

# CHINESE LITERATURE

**ETERNAL GLORY TO  
THE GREAT LEADER  
AND GREAT TEACHER  
CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG!**

1976 11-12



**Long Live Invincible Marxism-  
Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!**

**Long Live the Great, Glorious  
And Correct Communist Party of  
China!**

**Mourning With Deepest Grief the  
And Great Teacher**

**Passing Away of the Great Leader  
Chairman Mao Tsetung**

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

From

The Central Committee of the Communist Party  
of China,  
The Standing Committee of the National People's  
Congress of the People's Republic of China,  
The State Council of the People's Republic of  
China, and  
The Military Commission of the Central Com-  
mittee of the Communist Party of China

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of  
China, the Standing Committee of the National People's  
Congress of the People's Republic of China, the State  
Council of the People's Republic of China and the Military

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

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the founder and wise  
leader of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese  
People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of  
China. Chairman Mao led our Party in waging a pro-  
tracted, acute and complex struggle against the Right  
and "Left" opportunist lines in the Party, defeating the  
opportunist lines pursued by Chen Tu-hsiu, Chu Chiu-  
pai, Li Li-san, Lo Chang-lung, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-

tao, Kao Kang-Jao Shu-shih and Peng Teh-huai and again, during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, triumphing over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, thus enabling our Party to develop and grow in strength steadily in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Led by Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of China has developed through a tortuous path into a great, glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist Party which is today exercising leadership over the People's Republic of China.

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

a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

In the period of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao comprehensively summed up both the positive and the negative experience of the international communist movement, penetratingly analysed the class relations in socialist society and, for the first time in the history of the development of Marxism, unequivocally pointed out that there are still classes and class struggle after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed, drew the scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party, put forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and laid down the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our Party, our army and the people of our country have continued their triumphant advance and seized great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, particularly in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius. Upholding socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the People's Republic of China, a country with a vast territory and a large population, is a great contribution of world historic significance which Chairman Mao Tsetung made to the present era; at the same time, it has provided fresh experience for the international communist movement

in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

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

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

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. For more than half a century, basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, he inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the protracted struggle against the

class enemies at home and abroad, both inside and outside the Party, and wrote a most brilliant chapter in the history of the proletarian revolution. He dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the liberation of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. With the great resolve of a proletarian revolutionary, he waged a tenacious struggle against his illness, continued to lead the work of the whole Party, the whole army and the whole nation during his illness and fought till he breathed his last. The magnificent contributions he made to the Chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole world are immortal. He won the heartfelt love and boundless esteem of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over.

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

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the Party's

basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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

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

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

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and continue to resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. We must adhere to proletarian internationalism, strengthen the unity between our Party and the genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations all over the world, strengthen the unity between the people of our country and the people of all other countries, especially those of the third world countries, unite with all the forces in the world that can be united with, and carry the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end. We will never seek hegemony and will never be a superpower.

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, apply ourselves to the study of the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, fight for the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, for the replacement of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the triumph of socialism over

capitalism, and strive to build our country into a powerful socialist state, make greater contributions to humanity and realize the ultimate goal of communism.

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

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

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

*(Hsinhua News Agency, September 9, 1976)*

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

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

Chairman Mao tempered and nurtured our Party in the course of leading it in struggles against class enemies at home and abroad and inside and outside the Party, in hard, long, acute and complex class struggle and two-line struggles. The history of the Chinese Communist Party is a history of struggles between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and the Right and "Left" opportunist lines in the Party. Under Chairman Mao's leadership, our Party defeated the opportunist lines pursued by Chen Tu-hsiu, Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san, Lo Chang-lung, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-tao, Kao Kang-Jao Shu-shih and Peng Teh-huai and again, during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, triumphed over the counter-revolu-

tionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao. Guided by Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line, our Party has steadily grown in strength; it has developed from small groups of a few dozen Communists into a Party with a membership of over 30 million which now leads the People's Republic of China, into a disciplined Party armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, using the method of self-criticism and closely linked with the masses of the people, and into a great, glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist Party.

Chairman Mao tempered and nurtured our army in protracted revolutionary wars. He long ago put forward the famous thesis **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** He led the Autumn Harvest Uprising, founded the first Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and set up the first rural revolutionary base area in the 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. Confronted by the people's armed forces armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, any enemy that dares to intrude will certainly be drowned in the vast ocean of people's war.

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

During the period of the new-democratic revolution, Chairman Mao 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 trans-

formation of the new-democratic revolution in China, and laid down the general line and general policy of our Party for that historical period, that is, the new-democratic revolution against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism waged by the broad masses of the people under the leadership of the proletariat. Chairman Mao pointed out that the seizure of political power by armed force in China could be achieved only by following the road of building rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities, and not by any other road. Summing up the historical experience of our Party, Chairman Mao pointed out that the three principal magic weapons for the Chinese Communist Party to defeat the enemy in the Chinese revolution were a Communist Party built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, an army under the leadership of such a Party, and a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a Party. Chairman Mao led our Party in using these three weapons to win the great victory of the new-democratic revolution and found the People's Republic of China. The victory of the Chinese people's revolution led by Chairman Mao changed the situation in the East and in the world, blazing a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

In the new historical period of socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, Chairman

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

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

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. With the great boldness and vision

of a proletarian revolutionary, he launched the great struggle in the international communist movement to criticize modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, promoted the vigorous development of the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism, and pushed the history of mankind forward. Basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, Chairman Mao summed up the experience of domestic and international revolutionary struggles, inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all respects and enriched the treasure house of Marxist theory. Mao Tsetung Thought is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and for opposing imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries. **The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.** All victories won by the Chinese people are great victories of Mao Tsetung Thought. Mao Tsetung Thought will always illuminate the Chinese people's road of advance.

Chairman Mao Tsetung is a brilliant example of wholehearted devotion to the interests of the people of China and the world. Chairman Mao dedicated all his energies throughout his life till his last breath to the liberation of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world

over, and to the cause of communism. A great proletarian revolutionary like Chairman Mao, who weathered all kinds of revolutionary storms, overcame every difficulty and hardship, and always identified himself with the workers, peasants and other labouring people and stood in the van of the revolutionary movement to guide it forward, is rare indeed in the annals of the proletarian revolutionary movement. The magnificent contributions Chairman Mao made in revolutionary theory and practice are immortal. Chairman Mao has passed away. This is a loss beyond measure to our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country, to the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries and to the international communist movement.

The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country must respond to the call of the Party Central Committee actively, turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, **“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, 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!

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

Adopted by

The Central Committee of the Communist Party  
of China,  
The Standing Committee of the National People's  
Congress of the People's Republic of China,  
The State Council of the People's Republic of  
China, and  
The Military Commission of the Central Com-  
mittee of the Communist Party of China

October 8, 1976

In order to perpetuate the memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of our Party, our army and the people of all the nationalities of our country and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the op-

pressed nations and oppressed people, and to educate and inspire the workers, peasants, soldiers and other labouring people to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and carry the cause of proletarian revolution through to the end, it is hereby decided:

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

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

## **Decision of the Central Committee of The Communist Party of China on The Publication of the “Selected Works of Mao Tsetung” and the Preparations for the Publication Of the “Collected Works of Mao Tsetung”**

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

imperialism, against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core and against the reactionaries of all countries. Chairman Mao's works are immortal Marxist-Leninist documents. The publication of these works is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for the people of all nationalities of our country in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and carrying through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause, for the cause of liberation of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over. The publication will be a great event in the annals of the development of Marxism and we must exert ourselves seriously and earnestly and carry it out well. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China hereby decides:

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

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

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

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

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

The Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of China

October 8, 1976

## POEMS IN MEMORY OF CHAIRMAN MAO

*Kuo Mo-jo*

### Mourning Chairman Mao

Great our leader, beloved by millions upon millions,  
In changing heaven and earth he has no peer.  
He overthrew the three big mountains;  
Our five-starred red flag now flies on high.  
To oppose the superpowers, prevent revisionism and regression,  
He developed Marxism-Leninism and reared new men.  
Living strenuously, he gave his whole life to his work;  
China's heroic sons and daughters cannot check their tears.



*Yin Kuang-lan*

## Chairman Mao, You'll Live Always in My Heart

Rivers no longer ripple gladly, nor seas obey their tides,  
The mountains bow in silent tribute.  
The sorrowful news fills me with grief and anguish,  
A thousand knives pierce my heart.

Those who've known cold blasts feel the warmth of sunshine most,  
Only the famished really value rice.  
Chairman Mao, ah, you were my saving star.  
I'll never, never forget your great bounty.

From the red boat on South Lake\* which ushered in the dawn,  
Till the flames of revolution were set ablaze;

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Yin Kuang-lan, daughter of a poor peasant, is well-known as a folk singer.  
Anhui University asked her to teach there.

\*In Chiahhsing, Chekiang Province where the latter part of the First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party was held in secret.

From unhappy disaster-ridden old China,  
Till today when spring sunshine warms the land;

Over countless tortuous paths in stormy weather,  
Past countless perilous reefs and rock-strewn channels,  
It was you Chairman Mao, our saving star,  
Who piloted our course onward so victoriously.

I once struggled on the zero line of life,  
Now having regained my own I can stand straight.  
I, an illiterate with muddy feet,  
Now from the platform teach in a university. . . .

What kindness you showed, what devoted care you took  
Of a bitter shoot, helping it to mature,  
Chairman Mao, ah my benefactor,  
I owe everything to your concern and care.

I clasp a picture in my hand of you receiving me,  
My tears stream down as from a gushing spring.  
Chairman Mao, ah Chairman Mao,  
Your radiance will for ever light up my way.

We'll follow to the end the road you've mapped.  
Conscientiously we'll build from the blue-print you've left us.  
We'll carry out all your behests,  
And remain undaunted even though the sky falls.

As hot tears water fertile fields,  
Revolution and production will rise in a high tide.  
Following the Party we'll advance ever farther  
Along the victorious course you've charted for us.

Wang Shih-hsiang

## Sound the Attack on the Bugle

Wave after wave  
Flows round this quiet island;  
On a towering rock  
Stands our sentry post.

Then, amidst sombre music  
Comes the shock of news from Peking,  
Our great and most beloved leader Chairman Mao  
Has left us for ever.

A load of pain and grief  
Presses down like a heavy cloud.  
A churning agony of loss  
Becomes a swirling tide.

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Wang Shih-hsiang is a PLA cadre.

Our loyal red hearts  
We pour out into a wreath;  
Most beloved teacher Chairman Mao,  
Please accept your soldiers' heartfelt grief.

2

As the tides rose and fell,  
In that all enveloping sea,  
Our soldiers' hearts too  
Flowed in sorrowing waves.

Veterans, who fought their way north and south,  
Remember Chairman Mao's personal instructions;  
Young Red Guards, who joined the Cultural Revolution,  
Recall the happy day when they stood by Chinshui Bridge.\*

Ah, the red stars on our caps, the guns in our hands,  
These all came from Chairman Mao.  
Our army flag, our green uniforms,  
Shine with the Thought of Mao Tsetung.

The people's army owes all that it is today  
To Chairman Mao's wise leadership;  
His revolutionary line directs our course,  
For half a century victories have been won.

3

Grief will turn into boundless strength,  
Our hands will tightly grip our guns.

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\*Chinshui Bridge by Tien An Men Gate is where Chairman Mao reviewed Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution.

Soldiers who guard the sea coast mourn Chairman Mao  
Remaining day and night at their posts.

As across the sea, draped in the black gauze of night,  
Bursts a glow of rosy light;  
Into the sad hearts of the soldiers  
A red sun shines in all its glory.

Facing the morning sun, they solemnly pledge,  
Raised fists defying wind and thunder:  
We shall carry out Chairman Mao's behests,  
And for ever remember his instructions!

Our guns will obey the Party's command,  
Follow the Party's leadership in everything.  
Rally closely round the Party Central Committee,  
Sound the bugle for attack!

*Kuo Lung-kuei*

## Carry Forward the Revolution, Scale Fresh Heights

Our Ching kang Mountains towering to the sky  
Are plunged in the bitter grief that sweeps our land;  
My heart is breaking, pierced by a thousand arrows,  
My clothes are drenched with tears.

Ah, Chairman Mao, our great leader,  
Your heart was linked with those of all us peasants;  
We call your name a thousand, ten thousand times;  
We shall always hold you in our heart of hearts.

Eleven years ago, one unforgettable day  
When azaleas bloomed red all over the Ching kang Mountains,  
You climbed up, a spring in your step;  
Greener our woods then, and the sky more blue.

---

Kuo Lung-kuei is a Kiangsi peasant.

I clasped your hand,  
Tears of joy coursing down my cheeks,  
Hot blood racing through my veins,  
Your kind instructions imprinted in my heart.

You had a photograph taken together with us;  
How we basked in the warmth of the red sun beside us!  
The sight of that precious picture, our treasured heirloom,  
Fills all our hearts with sweetness.

Your glory irradiates the whole wide world,  
Your teachings will be handed down for all generations to come;  
You will always be with us,  
Always live in our hearts.

Gazing at your portrait we make a vow,  
The morning sun in our hearts filling us with fresh vigour:  
We shall always follow your line,  
Carry forward the revolution, scale fresh heights!

## For Ever Loyal to Chairman Mao

Swollen with grief the Sunghsi River flows on,  
And Tiger-head Hill bows its head.  
Tears stream down to dampen our tunics  
As we heartbroken Tachai peasants mourn.  
Chairman Mao, O Chairman Mao,  
How our hearts long for you.  
It was you who nurtured the Tachai spirit,  
You who set up Tachai as the red banner,  
You who cultivated Tachai's red flowers,  
You who opened the Tachai road.  
It is you we Tachai peasants so dearly love,  
Holding your teachings close to our hearts.  
When we Tachai peasants think of you,  
No rains or tempests can ever weaken our will.

---

This poem was written by a group of writers in the Tachai Brigade of Hsiyang County, Shansi Province. Tachai is the leading red banner on China's agricultural front; Tiger-head Hill and Sunghsi River are in its vicinity. The Taihang Mountains are also in Shansi Province.

Tachai peasants will for ever follow you,  
No clouds or fog can obscure or change our course.  
The mighty Yangtse we cross in one stride,  
The great Taihang Mountains we lift in our hands.  
We dare to fight all angry waves,  
We dare to face a force-twelve typhoon.  
Victoriously, we'll welcome all new struggles,  
Continuing the revolution, we'll raise the red banner.  
Chairman Mao, O Chairman Mao,  
Tachai peasants are for ever loyal to you.  
There's no end to our song of love,  
You'll live for ever in our hearts.

*Wei Ming-po and  
Chou Lung-chieh*

## All China's Nationalities Are as One

Nine hundred streams wind their way through our Chuang mountains,  
Endless the flow of water, endless our songs;  
But not even a thousand songs, ten thousand songs  
Can do justice to the wisdom of Chairman Mao.

Nine thousand lakes are scattered through our Chuang mountains,  
All sparkling bright as stars;  
But even if we count all the stars in the sky  
We cannot count all the achievements of Chairman Mao.

Ninety thousand golden bamboos grow on our Chuang mountains;  
If each section of bamboo became a well

---

Wei Ming-po and Chou Lung-chieh are Chuangs. The Chuang nationality live mainly in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.

They might hold all the waters of our lakes and streams  
But not all our gratitude to Chairman Mao.

Nine million cedars are all alike in hardness,  
And all China's nationalities are as one;  
As one we shall carry out Chairman Mao's behests  
And make revolution till the end of time!

**THE GREAT LEADER  
CHAIRMAN MAO  
WILL LIVE FOR EVER  
IN OUR HEARTS**



Chairman Mao with Comrade Chou En-lai.



Chairman Mao with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

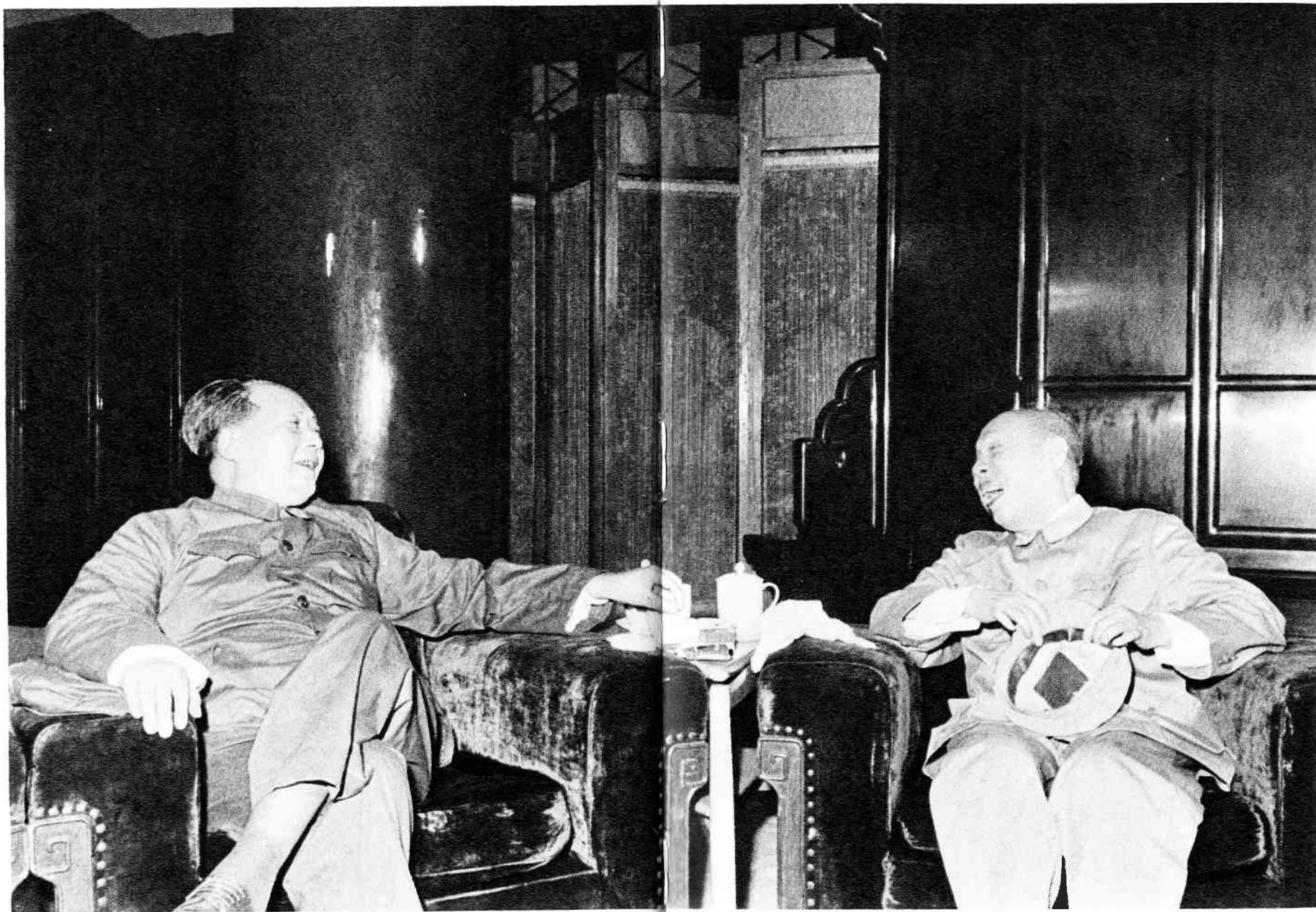




Chairman Mao with Comrade Chu Teh.



Chairman Mao with Comrade Kang Sheng.



Chairman Mao with Comrade Tung Pi-wu.



Chairman Mao with Comrade Yeh Chien-ying.



Comrade Mao Tsetung in his youth.



Comrade Mao Tsetung in Changsha, 1919.



Comrade Mao Tsetung in Shanghai, 1924.



Comrade Mao Tsetung in Kwangchow, 1925.



Comrade Mao Tsetung in Wuhan, 1927.



Comrade Mao Tsetung in Juichin, Kiangsi Province, 1931.

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

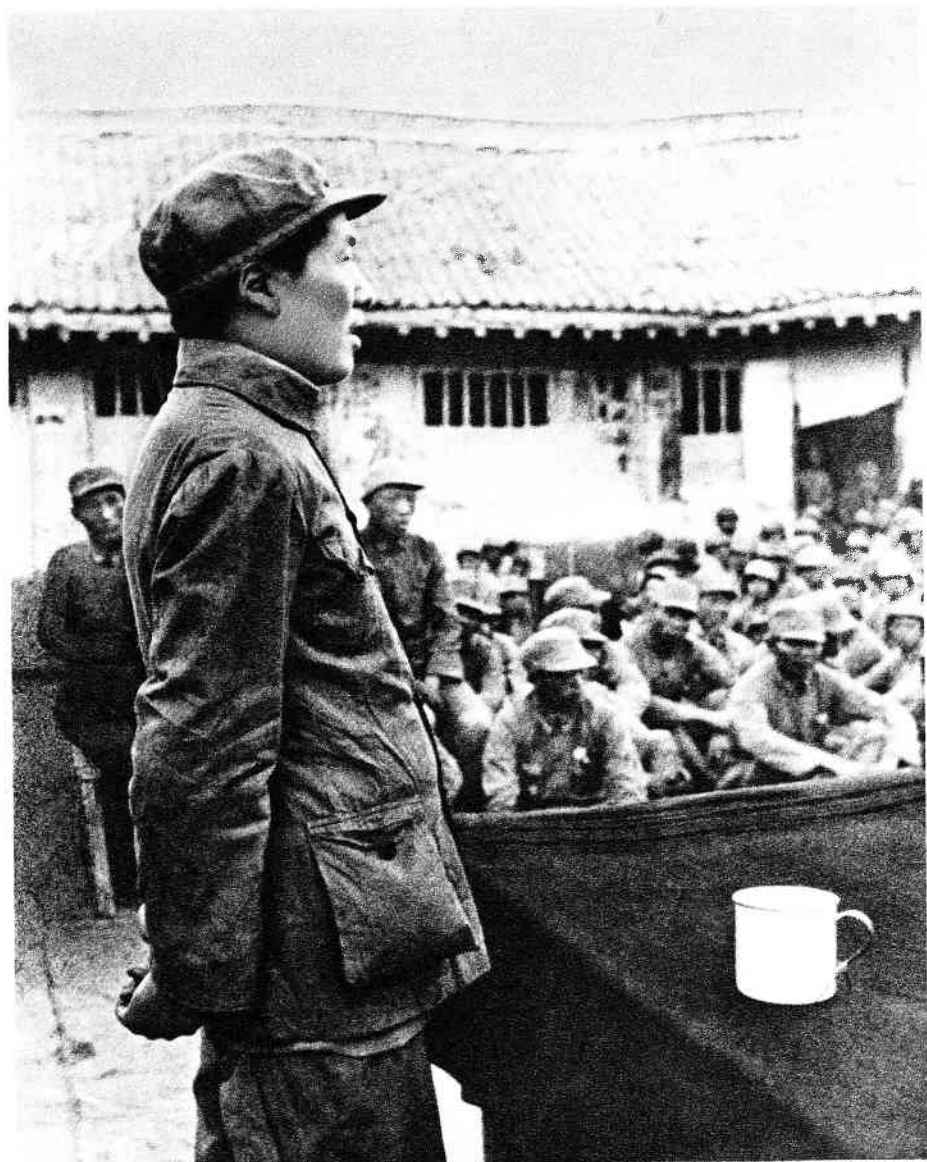


Chairman Mao in northern Shensi, 1936.





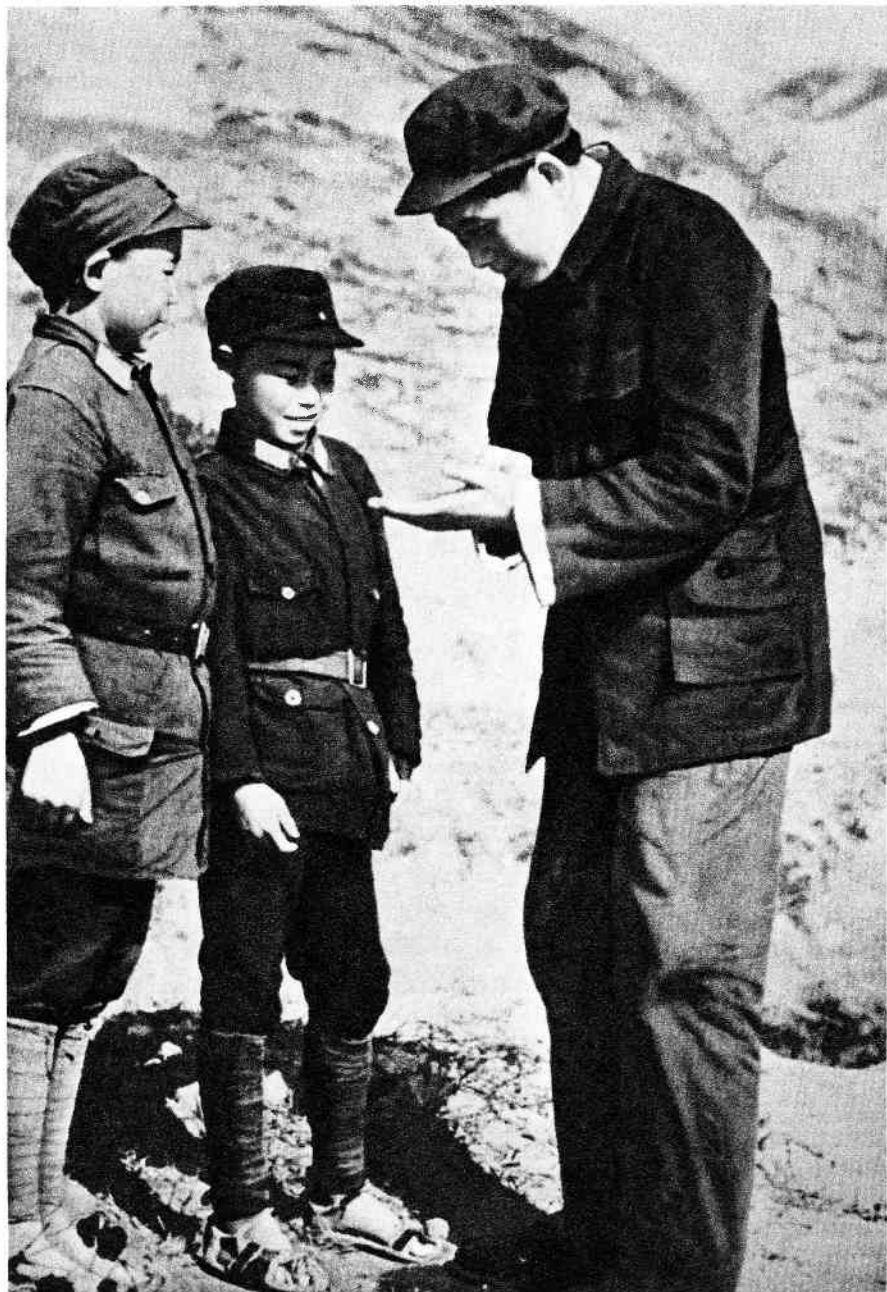
Chairman Mao writing his brilliant work *On Protracted War* in a cave-dwelling in Yanan, 1938.



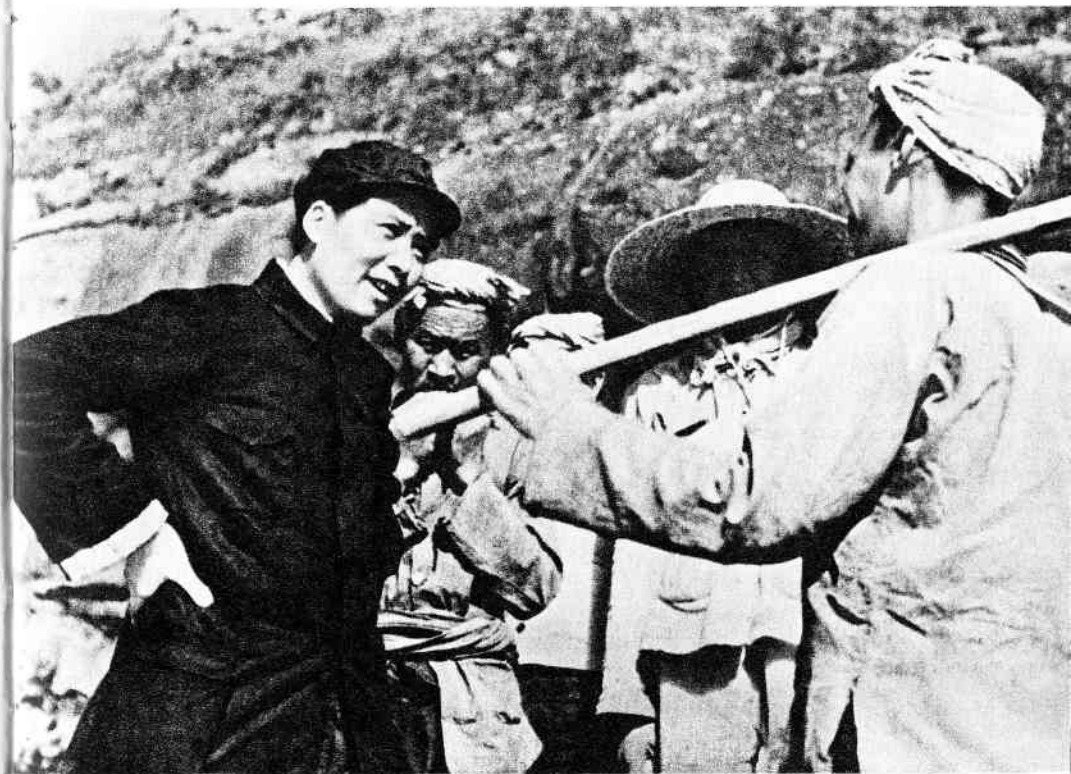
Chairman Mao delivering the report *On Protracted War* at the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yanan, May 1938.

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





Chairman Mao talking with little fighters of the Eighth Route Army in Yanan, 1939.



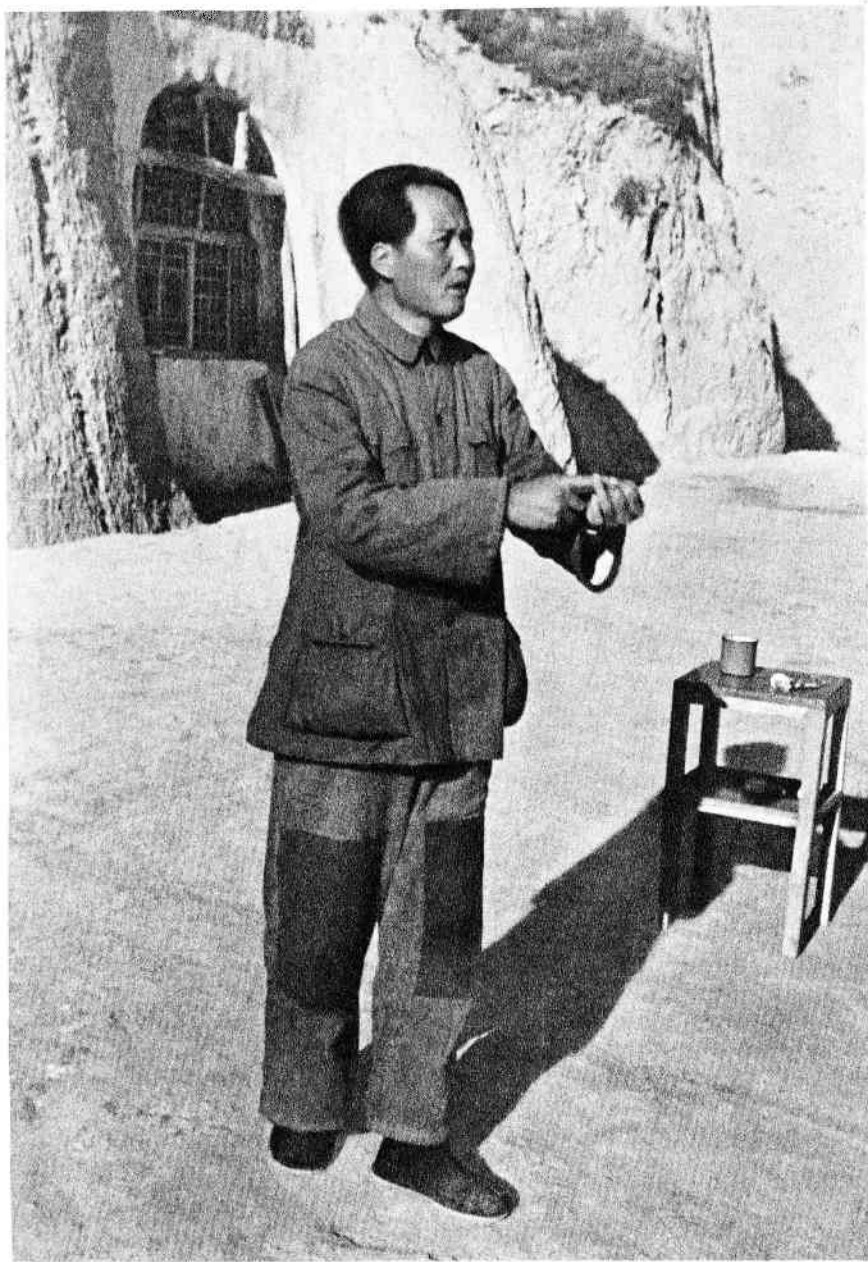
Chairman Mao chatting with peasants of Yangchialing, Yanan, 1939.



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



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



Chairman Mao making a report to cadres in Yanan, 1942.



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



Chairman Mao in Yanan, 1944.



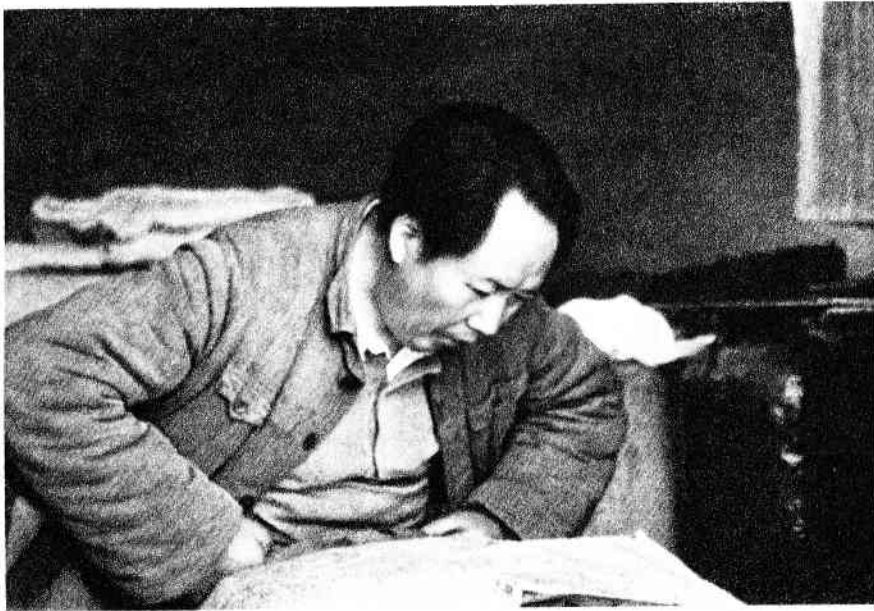
Chairman Mao delivering the political report at the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China, 1945.



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

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





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



Chairman Mao during the fighting in northern Shensi, 1947.



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





Chairman Mao reviewing tank units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in



Hsiyuan on the Peking outskirts, 1949.



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

Chairman Mao solemnly proclaiming the founding of the People's Republic of China from Tien An Men Gate on October 1, 1949. ▶

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

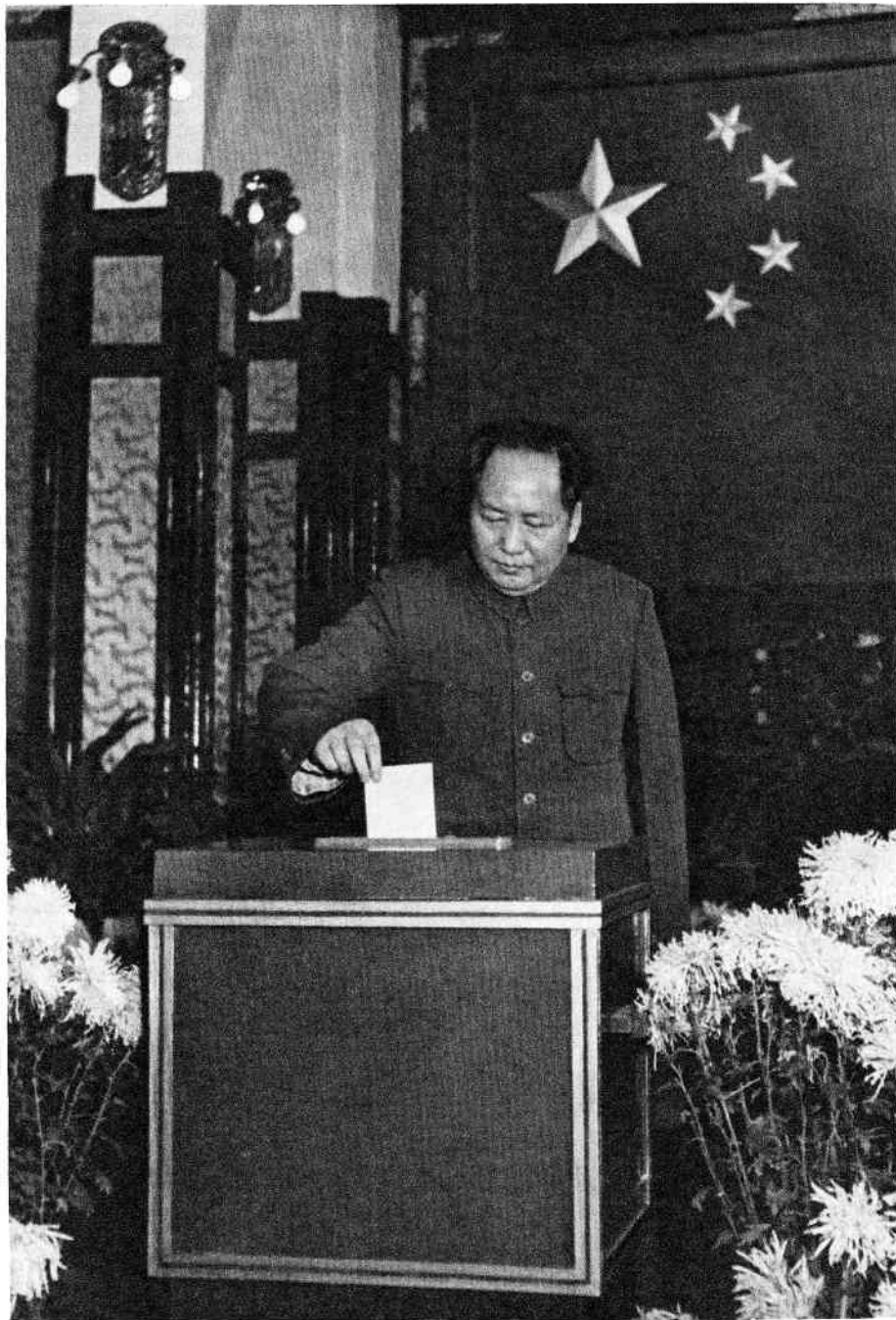




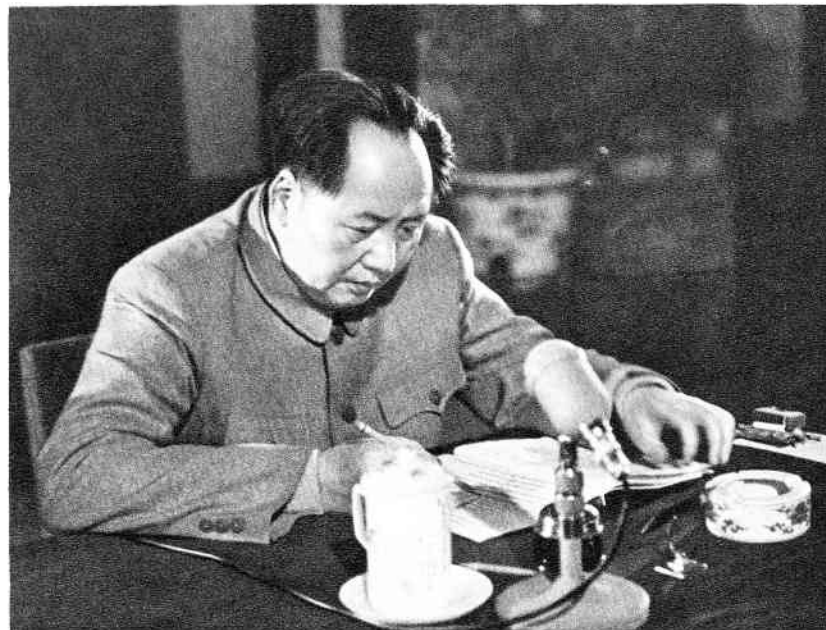
Chairman Mao presiding over the Second Session of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in 1950, which discussed and adopted the national emblem of the People's Republic of China.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

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





Chairman Mao while inspecting a factory in Anhwei Province, 1953.



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





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



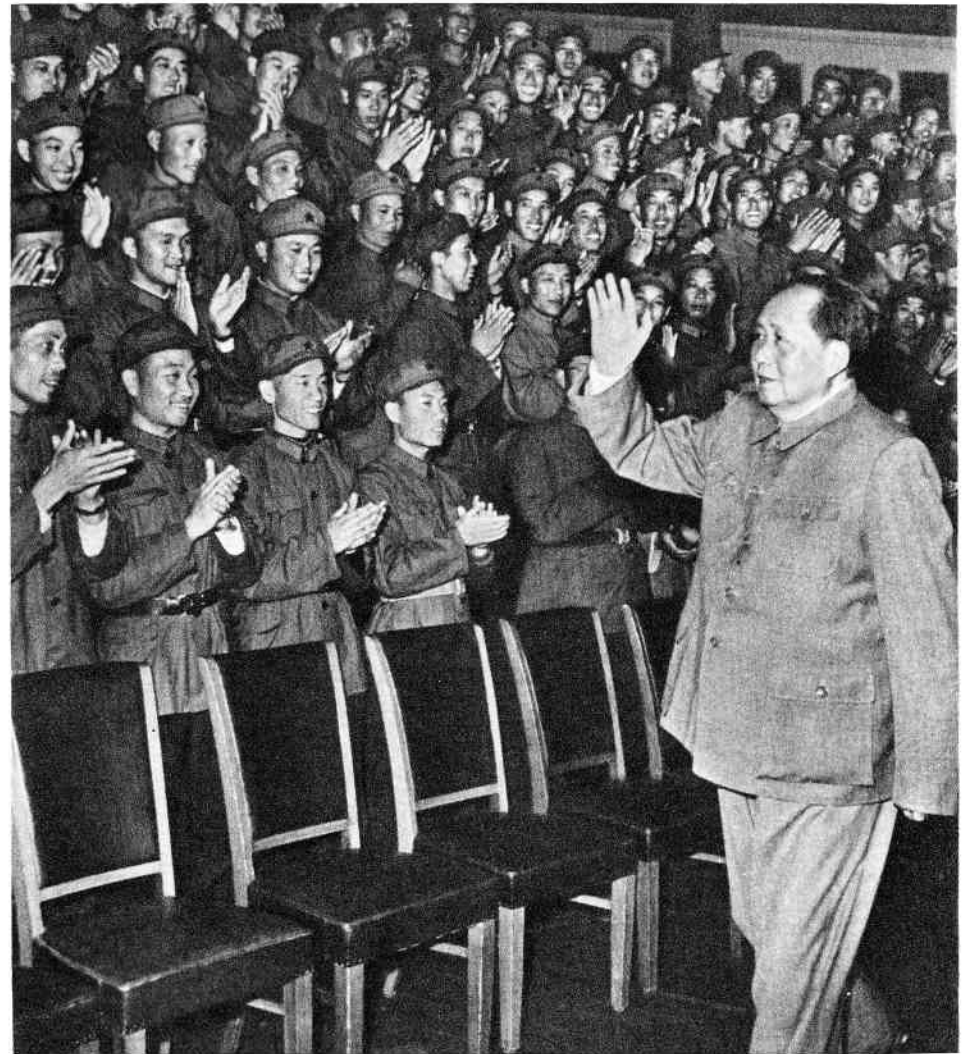
Chairman Mao chatting with commune members of poor-peasant origin in Shaoshan, his birthplace, 1959.



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



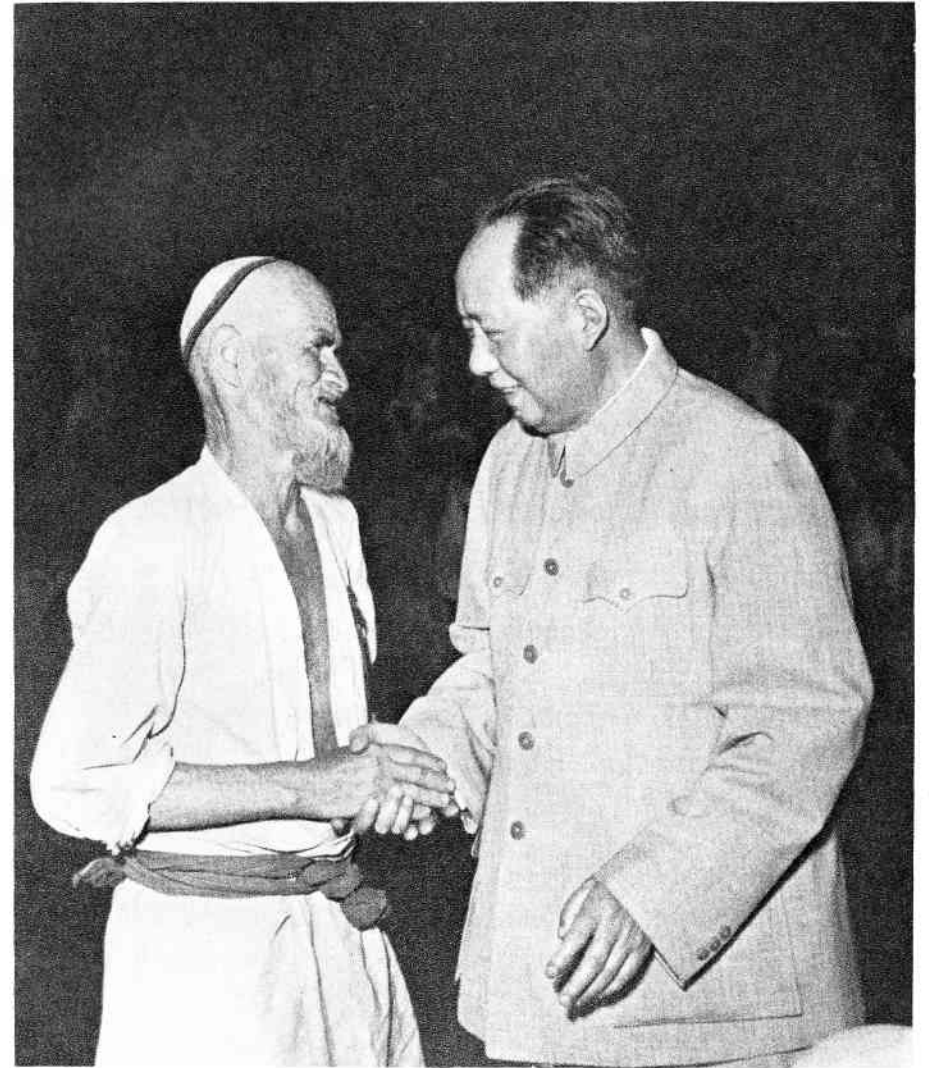
Chairman Mao talking with cooks of a PLA unit, 1958.



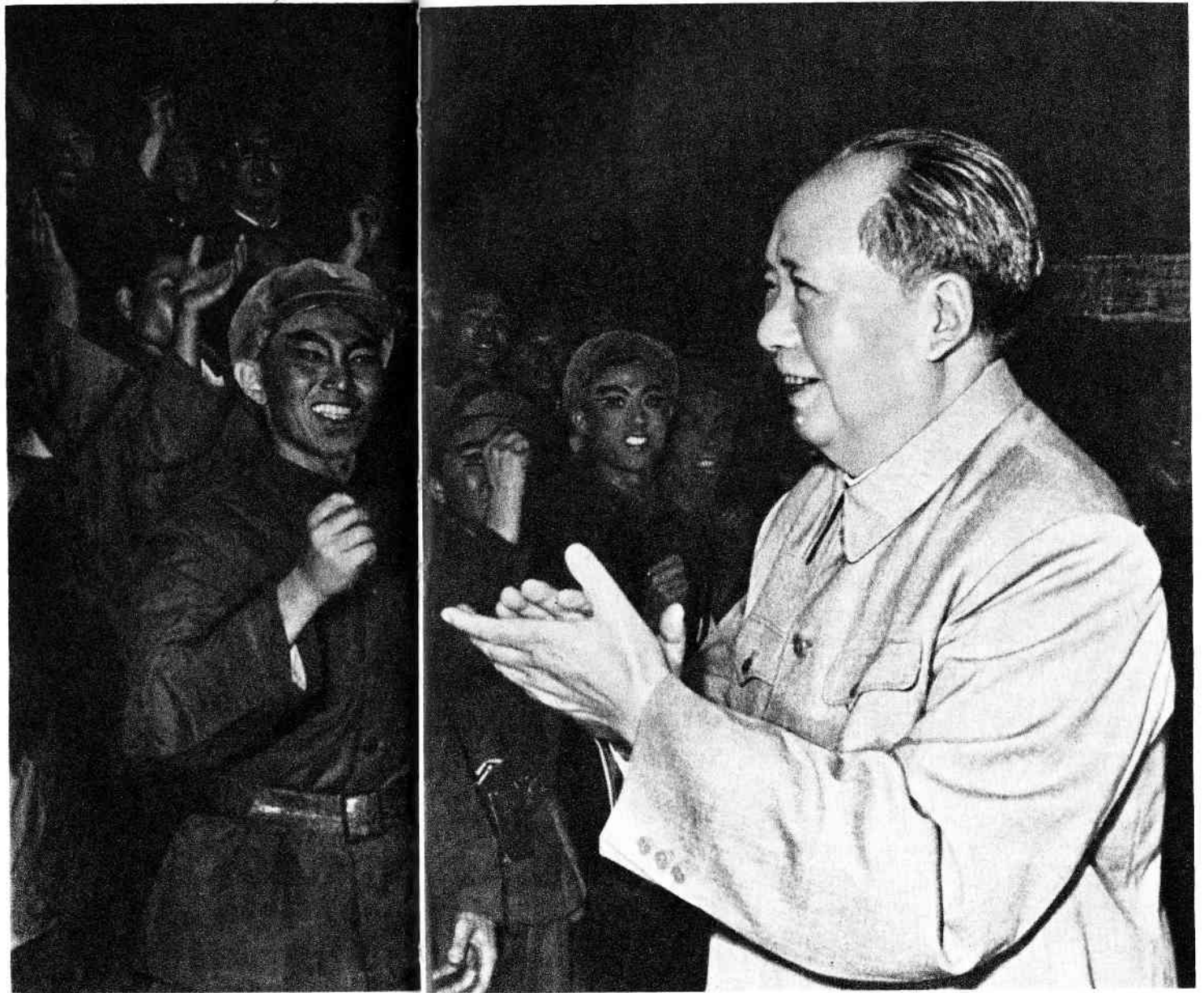
Chairman Mao receiving commanders and fighters of an air force unit of the PLA, 1964.



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



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



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



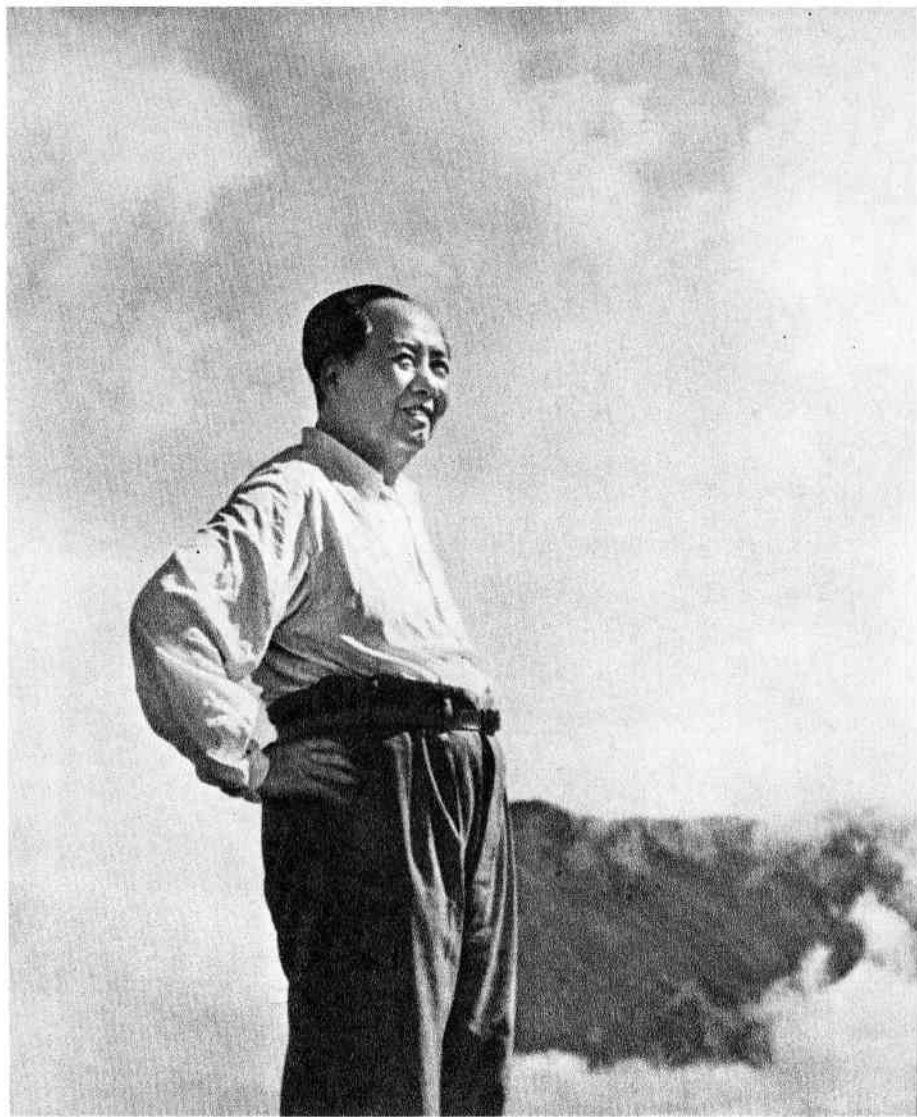
Chairman Mao with friends from Asia, Africa and Latin America, 1959.



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



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



Chairman Mao on Lushan Mountain, 1961.



Chairman Mao at Ching Kangshan, 1965.





Chairman Mao at the rally held by people of all walks of life in Peking in 1965 for national salvation.

in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and



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



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



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

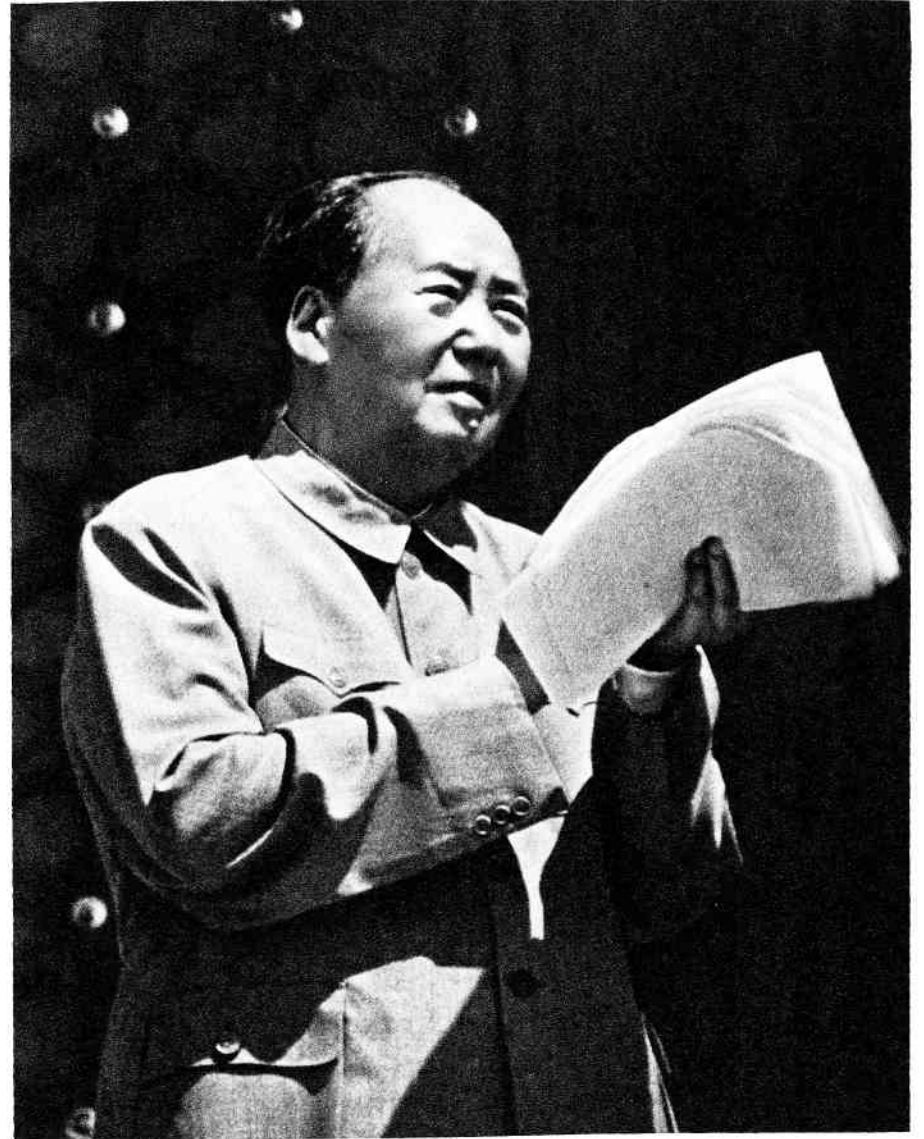


Chairman Mao speaking at the Twelfth Plenary Session (Enlarged) of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 1968.



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

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

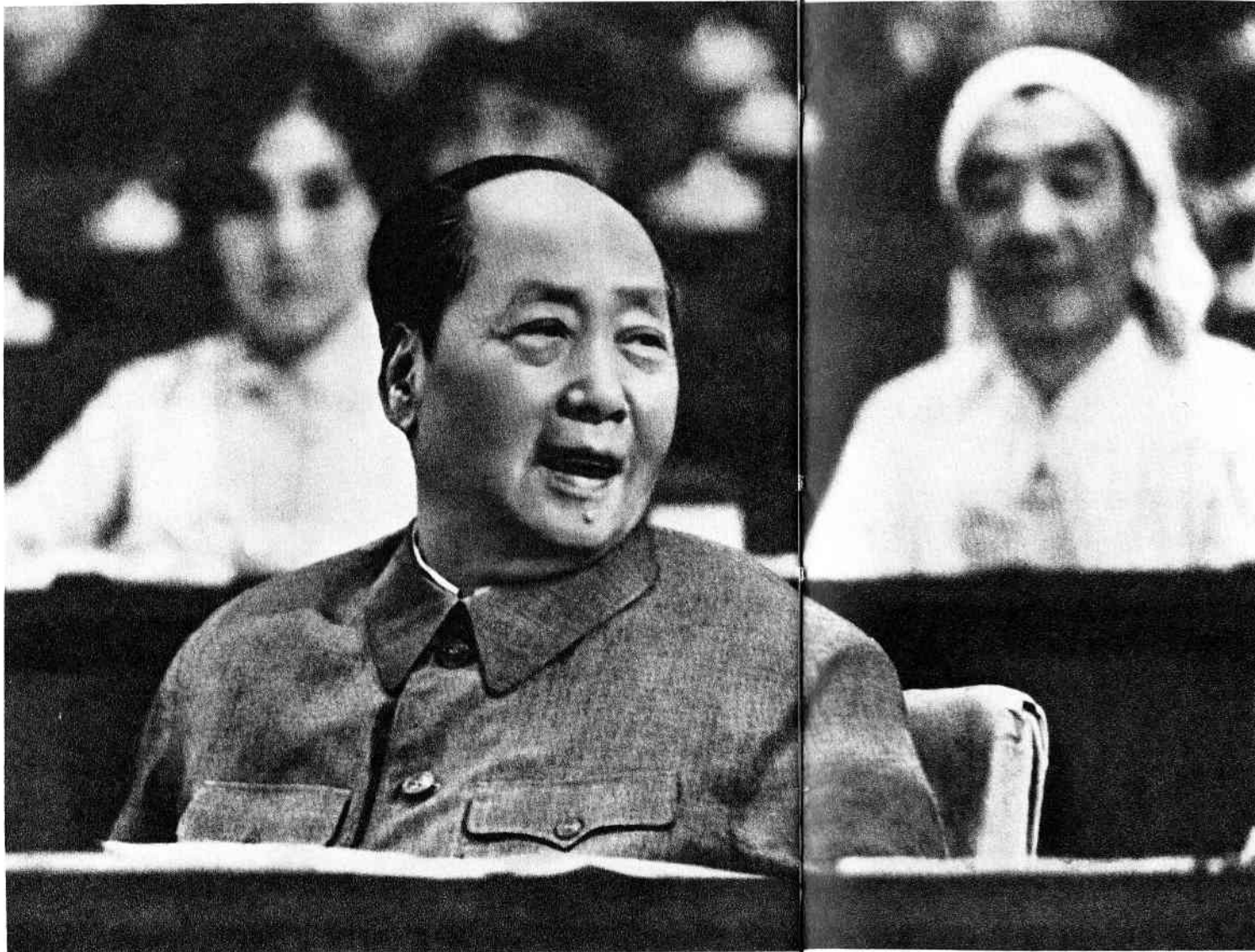




Chairman Mao at the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 1970.

Chairman Mao in Peking, 1972.





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



Chairman Mao dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism.

Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. Chairman Mao will live for ever in our hearts.



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