two days. Among them was a worker's family of six who sang *The Internationale* in tears.

On September 11, a total of more than 10,000 French workers, peasants, students, teachers and other working people — many of them women — with immense grief paraded in Paris to mourn the death of Chairman Mao. A mourning ceremony by them was held at the foot of the Wall of Communards. In Addis Ababa, more than a hundred thousand people mourned the death of Chairman Mao on the occasion of holding a meeting and a parade marking the second anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. At both the contingents of paraders held aloft portraits of Chairman Mao and huge slogans extolling his revolutionary accomplishments. In Guatemala, the Association of University Students announced on September 9 three days of mourning over the death of Chairman Mao and a series of lecture meetings about his life were to take place.

There were mourning activities by international organizations and many international conferences adjourned proceedings to express condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao. At United Nations Headquarters, the U.N. flag was flown at half-mast on September 9. When the U.N. Security Council met on September 10, its chairman made a condolence speech on the death of Chairman Mao. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and the representatives attending the meeting made speeches expressing condolences. The meeting also sent a message of condolence to China on the passing of Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao's passing was also mourned at meetings of the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonization, the U.N. Industrial Development Board, some other U.N. specialized agencies and the various committees under the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea. At a meeting of the First Committee of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, the representatives of more than 40 countries spoke one after another to express their condolences. Many representatives said that the passing of Chairman Mao was a loss not only to the Chinese people but also to the people all over the world. The U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea on September 13 held a special meeting at which more than 60 people representing their countries or

groups of countries made speeches to mourn Chairman Mao. The Regional Committee for the Western Pacific of the World Health Organization which met in Manila unanimously adopted a resolution on September 10 expressing deepest condolences on the passing of Chairman Mao. When permanent representatives to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (headquartered in Paris) met on September 10, at Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow's suggestion, they stood in silent tribute to the memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people.

The news of the death of Chairman Mao was flashed by news agencies in various countries, in many cases, only a few minutes after the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" was released by the Chinese news media. This was quickly followed up with more detailed reports of far greater length quoting the praise and appraisal extended to the late Chairman Mao by official and public circles of various countries. The agencies either gave extensive extracts from the message or relayed it in full. In addition, they released commentaries and comprehensive reports on Chairman Mao's life. In a roundup of opinions expressed by political circles in different countries on the late Chairman Mao, the West German news agency, DPA, reported: "A flood of tributes to China's Chairman Mao Tsetung poured in from round the world in the first hours after the announcement of his death in Peking."

Extraordinary coverage of the sorrowful event was given by the world's mass media. There was a break in many radio and television programmes to announce the sad news, which was followed with special programmes on Chairman Mao's revolutionary activities.

Numerous newspapers, especially those in the third world countries, gave frontpage banner headlines to the news and devoted whole pages to relevant news, articles and editorials and photos of Chairman Mao, paying glowing tribute to Chairman Mao's magnificent contributions to the Chinese people and the people of the world, for which he had expended his energy all his life. Some papers featured these in more than ten pages on a single day.

The revolutionary people the world over have been struck with profound grief over the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. They recall his brilliant revolutionary activities as well as his teachings, from which they draw fresh strength and confidence in the heroic march towards their own emancipation.

(Hsinhua News Agency, September 14)

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

Message From Comrade Kim Il Sung

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Upon hearing the sad news that the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, passed away to our sorrow because of illness, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people and in my own name, express deep condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China, the fraternal Chinese people and the bereaved family of the deceased.

Comrade Mao Tsetung, the founder of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China, a great proletarian revolutionary, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement and the closest comrade-in-arms of the Korean people, dedicated his all to the victory of the Chinese revolution and the revolutionary cause of the international working class and performed great exploits, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism after he set out on the road of the revolutionary struggle in his early age up to this day.

Comrade Mao Tsetung founded the Communist Party of China and wisely led the protracted struggle against Right and "Left" opportunism within the Party and thus strengthened and developed the Communist Party of China into a glorious Marxist-Leninist Party.

Comrade Mao Tsetung set forth the general line of the new-democratic revolution in China by creatively applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the specific realities of the Chinese revolution and, on this basis, led the Party, the army and the people in the

armed struggle against the reactionary forces of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and thereby won the great victory of the new-democratic revolution and founded the People's Republic of China, the first state of proletarian dictatorship in the history of China.

Comrade Mao Tsetung led the socialist revolution and socialist construction after the founding of the People's Republic of China and converted the once backward and old China into a new socialist China with strong economic power and powerful defence capabilities in a short period of time.

Thanks to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement for criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius and the struggle for dealing counter-blows at the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, which were personally initiated and led by Comrade Mao Tsetung, today the proletarian dictatorship has been further consolidated and the unity of the people of the whole country further strengthened in China.

The whole life of Comrade Mao Tsetung and all the roads of struggle traversed by him are a vivid example of a proletarian revolutionary who dedicated his all to the struggle for the victory of the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people, the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the whole world and the international communist cause.

Holding high the banner of proletarian internationalism, Comrade Mao Tsetung actively supported and encouraged the revolutionary struggles of the people of other countries against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom, liberation, national independence and socialism.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was the closest comrade-in-arms of the Korean people, who supported us with all sincerity each time the situation became difficult, regarding the revolutionary struggle of our people as the struggle of the Chinese people themselves, and shared with us sweets and bitters, weal and woe.

At the time of the Fatherland Liberation War during which the Korean people fought bitterly against

the U.S. imperialist armed invaders, Comrade Mao Tsetung initiated the movement to resist America and aid Korea, frustrating all the obstructionist machinations of the enemies at home and abroad, and helped our people with blood in their just struggle.

The undying exploits of Comrade Mao Tsetung who made outstanding contribution to the strengthening of the great friendship and militant unity between the two Parties and two peoples of Korea and China will remain for ever in the hearts of the Korean people.

The passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung is a great loss not only to the Chinese people but also to the Korean people and the world revolutionary people.

Though Comrade Mao Tsetung has passed away, his precious exploits will be immortal.

Kim Il Sung

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

Pyongyang, September 9, 1976

Message From Central Committee of Albanian Party of Labour, Presidium Of People's Assembly and Council of Ministers of Albania

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China,

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

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

Peking

With deep sorrow we learnt the sad news that on September 9, the heart of our beloved Comrade Mao Tsetung, the founder of the Communist Party of China, the great leader of the fraternal Chinese people, the Marxist-Leninist and unflinching proletarian revolutionary, the great and beloved friend of the Albanian people, stopped beating.

In these moments when grief has touched the hearts of the Chinese Communists, of all Chinese people, and of Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries throughout the world, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and

the Government of the People's Republic of Albania, the Albanian Communists and all the Albanian people express their most profound condolences to the Chinese Communists, the great Chinese people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The Albanian Communists and people bow in honour and respect to his memory and to the brilliant work which Chairman Mao Tsetung, the strategist of the Chinese revolution, the inspirer of all the victories achieved by the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, has left behind.

Death has taken Comrade Mao Tsetung from his Party and people, from his comrades-in-arms and the Marxist-Leninists in the world, but his memory and work will remain immortal.

The founding and the triumphant march of the Communist Party of China, the triumph of the Chinese people's revolution, the founding of the People's Republic of China and all the magnificent victories achieved by the Chinese people in the socialist construction are closely linked with the name and work of Comrade Mao Tsetung, with his Marxist-Leninist thought.

Armed with the Marxist-Leninist thought of Chairman Mao and always loyally adhering to his revolutionary teachings, the Chinese Communists and the multimillion Chinese people have always come out victorious from every storm and tempest, have marched courageously forward through many stern class battles and have turned all the external and internal enemies to dust and ashes. Once a poor and backward country, a prey to imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation, China, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Mao Tsetung at the head, has been transformed today into a powerful socialist state, a citadel of socialism and revolution, of the cause of the freedom and independence of the peoples and a fighter against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and reaction.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was an outstanding thinker and theoretician of Marxism-Leninism, who continued the brilliant work of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. To him belongs the great merit of the elaboration, defence and application of the general line of the Communist Party of China in the revolution and the socialist construction. He personally led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China and directed the struggle for smashing the counter-revolutionary revisionist traitor groups of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-ping and other enemies of the Chinese people and the Communist Party of China.

As a great Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Mao Tsetung waged a resolute struggle against the enemies of Marxism-Leninism, led by Khrushchovite revisionists,

and has rendered the international communist and workers' movement outstanding service.

The Albanian Communists and the Albanian people will keep for ever in their hearts and minds the memory of Comrade Mao Tsetung, their most beloved and respected friend, the architect of the revolutionary fraternal friendship and the unbreakable unity between our two Parties, two peoples and two countries. They will never forget the great love and respect that Comrade Mao Tsetung cherished for our people and Party, the great and continuous care he displayed in a fine internationalist spirit to help the Albanian people in the successful building of socialism. Speaking about the revolutionary friendship between China and Albania, Comrade Mao Tsetung said: "The power generated by this friendship is inexhaustible and truly invincible. May our two Parties and peoples unite even more closely with the genuine Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary peoples of the whole world and fight shoulder to shoulder for the final burial of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, the common enemies of the people of the world!" We are sure that these historic words will always remain for our two peoples a great source of inspiration for the unceasing strengthening and development of the militant Albanian-Chinese friendship.

The passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung is a colossal loss for the Communist Party of China, for the Chinese army and the fraternal Chinese people. We express our conviction that the Chinese Communists and the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, taking their example from the unflinching spirit and fine revolutionary qualities of Comrade Mao Tsetung, will surmount the grief caused by the loss of their great and beloved leader and teacher and will multiply their forces to carry his glorious work constantly forward and raise it to even greater heights, to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, to achieve new victories in the construction of socialism and to smash every imperialist and revisionist plan and plot against the Chinese people and the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Eternal glory to the memory of Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The Central Committee of the
Albanian Party of Labour

The Presidium of the People's
Assembly of the People's
Republic of Albania

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

Tirana, September 9, 1976

Message From Comrade Ceausescu

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

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

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

Peking

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the whole Romanian people have learnt with deep sorrow of the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the founder and leader of the Communist Party of China and of the People's Republic of China, a brilliant fighter of the international communist and workers' movement, an outstanding personality of the present age and a great friend of the Romanian people.

The passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung is an especially great loss to all members of the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the entire Romanian people and on my own behalf, I convey sincerest condolences to you.

Comrade Mao Tsetung's whole life and revolutionary activities were closely interlocked with the history of the heroic struggle waged by the Communists and people of China against imperialism and reaction and for the overthrow of the old order and the victory of socialist revolution and socialist construction in China.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was the leader of the great, victorious revolution of the Chinese people — an event of historic significance in the life of mankind with a strong influence on the revolutionary struggle of the peoples to shake off foreign domination, to win freedom and national independence and to attain a better life.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people have scored remarkable successes in socialist construction, in the development of economy, science and culture, in raising their living standards and in building a modern China.

The People's Republic of China has asserted itself as a powerful force of the present age in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, making most important contributions to the process of revolutionary changes in the world, to the cause of national and social emancipation and to the promotion of peace and socialism.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was a close friend of the Romanian people. He had striven to develop the relations between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace.

In these moments of utmost grief, we share the sorrow of the Communists and people of China in full sympathy. We wish to express our conviction that the friendship, co-operation and solidarity between our two Parties and two countries will continue to be strengthened and develop further.

Please convey our sincerest condolences to the family of the deceased.

Nicolae Ceausescu

General Secretary of the Romanian
Communist Party and President
of the Socialist Republic of
Romania

Message From Kampuchean Leaders

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

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
First Vice-Chairman of the
Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China and
Premier of the State Council

It is with the sense of extreme sorrow that we learnt with shock the news of the passing away of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the esteemed and beloved great leader of the Chinese people.

At this very grievous moment, we, with the most profound, revolutionary and fraternal sentiments and on behalf of the entire Kampuchean people, the People's Congress of Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea and on our own behalf, express our boundless grief and most profound condolences to the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Government and the fraternal comrades-in-arms — the Chinese people.

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung was the wisest and greatest founder and leader of the glorious

Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China. He led the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people in carrying out a staunch, acute, tortuous and vigorous revolutionary struggle, continuously winning splendid victories, defeating imperialism, feudalism and reactionary capitalists, and in 1949 thoroughly accomplishing the new-democratic revolution and founding the People's Republic of China, bringing a tremendous change in the situation in Asia and the world.

Under the guidance of the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people have seized important and great new victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. The brilliant radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought will for ever illuminate the road of advance of the Chinese people.

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung dedicated all his energy and wisdom throughout his life to the national liberation of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over and to the cause of socialism and communism. He made contributions of great historical and international significance to the cause of liberation of various nations and people of the world, to the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the cause of communism.

Therefore, His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung is ardently loved and boundlessly admired not only by the Chinese people but also by the peace- and justice-loving people of the whole world.

The passing away of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung is an inestimable loss to the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people. It is also a tremendous loss to the oppressed nations and oppressed people, to the revolutionary people of the world and to the cause of socialism and communism.

The passing away of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung is also an extremely grievous loss to the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, for he had consistently and at all times done his utmost to help and support us in all forms and given us most powerful encouragement during our Kampuchean people's revolutionary struggle for national liberation. After our Kampuchean revolution entered a new stage of defending and building the country following the complete and thorough liberation of the whole of our country, His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, the most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher of the Chinese people, continued to render us enthusiastic and great help and support.

We will never forget the most extraordinary feelings and the loftiest internationalism His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung showed to our Kampuchean revolution and the Kampuchean people. We most highly esteem and admire from the bottom of our hearts the

valuable and model revolutionary life of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung and his most sublime revolutionary qualities. With the most profound and revolutionary brotherly feelings and affection and in deepest grief, we bow in tribute to the sublime soul of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Eternal glory to the sublime soul of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, the most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher of the brotherly comrades-in-arms — the Chinese people, and the outstanding great man of the world revolutionary movement.

Your Excellencies, please accept our warmest revolutionary regards.

Khieu Samphan

President of the Presidium of the
State of Democratic Kampuchea

Nuon Chea

Chairman of the Permanent
Committee of the People's
Congress of Kampuchea

Polpot

Prime Minister of the Government
of Democratic Kampuchea

Phnom Penh, September 9, 1976

Message From Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee, Vietnamese National Assembly Standing Committee and Government Council

The Central Committee of the Communist
Party of China,

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

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

Peking

We have learnt with deep sorrow of the demise of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the great leader of the Chinese people, and an esteemed and beloved friend of the Vietnamese people. With deep grief, on behalf of the entire membership of the Viet

Nam Workers' Party, the Vietnamese people, the V.N.W.P. Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, we convey our most profound condolences to the Central Committee of the C.P.C., the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the P.R.C., the fraternal Chinese people, and the family of the late Comrade Mao Tsetung.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was an outstanding revolutionary activist who worked all his life for the cause of revolution; he was the founder of the Communist Party of China and of the great People's Republic of China.

His name is closely linked to the extremely courageous, glorious and victorious struggle waged by the Communist Party and the people of China in the national, democratic revolution and in the socialist revolution. The victory of the Chinese revolution and the birth of the People's Republic of China were a great historical event, which dealt a very heavy blow at imperialism, and caused the world power balance to change in favour of the revolutionary cause of nations.

During the socialist revolution and in the building of socialism, the Chinese people, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China, have promoted to the full their industrious and creative working spirit; they have worked very hard to build their country, and have made great achievements, turning the old "poor and blank" China into a new, powerful socialist China endowed with modern industry and agriculture, modern science and technology.

The Chinese people, with these brilliant successes in their revolutionary cause, have made an important contribution to the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, thereby constantly enhancing the international position of the People's Republic of China.

In the protracted revolutions of the Chinese and the Vietnamese peoples, Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China worked together with President Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Nam Workers' Party in the great effort to build the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of China and Viet Nam. These relations have been continuously tended, and have thrived more and more splendidly, as the late President Ho Chi Minh put it, "Profound is the friendship between Viet Nam and China, who are both comrades and brothers."

The Vietnamese people will always remember these heartwarming words of esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." The Vietnamese people are deeply grateful for the great, invaluable support and assistance provided to our revolutionary cause by the late Chairman Mao Tsetung,

the Communist Party, the Government, and the fraternal people of China.

The death of Chairman Mao Tsetung means the loss of a great leader to the Communist Party and the people of China, and the loss of an esteemed and beloved friend to the Vietnamese people. We sincerely and deeply share this great loss with the Communists and the fraternal people of China. We firmly believe that the members of the Communist Party and the fraternal people of China, translating sorrow into strength, will continue advancing the cause of socialist construction in the People's Republic of China, taking it to yet bigger and more brilliant successes.

Acting upon the instructions of our esteemed and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and the Vietnamese people will consistently do our best to foster the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Viet Nam and China to make it unbreakable, evergreen and everlasting.

The Central Committee of the
Viet Nam Workers' Party

The Standing Committee of the
National Assembly of the Socialist
Republic of Viet Nam

The Government Council of the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Hanoi, September 10, 1976

Message From Lao Party and State Leaders

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,

First Vice-Chairman of the Central
Committee of the Communist Party
of China and Premier of the State
Council of the People's Republic of China.

Comrade Soong Ching Ling,

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

Comrade Chiao Kuan-hua,

Minister of Foreign Affairs of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

We are deeply grieved on learning of the passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great and beloved leader of the Chinese people, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was a leader who had rendered historic services to the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people. Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China led the Chinese Party, army and people in carrying out the new-democratic revolution, triumphantly overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, founding the People's Republic of China, guiding the Chinese revolution victoriously to socialism, turning a backward semi-feudal and semi-colonial China into a rapidly developing socialist country with advanced science, powerful national defence and the bases for an advanced economy and culture, making an important contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and raising the position and prestige of China in the international arena.

With the passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party and people of China have lost their great and venerated leader, the Lao people have lost a close comrade-in-arms who always supported and assisted the Lao revolution. The Lao people will always remember Chairman Mao's precious services.

Although Comrade Mao Tsetung has left us for ever, we firmly believe that the time-honoured fraternity, friendship and militant solidarity between the Parties and peoples of Laos and China will continue to flourish.

On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; the Supreme People's Council, the Government and the people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, we wish to pay our tribute to the memory of Comrade Mao Tsetung, share the sorrow with the C.P.C., the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the Government and the fraternal people of the People's Republic of China, and convey our cordial regards to Comrade Chiang Ching and the bereaved family.

Kaysone Phomvihane

General Secretary of the Lao People's
Revolutionary Party and Premier of
the Government of the People's
Democratic Republic of Laos

Souphanouvong

President of the People's Democratic
Republic of Laos and President of
the Supreme People's Council

Phoun Sipaseuth

Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign
Affairs of the Government of the
People's Democratic Republic of
Laos

Vientiane, September 10, 1976

(To be continued.)

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

Message From Chairman Hill and Vice-Chairmen O'Shea and Bull of Communist Party of Australia (M-L)

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking

In deep grief we extend to you and through you to all the Chinese people our deepest sympathy on the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung. Chairman Mao was the very embodiment of the profound truths of Marxism-Leninism which he inherited, defended and developed. His name is correctly ranked with the names of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. The science of scientific socialism is accurately described as Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Chairman Mao was a beacon light to all oppressed and working people. All revolutionary people drew deep inspiration from his writings, his work and his example. He was the greatest man of our time and amongst the greatest men of all time. All honest people felt the great strength of his personality and those who had met him knew his great human warmth born of his love for the people. From the foundation of the Communist Party of China in 1921, Chairman Mao led the Chinese people in the struggle for liberation and after liberation in 1949, led the struggle to build socialism in China. Chairman Mao took up the struggle against revisionism which strips from communism its revolutionary heart. In good time he analysed the betrayal of communism by the Soviet revisionist clique and showed the development and menace to the world of Soviet social-imperialism. He initiated, inspired and led the Chinese people in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to repudiate revisionism in China and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. He initiated and led the struggle to repudiate, criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and against the restorationist activities of Teng Hsiao-ping. His insistence upon class struggle as the key link is of enormous importance. His work as the greatest proletarian revolutionary of China and the world and as the greatest proletarian internationalist will never die. In

our deep grief we know that Chairman Mao's work, example and contribution to Marxism-Leninism are immortal. They will continue for ever to inspire and guide the people in the struggle for the liberation of mankind and the victory of socialism and communism throughout the world.

Chairman E.F. Hill,
Vice-Chairmen C.L. O'Shea
and A.E. Bull,
The Communist Party of
Australia (Marxist-Leninist)

Melbourne, September 10, 1976

Message From Central Committee of Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Of France

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;

The Military Commission of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China

The Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France has just learnt of the message by which you announce the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung on September 9, 1976 in Peking.

It is a piece of upsetting news which overwhelms all the members of the Central Committee, all the Party militants and all the friends of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France with grief.

The deep distress it provokes also affects the ranks of the workers, peasants, and manual and intellectual labourers of the city and countryside.

The passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung is the loss of one of the most eminent proletarian revolutionary leaders. Apart from the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, it equally concerns the proletariat, the oppressed nations and the revolutionary people of the whole world.

Chairman Mao was the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the contemporary era. His works cover gigantic dimensions. They concern ideology, politics, philosophy, the military art, culture, the anti-imperialist national-liberation revolution, the question of the united front, the building of socialism, the struggle against modern revisionism, the proletarian revolution, the proletarian cultural revolution, the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the question of the proletarian revolutionary party, the persistence of class struggle during the period of socialism, the necessity to strengthen incessantly the dictatorship of the proletariat, ideological preparation in all fields for transition to communism in future, etc., etc.

In applying the invincible doctrine of Marxism and Leninism to the specific national conditions of China, Comrade Mao Tsetung victoriously led the Chinese people in winning victories in their successive revolutions: national liberation, social and cultural revolutions. Meanwhile he never failed to point out to the Chinese people that these victories will never be definitive if the proletariat and people's revolutionary forces do not persist in the class struggle against the restoration of old feudal, semi-feudal and imperialist systems.

By unmasking modern revisionism, particularly the hegemonic undertakings of Soviet social-imperialism, Comrade Mao Tsetung educated the Communists and the peoples of the whole world in revolutionary Marxist-Leninist points of view.

As for the Communists, the working class and the popular masses of France, they have learnt the teachings of Chairman Mao about the necessity of daring to revolt, to fight and to win. The great mass movement in May and June 1968, which had drawn more than 10 million students and workers into action, possessed many characteristics which showed that the ideas developed by Chairman Mao had penetrated into the broad strata of the French people.

The leaders of the French Communist Party, renegades to Marxism-Leninism and traitors to the class interests of the working class, have for years attempted to slander Comrade Mao Tsetung by systematically distorting his just positions. However, they have never achieved their aims, because the working class and the popular masses of our country have increasingly turned to real Marxism-Leninism and Mao

Tsetung Thought which is inseparable from Marxism-Leninism.

In France, as in the People's Republic of China, the Communists loyal to Marxism-Leninism have the duty to reinforce their unity and strengthen the ideological construction of their Party.

They will unremittingly continue their efforts to advance the unity of all those upholding Mao Tsetung Thought and will redouble their efforts to implement the very precious teaching of Chairman Mao on "unity, criticism, unity" so as to establish a single unified Marxist-Leninist Party.

In France, as in the People's Republic of China, the Communists and labourers under the leadership of their Party will study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung, with a view to correctly carrying on their struggle against monopoly bourgeoisie, against modern revisionism, against the hegemonic undertakings of the two superpowers, and notably against Russian social-imperialism, the most dangerous superpower in Europe today.

The Central Committee and all members of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France extend to you the most sorrowful, profound and sincere condolences. They are convinced that the Chinese Communists and people, under the leadership of their great, correct and glorious Party, are able to implement the wise and precious teachings of Chairman Mao by turning their immense grief into a force indispensable for continuing the great revolutionary work started in his lifetime and under his leadership.

Comrade Mao Tsetung has died, but his cause continues — the cause for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, against the restoration of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, for the triumph of socialism over capitalism and for the final objectives of communism.

Long live invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and Marxism-Leninism!

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

Eternal glory to Chairman Mao Tsetung, great leader of the Chinese people, the eminent teacher of the international communist movement and the revolutionary people of the world, and one of the most outstanding leaders of the proletarian revolutionaries in history!

The Central Committee of the
Marxist-Leninist Communist
Party of France

Paris, September 9, 1976

Peking Review, No. 39

Message From Standing Committee Of Political Bureau of Central Committee of Communist Party of Germany

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

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

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

Peking

Dear Comrades:

The news of the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung — the Chairman and great leader of the Chinese Communist Party, the great leader of the Chinese people and the great teacher of the working class of all countries and of the oppressed people and enslaved nations — fills us with extreme sorrow. In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany and all Party members, we convey to you, and through you, to the entire Chinese people our deep condolences. The passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung is an inestimable loss to the working class of all countries, to the peoples of the world and to the international communist movement. They join you, together with the entire Chinese people, in mourning the great leader and teacher.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time. He was the founder of the glorious Communist Party of China. He integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and led the whole Party in combating Right and "Left" opportunism. Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung the Chinese Communist Party led the entire Chinese people in defeating imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism during the new-democratic revolution, founding the People's Republic of China, carrying out socialist revolution and establishing and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Mao Tsetung made indelible contributions to the further development of Marxism-Leninism. He taught us that socialist society covers a considerably long historical period and throughout this period there still exist classes and class struggle. He laid down the general line of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under his leadership, the Chinese Communist Party and the entire Chinese people have advanced with firm strides in socialist construction and in the struggle for an all-round consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proletarian revolutionary line of Comrade Mao Tsetung has won one victory after another in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and in the movement to criticize

Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

Comrade Mao Tsetung performed inamortal exploits in the struggle for the safeguarding of the unity of the international communist movement and the further development of its general line. He initiated the struggle against the international counter-revolutionary adverse current of the modern revisionists headed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. He taught the peoples all over the world that the rise to power of revisionism means the rise to power of the bourgeoisie. He also pointed out that the Soviet Union under the rule of the new capitalist class has turned into a social-imperialist superpower and has become the most dangerous enemy of the people of the world today. Comrade Mao Tsetung had time and again called on the peoples and all progressive forces the world over to get united in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. He illuminated the path for the revolutionary struggle of the working class of various countries and the people of the world.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was the teacher of the Marxist-Leninist movement of the world. Our Party, the German working class and the people of our country are deeply grieved at the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung. We must turn grief into strength. The immortal exploits of esteemed and beloved Comrade Mao Tsetung will serve for ever as a brilliant example for us in the struggle against Russian social-imperialism, the principal enemy of our people, and for the founding of an independent, unified and socialist Germany. Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought make us firmly believe that the working class of our country and our entire people will win victory in the struggle.

The work of Comrade Mao Tsetung is immortal!

Eternal glory to Comrade Mao Tsetung!

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

Message From Chairman Paal Steigan Of Workers' Communist Party (M-L) of Norway

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

The Government of the People's Republic of
China

Comrades:

We have learnt with deep sorrow that Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has passed away. This

is a grievous loss for the Party and the people of China; for all the members of our Party and the labouring masses of Norway, for the whole communist movement of the world and for the world proletariat, as well as for all the peoples fighting for liberation.

Comrade Mao Tsetung devoted all his life to the struggle for Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian world revolution.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time. He was a worthy successor to the other great leaders and teachers of the world proletariat: Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Comrade Mao Tsetung defended and further developed scientific socialism. His works are a mighty weapon for Communists and all those who are waging a revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China stood in the forefront of the struggle to expose modern revisionism which had usurped power in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union after Stalin's death. Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out that socialism and the proletarian dictatorship had been overthrown in the Soviet Union, and that they were replaced by capitalism and fascist dictatorship under Khrushchov and Brezhnev. This struggle has a worldwide historical significance. It has exposed the revisionists as the enemy of the world's people, thereby enabling Communists in all countries to discover and fight the sabotage of the revisionists against the world communist movement.

For more than 50 years Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China stood in the forefront of the greatest revolutionary movement ever seen in world history: the great Chinese revolution. Chairman Mao Tsetung personally led in the founding of the Communist Party of China in 1921 and the Red Army in 1927. He led the revolutionary armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, U.S. imperialism and Chinese reaction till the victory of the national-democratic revolution in 1949.

Starting from 1949, Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China led the struggle to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and lay the foundation for socialism. He personally initiated the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966 to strengthen the proletarian dictatorship and prevent the restoration of capitalism in China. Chairman Mao continued to develop and sharpen the struggle against revisionism till the end of his life. In the last ten years of his life, he led the struggle to expose and smash the counter-revolutionary headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping.

Comrade Mao Tsetung stood in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction till his last breath. He stood in the forefront of the struggle against the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. He resolutely supported the liberation movements and the fighting peoples of

the third world, the genuine socialist countries and the revolutionary struggle of the world proletariat.

The Workers' Communist Party (M-L), the proletarian revolutionary party of Norway, owes its existence to Comrade Mao Tsetung. In Norway, revisionist poison has penetrated deep into the communist movement. But the Norwegian Communists failed to sum up by themselves what was wrong, to criticize modern revisionism, or to reorganize the communist movement in Norway. It was the struggle of the international communist movement against modern revisionism, and, above all, it was the struggle waged by Comrade Mao Tsetung in the van of the Communist Party of China, that has made it possible for us to see clearly what we must do to victoriously accomplish the task of building up this new Party of ours.

Comrade Mao Tsetung has left us. But his merits are immortal. His works, together with other Marxist classics, will continue to guide Communists and the world proletariat in their revolutionary struggle. When imperialism and capitalism are got rid of and communism triumphs all over the world, the labouring people will commemorate Comrade Mao Tsetung and be grateful to him for his titanic historical exploits in promoting the emancipation of mankind.

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

(Signed) Paal Steigan
Chairman

For the Central Committee
of the Workers' Communist
Party (M-L) of Norway

Oslo, September 9, 1976

Message From Chairman Pettersson Of Communist Party of Sweden

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades:

Shocked and dismayed, the Communist Party of Sweden has received the news about the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. With extreme sorrow and mourning we want to convey our warmly felt condolences to the Communist Party of China, to the Government of the People's Republic of China and to the whole Chinese people.

For half a century, Chairman Mao Tsetung led the struggle of the Chinese people against imperialism and the Chinese exploiting classes. He formulated concretely, vividly and successfully a correct line for the Communist Party of China, in the struggle against erroneous and counter-revolutionary currents.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China, the Chinese working people have built up their country into a rich and prospering socialist state. In the struggle between the two lines, they have defended the dictatorship of the proletariat against all traitorous attacks from representatives of the bourgeoisie such as Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao, Teng Hsiao-ping and their followers. In this life-and-death class struggle, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was of immense importance to the Chinese people as well as to the revolutionary people of the world. By always taking class struggle as the decisive link, guided by Mao Tsetung's line, they have decisively defended achieved successes and advanced continuously towards ever greater victories.

Chairman Mao Tsetung always headed the struggle against Khrushchov's modern revisionism and Soviet social-imperialism. China's Communists, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, always fought irreconcilably against the treacherous attempts by the Soviet leaders to present their fascist society as "socialist" and their imperialist policy as "proletarian internationalism." They have themselves consistently supported the struggle of states for independence, nations for liberation and people for revolution. Thus, they have made inestimable contributions to the world revolutionary struggle.

Chairman Mao Tsetung's further development of Marxism-Leninism has guided Communists and Communist Parties the world over. Therefore, no one in our time has inspired the proletarian liberation struggle and the socialist revolution as Chairman Mao Tsetung did.

Our Party, the Communist Party of Sweden, was created in the struggle against modern revisionism. We have always had, and still have, the aspiration to found our Party firmly on the basis of scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism further developed by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the principles of which we strive to implement correctly to the situation in Sweden.

The Communist Party of Sweden has always paid homage to Chairman Mao Tsetung as one of the great standard-bearers of Marxism-Leninism, together with Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, and Joseph Stalin. We know that his name will stand for ever among these greatest leaders of the world proletariat.

Our Party will pay homage to the memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung by increasing our efforts to elevate the knowledge and understanding of our members about the strategy and tactics for the revolution, which Chairman Mao Tsetung has developed. We will work with redoubled efforts in the struggle against the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular. We will prepare ourselves better for hard struggle in the future.

September 24, 1976

Long live the glorious, heroic, victorious Communist Party of China!

Long live Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought!

(Signed) Roland Pettersson
Chairman

For the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Sweden

Stockholm, September 9, 1976

Message From General Secretary Sanmugathasan of Ceylon Communist Party

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

We have just heard with profound shock and great sorrow the sad news of the passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung, respected Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and undisputed leader of the 800 million people of China and of the international revolutionary movement. The greatest revolutionary of our time has passed away and it is impossible to assess the extent of either our loss or our sorrow. Comrade Mao Tsetung was the architect and leader of the protracted and tortuous Chinese revolution which liberated a quarter of the world's population. Poet, philosopher and military strategist of the highest order, Comrade Mao was a great defender of the purity of Marxism-Leninism against the poisonous theories of modern revisionism and the most respected leader of the international revolutionary movement. No single person had ever exerted such an influence on millions of people all over the world as did Comrade Mao Tsetung. Please accept on behalf of the Central Committee and the members of the Ceylon Communist Party our heartfelt condolences on the great and irreparable loss that China and the world have suffered. Please rest assured that we share with the people of China and the international revolutionary movement profound shock and sorrow at this great loss.

May his name live for ever and his thoughts continue to guide the entire international revolutionary movement. We pledge to carry forward his great revolutionary teachings.

N. Sanmugathasan

General Secretary of the
Ceylon Communist Party

Colombo, September 9, 1976

(To be continued.)

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