

China

China Celebrates
Great Victory

Reconstructs

VOL. XXVI NO. 1

JANUARY 1977



Warmly celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee!

Warmly celebrate the great victory in smashing the scheme of the "gang of four" anti-Party clique to usurp Party and state power!



The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

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Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the grand rally.

To hail Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as leader of the
Chinese Communist Party; to denounce the
crimes of the 'gang of four' anti-Party clique

One Million Peking Armymen and Civilians Hold Mass Rally Celebrating Great Victory

ON OCTOBER 24, 1976 a million jubilant armymen and civilians filled Peking's Tien An Men Square to overflowing to celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, at the same time celebrating the smashing of a plot by the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to seize Party and state power.

The stately gate in the bright sun was decked with huge red lanterns

and flags. In the middle of the wall was the large portrait of the Chinese people's beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. Large portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin stood in the square. In front of the Monument to the People's Heroes were two huge signs reading, "Warmly celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission!" and "Warmly celebrate the great victory in smashing the scheme of the 'gang of

four' to usurp Party and state power!"

Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the CPC Central Committee, Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, attended the rally. When he and other Party and state leaders appeared on the rostrum, an army band played "Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman" and cheers, roars of slogans and the sound of drums and cymbals, filled the square — an enthusiastic expression of the people's wholehearted support for and unreserved trust in their own leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

and the Party Central Committee, their confidence in the country's great socialist cause and bright communist future. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, in green army uniform, waved to the packed crowd.

Among the Party and state leaders were Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu Shih-yu, Wei Kuo-ching, Li Teh-sheng, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Saifudin, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Tsai Chang, Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien. 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, were also present.

The great leader Chairman Mao personally chose Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission. The

Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng smashed the conspiracy of the "gang of four" to seize Party and state power. The move liquidated a great danger in the Party, eliminated an evil to the country and removed a pressing cause of the people's wrath. The people of Peking and the entire country were highly gratified and elated.

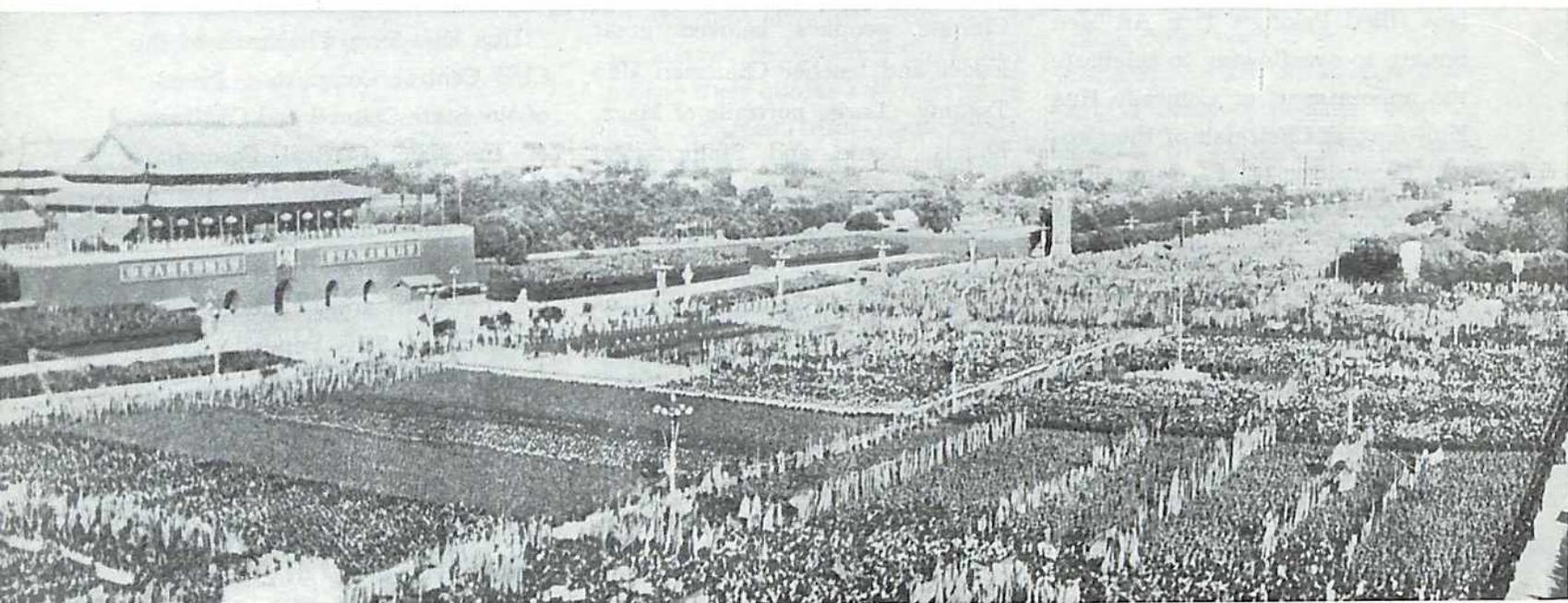
FROM the early hours of the day of the rally the people of the capital district surged into the streets from factories, mines, communes, army quarters, offices, stores, schools and neighborhood communities. Streams of buses and trucks packed with people moved toward Changan Boulevard and Tien An Men Square. The demonstrators carried portraits of the great leader Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, waved flags, streamers and placards, beat drums and cymbals and set off firecrackers.

The square and five kilometers of Changan Boulevard were a forest of red flags. There were units of the People's Liberation Army and the capital's worker militia, workers in steel, coal, tex-

tiles and other industries, commune members from outside the city, office workers from central organizations and the Peking municipality, teachers and students of universities and institutes, Red Guards and Little Red Guards of middle and primary schools, and many others.

Slogans expressing the hopes and demands of China's millions rose over the city: "Unite closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng!" "Obey the commands of the Party Central Committee in all our actions!" "Down with the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan!" "Consolidate and develop the gains of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution!" "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!" "Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!"

At 3 p.m. the rally was opened by Ni Chih-fu, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Secretary of the Peking Municipal Party Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary





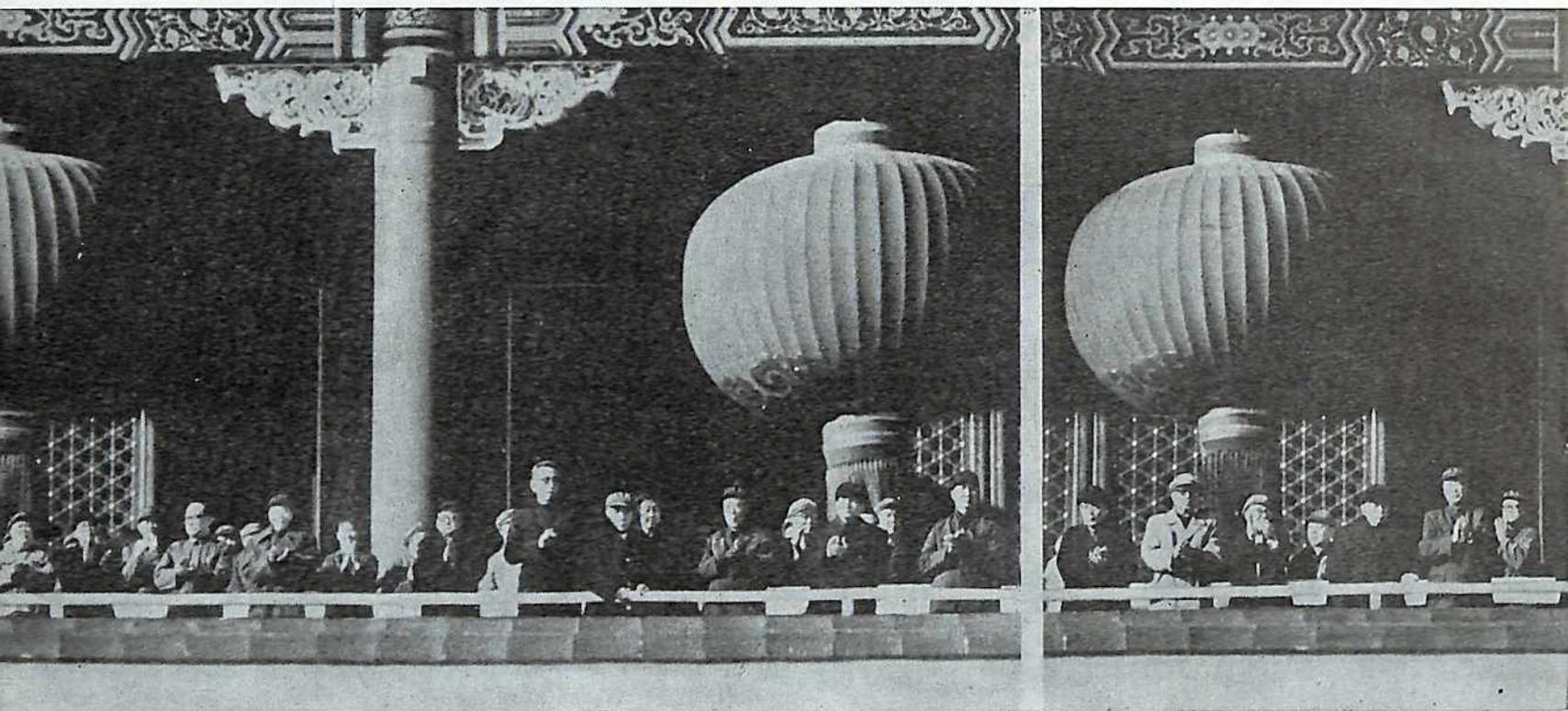
Chairman Hua Kuo-feng waves to crowds from the Tien An Men rostrum at the grand mass rally.

At the rally.

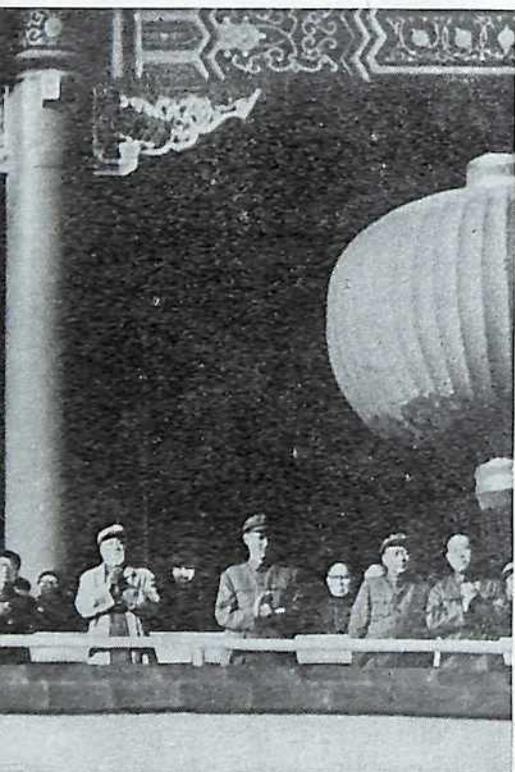




Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Party and state leaders at the rally. Left to right: Saifudin, Su Chen-hua, Chen Yung-kuei, Wei Kuo-ching, Wu Teh, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Hsien-nien, Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Chen Hsi-lien, Wang Tung-hsing, Hsu Shih-yu, Li Teh-sheng, Wu Kuei-hsien and Ni Chih-fu.



Other Party and state leaders



Committee. The band played the national anthem and "The East Is Red".

Wu Teh, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, First Secretary of the Peking Municipal Party Committee and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, made the major address (*see p. 12*), drawing constant applause.

Four speakers followed: Chen Fu-han, chief engine driver of the *Mao Tsetung* locomotive, on behalf of the capital's workers; Chia Huai-chen, deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Hsuchiawu production brigade in Pingku county, for the poor and lower-middle peasants; Hsu Heng-lu, an army hero, for the PLA officers and men; and Chang Hung, a Red Guard from the Tsinghua University Middle School, for the Red Guards. The four expressed their enthusiastic, wholehearted and resolute support for Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment and the action by the Party Central Committee headed by him in smashing the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique.

The speeches said that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, who was chosen by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao himself as his successor, enjoys the trust, affection and support of the Party, army and people. They expressed the firm belief that, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Party, army and people of all nationalities in the country will forge through all storms, surmount all difficulties and obstacles, and continue to advance triumphantly along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao. They exposed the schemes of the "gang of four" to seize Party and state power and angrily denounced its crimes against the Party.

SPEAKING for the workers, Chen Fu-han said, "The 'gang of four' are counter-revolutionary conspirators and double-dealers. They practiced revisionism and said it was Marxism. They placed themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, pursued a different course in all things, and greatly publicized themselves. In effect they were no better than capitalists — out-and-out elements of the bourgeois class sucking the blood of the workers. Our great leader Chairman Mao criticized them many times and tried to educate them, but they refused to mend their ways. When Chairman Mao became seriously ill and passed away, they thought their time had come to seize power. They forged what they called Chairman Mao's deathbed instruction in an attempt to overthrow the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, seize top Party and state leadership, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism."

Chen continued, "We workers of the capital have the revolutionary tradition to resolutely combat revisionism, the heroic mettle to fight the bourgeoisie inside the Party to the finish, the firm conviction necessary to come out victorious in every battle. We pledge to unite closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, obey its commands in all our actions, struggle resolutely against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique, and work to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. With still greater revolutionary drive, we will do as Chairman Mao has asked us, **'Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war'**, do still better

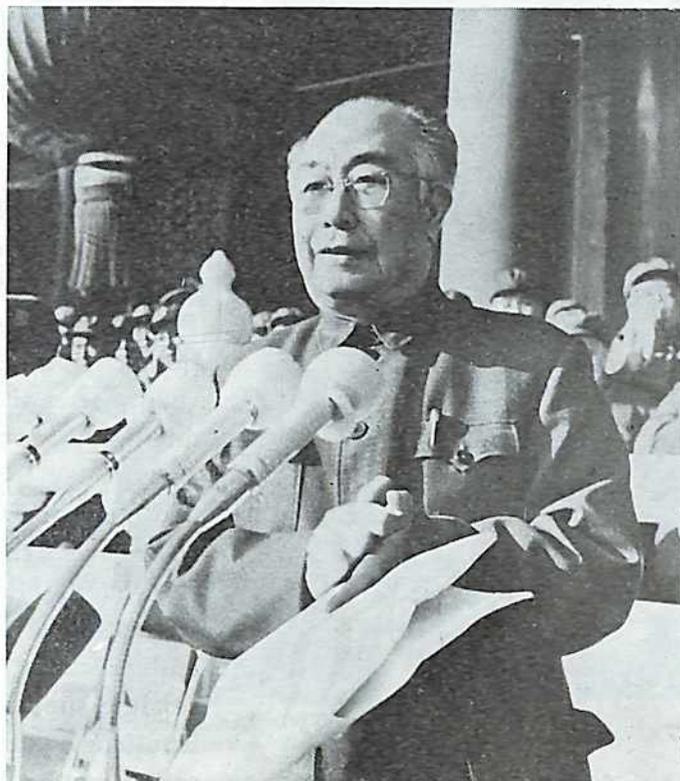
(Continued on p. 14)

Comrade Wu Teh's Speech at Celebration Rally in Peking

Comrades and Friends,

Representatives of the Party, government and army organizations and of the workers, peasants, soldiers and people of other walks of life in the capital are holding a grand rally here today in warm celebration of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's assuming the posts of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, and in warm celebration of the great victory won by our Party in shattering the scheme of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power. In the past few days, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have been rejoicing from the bottom of their hearts, and the whole country has been a scene of jubilation. People in their hundreds of millions have taken to the streets and warmly celebrated this great victory of decisive significance won by the proletariat in repulsing the attacks of the bourgeoisie.

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



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

Mao. The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has won the wholehearted affection and warm support of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The course of events in the struggle shows what a wise decision Chairman Mao made. The cause of Chairman Mao has a worthy successor and our Party once again has a leader of its own in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

We warmly hail the great victory of our Party in defeating the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. This anti-Party clique refused to heed what Chairman Mao said, wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and practiced revisionism in the guise of Marxism. They formed a "gang of four" and carried out sectarian activities to split the Party. They plotted and conspired tirelessly to overthrow a large number of leading comrades in the Party, government and army at the central and local levels and usurp Party and state leadership. During the period when Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they launched even more frantic attacks on the Party in a hasty attempt to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state. They worshipped things foreign, fawned on foreigners and maintained illicit foreign relations, engaging in flagrant activities of capitulationism and national betrayal. The essence of their line is outright betrayal of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought — internally, changing the proletarian nature of our Party, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and restoring capitalism and, externally, renouncing the principles of proletarian internationalism and capitulating to imperialism. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road."** The actions of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique prove that they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, unrepentant capitalist roaders still traveling on the capitalist road and a gang of bourgeois conspirators and careerists. Our Party's struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique is a life-and-death struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, by socialism against capitalism, and by Marxism against revisionism. The anti-Party clique was only daydreaming when it attempted to split our Party. Having lost all popular sympathy, they were extremely isolated and feeble. The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, carrying out Chairman Mao's behest, promptly and resolutely exposed the scheme of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique to usurp Party and state power. This shows that our Party is worthy of its reputation as a Party founded, temper-

ed and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself, as a politically mature Marxist-Leninist Party, and as a great, glorious and correct Party. The victory of the struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique is a tremendous victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and for Mao Tsetung Thought. The victory of this struggle is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for us in upholding the basic line and policies formulated for the Party by Chairman Mao for the entire historical period of socialism, and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end, in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism, and in upholding the principles of proletarian internationalism, firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, and uniting with the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries, particularly the people of the third world countries, for common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and, in particular, against the hegemonism of the two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States.

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

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

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

(Continued from p. 11)

in learning from Taching, strive to fulfill or overfulfill the state plan, do a better job in all our work and win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction."

FOR the peasants Chia Huai-chen said, "The anti-Party 'gang of four' have committed great

crimes. We poor and lower-middle peasants hate them bitterly. They don't know how to work with tools, they don't know how to grow crops, they wouldn't know how to fight in battle. They are experts at conspiring, plotting, political trickery, stabbing people in the back, concocting false articles in the press, bluffing and cheating, standing facts on their heads, fabricating rumors, fanning up

evil winds, stirring up trouble, doing as they please and lording it over others. They are our sworn enemies. We who were slaves suffering every kind of oppression and exploitation in the past know best how good socialism is. We emancipated peasants who have tasted the misery of the old society know best the sweetness of the new. We will never allow the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang to bring back the

Peking workers



old society and make us suffer a second time.

“The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is of one heart with the poor and lower-middle peasants,” Chia continued. “We resolve to unite closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, keep to the Party’s basic line, take class struggle as the key link, do still better in

learning from Tachai and building up Tachai-type counties throughout the country, further develop the excellent situation in the countryside, work to consolidate socialism in the rural areas and make greater contributions to the country.”

ARMY hero Hsu Heng-lu said, “Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao were a handful of insidious and vicious bourgeois conspirators and careerists — persons like Khrushchov. They plotted and schemed against our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, attacked our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, opposed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades on the Party Central Committee, and worked feverishly to seize Party and state power. They did all they could to block Chairman Mao’s proletarian line on building the army, vilified the Chinese People’s Liberation Army founded and developed by Chairman Mao himself, negated our army’s revolutionary tradition, sabotaged the correct building of the army and militia, disrupted unity within the army and unity between the army and the people, all in an attempt to make a mess of the army and destroy our defense.”

Hsu continued, “We pledge to the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng that we will unite closely around the Party Central Committee and obey its commands in all actions. With our lifeblood we will defend Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, Chairman Mao’s proletarian revolutionary line, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. We will adhere to Chairman Mao’s line on building the army and, under the centralized leadership of the Party,

strengthen the building of the army and militia, strengthen political and military training, strengthen unity between officers and men, between the army and the people, and between the army and the government, strictly abide by the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention, heighten our vigilance and defend our motherland. We will liberate Taiwan.”

ON behalf of the Red Guards Chang Hung said, “We are Chairman Mao’s Red Guards. A decade ago, when the Red Guard movement was rising in the storm of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao himself wrote a letter of warm support to the Red Guards, praising them for their spirit of revolutionary rebellion. Over the decade Chairman Mao’s teaching has been a beacon lighting the path of the Red Guards’ advance and inspiring us in our struggle against revisionism, the bourgeoisie and the Party capitalist roaders. We are determined to continue holding high the banner of ‘It is right to rebel against reactionaries’, to open fire on the anti-Party ‘gang of four’ and wipe out these pests.”

Chang Hung pledged: “We will carry out Chairman Mao’s behests, strive to act in accordance with the five requirements for worthy successors put forward by him and carry on the revolution. We will go to the countryside and integrate ourselves with the workers and peasants as urged by Chairman Mao, and we will help smash the dreams of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries of restoring capitalism in China.”

The speeches, warmly applauded, were followed by shouting of slogans.

The rally ended at 4:20 p.m. with the playing of “The Interna-





Peasants from outside Peking (above) and PLA commanders and soldiers (below).



tional". As Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Party and state leaders walked to the ends of the rostrum and waved to the crowd, the square again burst into the thunder of drums and cymbals. The million people waved streamers and cheered in an atmosphere of unity and triumph.

The rally was also attended by members and alternate members of the Party Central Committee, members of the standing committees of the National People's Congress and the National Committee of the Chinese People's

Political Consultative Conference, leading members of various departments of the Party Central Committee and state organs, leading members of the general departments, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, various services and arms, military academies, the Peking units and the Peking Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, leading members of the Peking Municipal Party Committee, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and people's organizations, patriotic personages, Taiwan

compatriots and foreign comrades and friends.

**The spring wind blows amid
profuse willow wands,**

**Six hundred million in this
land all equal Yao and Shun.**

In these jubilant days of national celebration, the Chinese people, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, resolved to advance militantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and strive to win still greater victories.

Different nationalities





Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Party and state leaders.



Tien An Men Square



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying on the Tien An Men rostrum.



Great Historic Victory

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

(October 25, 1976)

RED FLAGS are flying over the mountains and rivers everywhere in the motherland, and the faces of our 800 million people glow with joy. Hundreds of millions of people in all parts of our country have held mammoth demonstrations in the past few days. One million army men and civilians yesterday met in a grand rally in Peking, the capital. They warmly celebrated Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's assuming the posts of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, hailed the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power, and denounced with great indignation the vile crimes of the "gang of four". The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are determined to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carry out Chairman Mao's behests, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

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

The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng crushed the plot of the "gang of four"

for a counter-revolutionary restoration and got rid of a big evil in our Party. Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao had long formed a cabal engaged in factional activities to split the Party. The great leader Chairman Mao was aware of this long ago and severely criticized and educated them again and again. And he made some arrangements for solving this problem. Chairman Mao criticized them on July 17, 1974, saying, "**You'd better take care; don't form a small faction of four people.**" Chairman Mao criticized them again on December 24 of the same year. He said, "**Don't form a faction. Those who do will fall.**" In November and December of the same year, as the leading central organs were preparing to convene the Fourth National People's Congress, Chairman Mao said: "**Chiang Ching has wild ambitions. She wants Wang Hung-wen to be chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and herself to become chairman of the Party Central Committee.**" On May 3, 1975, at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee Chairman Mao, reiterating the basic principles of the "three dos and three don'ts", warned them, "**Practice Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire. Don't function as a gang of four, don't do it any more, why do you keep doing it?**" That very day Chairman Mao, on this question, gave the instruction that "**if this is not settled in the first half of this year, it should be settled in the second half; if not this year, then next year; if not next, then the year after**". Toward Chairman Mao's criticism and education, the "gang of four" took the attitude of counter-revolutionary double-dealers who comply in public but oppose in private. Not only did they not show the slightest sign of repentance but on the contrary they went from bad to worse, further and further down the wrong path. During the period when Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, their attacks on the Party became more frantic and their attempts to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state became more hurried. We faced a grave danger of the Party turning revisionist and the state changing color. At this critical moment in the Chinese revolution, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, representing the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole army and the whole people and with the boldness and vision of the proletariat, adopted resolute measures against the anti-Party "gang of four", smashed their plot to usurp Party and state power, and saved the revolution and the Party.

Thus the proletariat won a decisive victory in repulsing the attack of the bourgeoisie.

The "gang of four", a bane to the country and the people, committed heinous crimes. They completely betrayed the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" earnestly taught by Chairman Mao, wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, tampered with Chairman Mao's directives, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a whole series of domestic and international questions, and practiced revisionism under the signboard of Marxism. They carried out criminal activities to split the Party, working as a unit, going their own way, establishing their own system inside the Party, doing as they wished, lording it over others, and placing themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. They were busy making intrigues and conspiracies and put their nose into everything everywhere to stir up trouble, interfere with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and strategic plans and undermine the socialist revolution and socialist construction. They confounded right and wrong, made rumors, worked in a big way to create counter-revolutionary opinion, fabricated accusations against others, labeled people at will, and attempted to overthrow a large number of leading Party, government and army comrades in the central organs and various localities and seize Party and state leadership. They worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreigners, maintained illicit foreign relationship, betrayed important Party and state secrets, and unscrupulously practiced capitulationism and national betrayal. Resorting to various maneuvers, they pursued a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, an ultra-Right line. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road."** Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, unrepentant capitalist roaders still traveling on the capitalist road and a gang of bourgeois conspirators and careerists.

Our struggle against the "gang of four" is a life-and-death struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. By forming a narrow self-seeking clique to usurp Party and state power, the "gang of four" sought to change completely the proletarian nature of our Party, change its basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and restore capitalism in China. If their scheme had succeeded, it would have meant serious disaster for the Chinese people. The crushing of this anti-Party clique has removed from the Party a bunch of hidden traitors, rid the country of pests and redressed the grievances of the people, much to the satisfaction of the Party, the army and the people. This is a great example of the application of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is of tremendous immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for our adhering to the Party's basic line, combating and preventing revisionism, con-

solidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing the restoration of capitalism, building socialism, upholding the principle of proletarian internationalism and carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. It is an immense victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and for Mao Tsetung Thought.

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

Summing up our Party's experience in the ten struggles on the question of Party line, Chairman Mao pointed out that **"the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything"** and put forward the three basic principles **"Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"**. These principles are our criteria for distinguishing correct from erroneous lines and our powerful weapon for discovering the bourgeoisie inside the Party. The whole history of our Party shows that only by adhering to the three basic principles can our Party march in step, win wholehearted support from the masses of the people and organize a mighty revolutionary contingent, and only by so doing can our revolutionary cause thrive. To go against the three basic principles is to betray the cause of proletarian revolution and the vital interests of the Party and the people; anyone who does this inevitably loses the confidence of the people and brings ruin and shame upon himself. On ten occasions in the past, the chieftains of opportunist lines tried to split our Party but they all failed. The present Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party "gang of four", too, has come to an ignominious end because it practiced revisionism and splittism, engaged in conspiracies to usurp Party and state power, and thus completely forfeited the confidence of the people and became extremely isolated. History has time and again shown the fact that it is far from easy to destroy our Party. Our Party is worthy of its reputation as a Party founded, tempered and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself, as a politically mature Marxist-Leninist Party and as a great, glorious and correct Party.

While acclaiming our Party's great historic victory, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, are determined to hold high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must thor-

(Continued on p. 23)

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng — A Worthy Leader for Our Party

Editorial Department of *Liberation Army Daily*

(October 29, 1976)

CLAD in green army uniform, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng stood on the rostrum of Tien An Men Gate. Armymen and civilians in their hundreds of millions across the country cheered heartily and sang at the top of their voices because the Communist Party of China again has a leader and the Chinese People's Liberation Army again has a supreme commander.

During the period when the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan stepped up their moves to usurp Party and state power. We were confronted with the real danger that our Party would be made revisionist and our country's political color would be changed. At this grave historical juncture, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, with the boldness of vision of proletarian revolutionaries, at one blow shattered the criminal plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power, thus saving the revolution and the Party and winning a victory of decisive significance for the proletariat in its counterattack against the bourgeoisie.

By leading our Party from danger to safety through tempestuous storms Comrade Hua Kuo-feng averted a major retrogression in Chinese history and a great disaster for our people, thereby winning the complete trust and wholehearted affection of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has indeed lived up to the expectations for the successor selected by Chairman Mao himself, for the helmsman to steer Chairman Mao's cause forward and for the wise leader of the Communist Party of China founded by Chairman Mao.

IN this life-and-death struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, it is of immediate pertinence to review Lenin's theory of the relation between leaders, political parties, classes and masses. Marxism-Leninism holds that **"the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history"**. The making of history by the people affirms both the role of leaders who represent their interests and will, and the role of the masses in their millions. The masses are divided into classes; classes are led by political parties; political parties, as a

general rule, are directed by more or less stable groups composed of the most authoritative, influential and experienced members, who are elected to the most responsible positions and are called leaders. A proletarian revolutionary party, in order to become a genuine battle headquarters for the proletariat, must have leaders who have come to the fore in class struggle and in the revolutionary movements of the masses, leaders who are loyal to the masses, maintain flesh-and-blood links with them and are skilled in concentrating their ideas, persevering in these and carrying them through. Such leaders are generally acknowledged by the masses and are genuine representatives of the proletariat. The presence of such leaders in a proletarian party is a manifestation of its political maturity and is the hope for the triumph of the proletarian cause. Without such leaders, **"the dictatorship of the proletariat, and its 'unity of will', remain a phrase"**. (Lenin) The great victory won by the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power testifies to the great role of Party leaders at critical turning points in history.

Great revolutionary struggles produce great persons. Leaders of a proletarian party are **generally acknowledged by the masses in the course of struggle and practice and are not self-appointed**. The leading role of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao over the whole Party was established in the course of the struggles of the Chinese revolution, through revolutionary storms and in the overcoming of many difficulties and dangers, and it was acknowledged by the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Summing up both the positive and negative experience of the Chinese revolution and the international communist movement, Chairman Mao put forward the five requirements for successors to carry on the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and in the acute struggle between the two lines within the Party, himself selected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to succeed him as leader of our Party.

The period when Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council was the most difficult period since the found-

ing of new China, as there were serious natural calamities and the "four pests"* were running rampant. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng withstood the adverse current and effectively countered interference, overcame difficulties and dealt correctly and appropriately with a wide range of important domestic and international questions. Chairman Mao's words, in his own handwriting, "**With you in charge, I'm at ease**", express his full trust in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

After the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao passed away, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, in order to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, promptly took the wise decisions on the establishment of a Memorial Hall for Chairman Mao and on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*. It exposed the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party "gang of four". These all the more demonstrate the remarkable quality and outstanding ability, the revolutionary boldness and farsighted vision of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as leader of our Party. They further prove that the decision Chairman Mao took before his death was extremely wise, that Chairman Mao's cause has a worthy successor and that our great socialist motherland has an infinitely bright future.

One key point of almost every struggle between the two lines in the history of our Party has been the battle waged by the proletariat to defend the status of its Party leader against the plots of bourgeois

* Wang, Chang, Chiang, Yao.

conspirators and careerists to usurp supreme leadership of the Party. Such were the momentous struggles against the setting up of a bogus central committee by Chang Kuo-tao, the counter-revolutionary "Outline of 'Project 571'" of Lin Piao, and the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power. The crux of these struggles is whether to uphold the correct Marxist-Leninist line, persist in making revolution, persevere in going forward and lead China to a bright future or to follow an erroneous opportunist and revisionist line, oppose the revolution, push things backward and drag China down to darkness. A great victory has been won in the current struggle: the proletariat has once again defeated the bourgeoisie, socialism has once again defeated capitalism, and Marxism has once again defeated revisionism. We have complete trust in the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by the Party's leader, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and are fully confident in the outcome of future struggles.

Love for our Party, our state, our army and our people finds concentrated expression in love for our leader. Every member of the Communist Party, every revolutionary fighter, should with high consciousness love, support and defend the leader of our Party. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's becoming the leader of our Party conforms to the needs of the revolution and is the inevitable outcome of history; it suits the common aspirations of our hundreds of millions of people and is a reliable guarantee for the continuous triumphant advance of our Party and state along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

(Abridged)

Great Historic Victory

(Continued from p. 21)

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

Having eliminated the "four pests", our Party has become even more united, even stronger and even more vigorous, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated. The masses of the people are in high spirits and militant; everywhere in our motherland, orioles sing and swallows dart. Before us arises "**a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness**". Since we have such a great Party, army and people, no difficulty whatsoever can stop our triumphant advance. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we are able to continue our advance in the socialist revolution in accordance with Chairman Mao's line and policies and, in accordance with the grand plan Chairman Mao mapped out, accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology and build China into a powerful socialist country before the end of the century, so as to make a greater contribution to humanity and work for the final realization of communism.

Celebration Rallies All Over China (Photos)

From October 21 to 25, 1976, armymen and civilians of China's various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions held great rallies to celebrate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and to hail the great

victory of smashing the scheme of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power. They pledged to unite closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao.



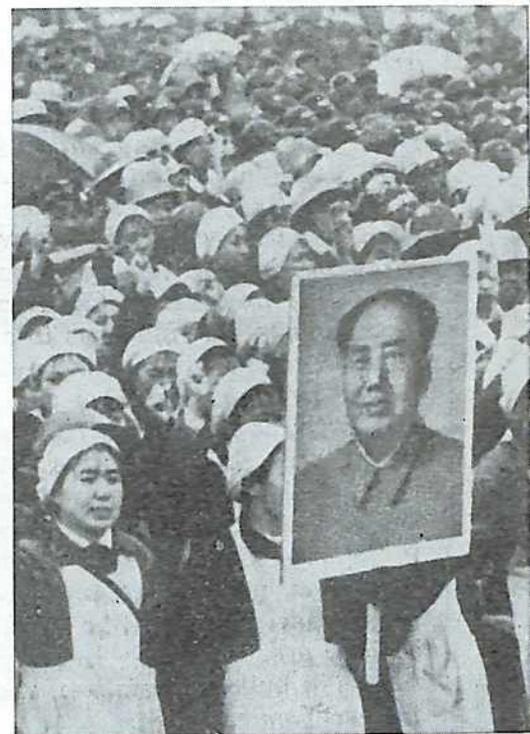
On October 24, a million armymen and civilians in Shanghai took part in the rally.



In Tientsin, at the rally and parade on October 22, a million armymen and civilians took part.



On October 22, 2,500,000 armymen and civilians in Shenyang, Liaoning province, were at the rally and parade.



On October 23, 500,000 armymen and civilians in Changchun, Kirin province, took part in the rally and parade.



On October 25, 500,000 army men and civilians in Shih-chiachuang, Hepei province, were at the rally and parade.



On October 21, 400,000 army men and civilians in Tai-yuan, Shansi province, attended the rally and parade.



On October 21, 200,000 army men and civilians of various nationalities in Huhehot, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, joined in the rally and parade.



On October 23, 800,000 army men and civilians in Harbin, Heilungkiang province, took part in the rally.

On October 22, 600,000 army men and civilians in Tsinan, Shantung province, took part in the rally.



On October 23, 300,000 army men and civilians in Nanchang, Kiangsi province, held a rally.



In Hofei, Anhwei province, on October 23, 300,000 army men and civilians held a rally.



On October 23, 1,000,000 army men and civilians in Kwangchow, Kwangtung province, took part in the rally and parade.



On October 23, 500,000 army men and civilians in Foochow, Fukien province, attended the rally.



On October 23, 300,000 army men and civilians in Hangchow, Chekiang province, took part in the rally and parade.



On October 23, 500,000 army men and civilians in Changsha, Hunan province, took part in the rally and parade.

On October 22, 1,300,000 army men and civilians in Wuhan, Hupeh province, attended the rally.



On October 21, 400,000 army men and civilians in Nanking, Kiangsu province, attended the rally.



On October 25, 500,000 army men and civilians in Chengchow, Honan province, took part in the rally and parade.



On October 24, 200,000 people of various nationalities in Nanning, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, attended the rally and parade.



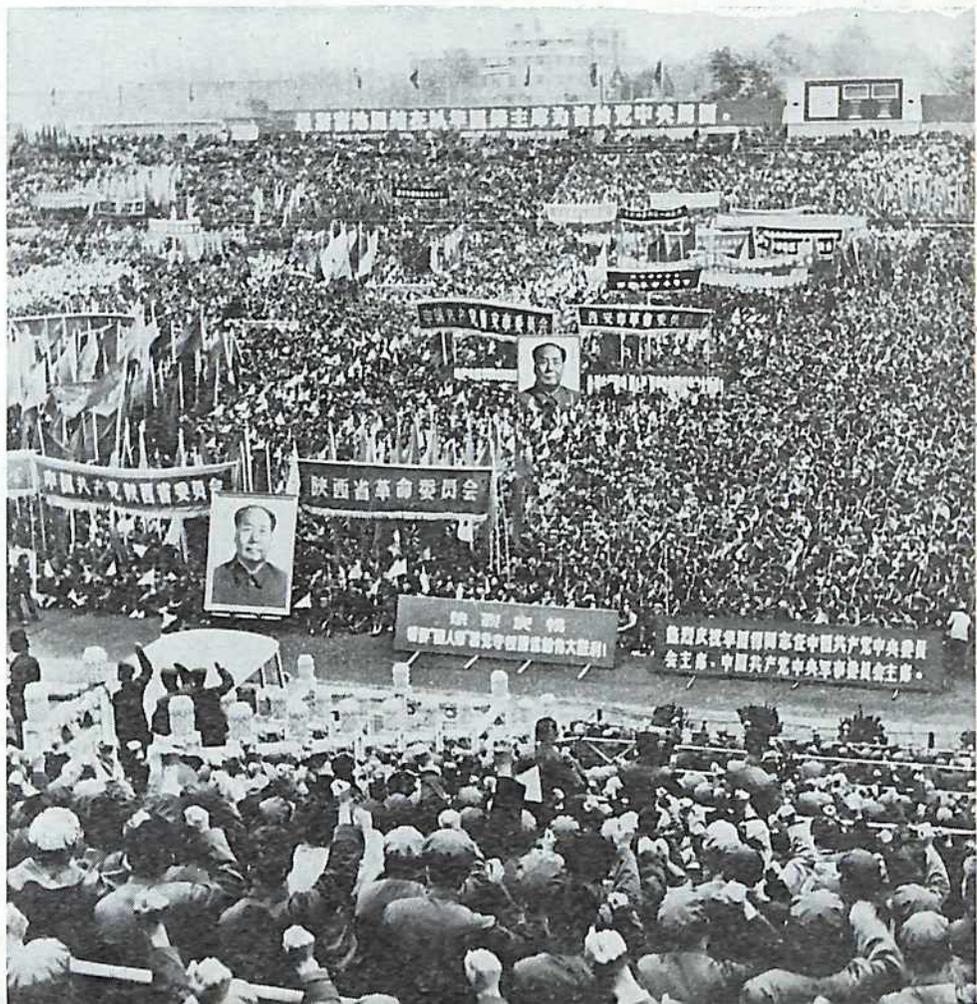
On October 22, 150,000 army men and civilians in Sining, Chinghai province, took part in the rally.

On October 22, 300,000 army men and civilians in Lanchow, Kansu province, were present at the rally and parade.



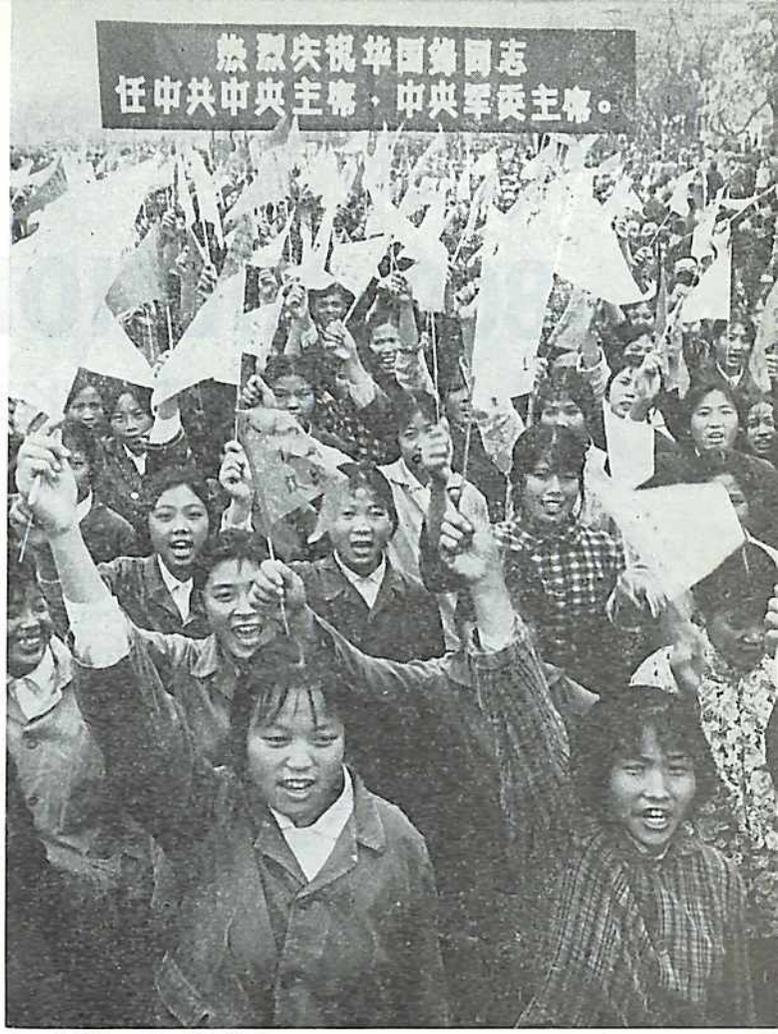
On October 23, 600,000 people in Sian, Shensi province, took part in the rally.

On October 22, 100,000 army men and civilians of various nationalities in Yinchuan, Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, were at the rally and parade.



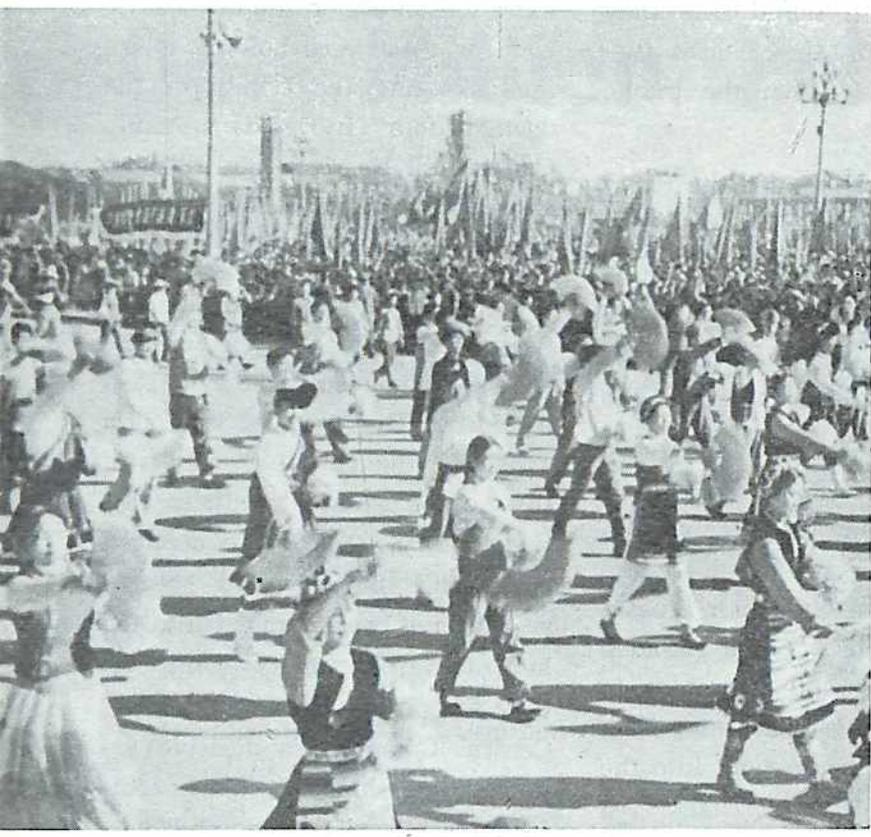


On October 22, 300,000 army-men and civilians in Urunchi, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, attended the rally and parade.



热烈庆祝华国锋同志
任中共中央主席、中央军委主席。

On October 23, 800,000 army-men and civilians in Chengtu, Szechuan province, took part in the rally.



On October 23, 500,000 army-men and civilians in Kunming, Yunnan province, were at the rally and parade.



On October 23, over 60,000 army-men and civilians in Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region, took part in the rally and parade.

On October 23, 300,000 army-men and civilians in Kweichow province, attended the rally and parade.



800 MILLION HAIL VICTORY

HAIL to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the CPC Central Committee and CPC Central Committee Military Commission!"

"Hail to the victory in smashing the 'gang of four' anti-Party clique's conspiracy to usurp Party and state power!"

Shouts of these two slogans expressing 800 million people's jubilation reverberated throughout China. Rejoicing over these two events involving the fate of the Chinese Communist Party and the country, people took to the streets waving red flags and streamers, beating drums and cymbals, singing and shouting slogans in mammoth demonstrations. Neither driving rain in the south nor snow in the northwest could deter them. By Oct. 23, 1976, 50 million people marched in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and the capitals of the provinces and autonomous regions. On Chinese vessels at sea, crews flew banners, blew whistles, held rallies and paraded on the decks.

PEKING was a sea of joy. Each day dawned to the sound of drums, cymbals and firecrackers. Contingent after contingent of workers, rural commune members, People's Liberation Army men, militia members, office workers, intellectuals, Red Guards, Little Red Guards and others surged through Tien An Men Square. The capital,

with a population of 8 million, registered 5.8 million demonstrators from Oct. 21 to 23. Carrying portraits of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, flags and streamers, with raised fists they shouted slogans, their voices fusing with music from the public loudspeakers.

"Unite closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng!"

"Down with the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan!"

There were miners with their lamps on their helmets, women textile workers in their white aprons, machine workers in greas-spotted overalls. Some paraded during the day and went back to their factories to make up work at night. Others came out into the streets right off shift. Night-shift workers at the Peking Steel Mill topped their quotas and hurried to Tien An Men from their shops. "The appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the smashing of the plot have brought Chairman Mao's wise decisions to fulfillment and meet the wishes of the people of the whole country," they said. "With this strong nucleus to lead us, our Party and our country are sure to become more united and to advance victoriously along the course charted by Chairman Mao."

While the celebrations were still going on reports of achievements

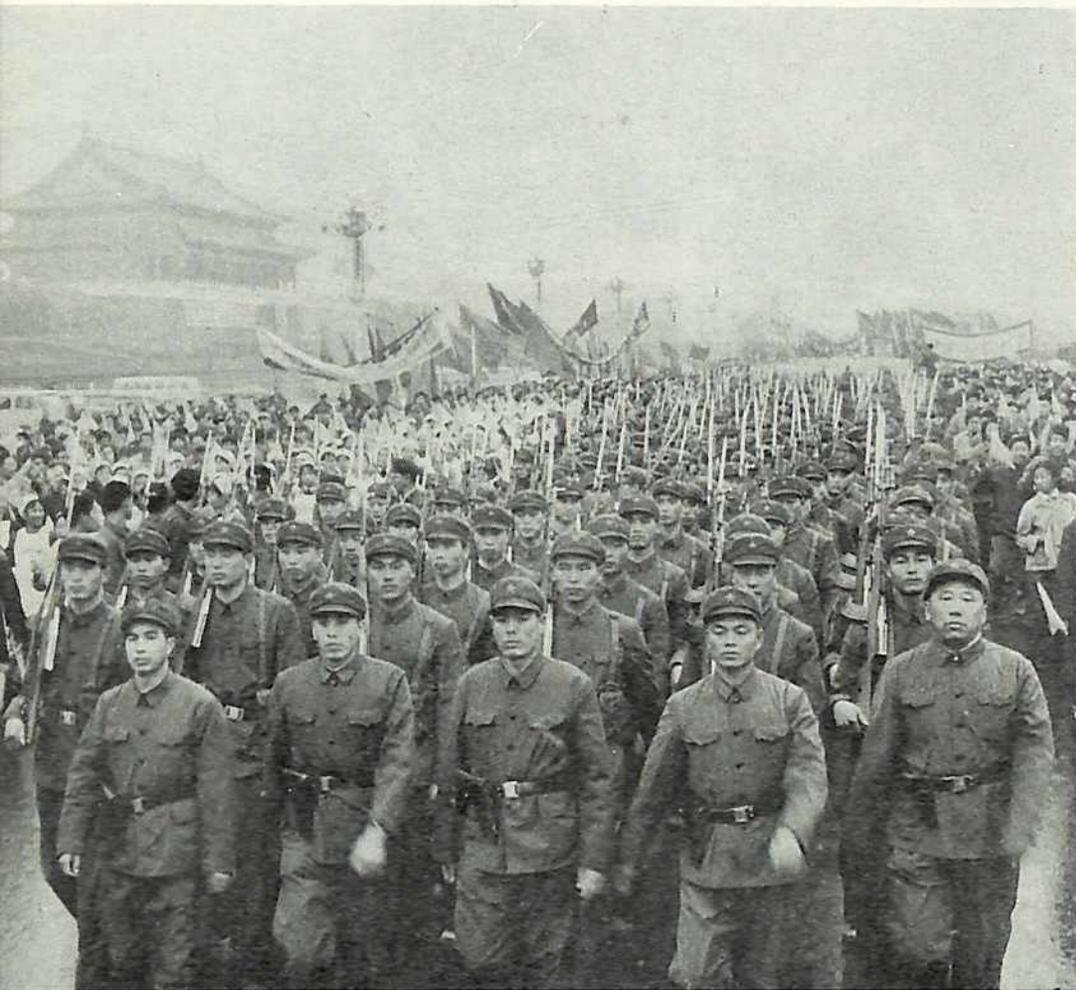
in production poured in from every sector of the capital's industry. The Muchengchien Coal Mine, which had overfulfilled its quotas for 106 successive months, produced 900 extra tons of coal in the three days, even as they were holding meetings exposing the crimes of the "gang of four". In five days Peking Cotton Mill No. 2 overfulfilled its quota for cotton yarn by 14 percent and for cotton cloth by 4 percent.

Commune members in the district held demonstrations on the spot and sent contingents to Tien An Men. "The 'gang of four' is a gang of villains," they said. "If these careerists had had their way, the country would have changed color and the working people would have been plunged into the hell of the old society again." As they rejoiced over the Party Central Committee's decisive action in smashing the plot, commune members started work earlier and knocked off later in order to give better care to the sprouting winter wheat and put in more work on farmland improvement and irrigation projects which will create conditions for bigger harvests next year.

Units of the PLA army, navy and air force, people's police and workers' militia turned out to march with the celebrators through Tien An Men Square. Officers and men of Unit 8341 marched with fixed bayonets as an expression of their determination to defend the Party



Peking army men and civilians in a mammoth celebration parade.



Commanders and soldiers of Unit 8341 of the PLA parade through Peking's Tien An Men Square.

Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Under a standard bearing the words in a facsimile of Chairman Mao's handwriting, "The Capital's Militia Division", marched a hundred thousand militia men and women. The PLA, the people's police and the militia all pledged to heighten revolutionary vigilance and defend the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the capital of their socialist motherland.

Among the demonstrators were scientists, engineers, teachers, students, medical workers, writers, artists and athletes. Teachers and students from some 40 different nationalities at the Central Institute for Nationalities, in colorful national dress, brought their musical instruments and danced

and sang in praise of their great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Even elderly women marching in neighborhood groups shouted slogans at the tops of their voices. Many of them had been child brides or maidservants in the old society. "If the 'gang of four' had its way," one of them said, "we would again live the life of beasts of burden. Away with the four pests! Who wouldn't be happy?"

In the brilliantly-lit square the demonstrations continued far into the night.

SHANGHAI: China's biggest city, the one with the greatest number of industrial workers, was in a festive mood. All main

thoroughfares were decorated with lanterns and festoons. The national flag was flown atop hundreds of the city's tall buildings and decked buses and trucks as well. Long streamers hanging down the fronts of the buildings bore slogans expressing support for the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and denouncing the crimes of the "gang of four".

The people of Shanghai had long been infuriated by the criminal acts of the "gang of four" and were elated at their unmasking. Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao had no support among the city's 10 million people. Even kindergarten children had no use for them.

The demonstrations swelled daily until a total of 6.5 million was reached on October 23 and many more watched from the sidewalks applauding the *yangko* dancers, lion dancers and bands playing revolutionary songs.

Industrial workers marched with heads held high, proud of their revolutionary tradition. As they passed before the site of the Chinese Communist Party's First National Congress, many recalled Chairman Mao's great achievement in founding the Party. "The smashing of the 'gang of four' by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng will go down in Party history as a brilliant achievement," they said.

Workers from factories Chairman Mao had visited — the Shanghai Steel Works No. 1, the Shanghai Electric Machinery Plant, the Chiangan Shipyard, the Shanghai cotton mills No. 1 and No. 22 — cheered the removal of this "time bomb" hidden in the Party. The workers said this incident had made them realize more

deeply the wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's thesis that the bourgeoisie is right in the Party. They saw more clearly than ever that the four people of the anti-Party clique are typical representatives of the bourgeois class inside the Party, that they are unrepentant capitalist roaders still taking the capitalist road.

Many workers among the demonstrators are activists in theoretical study in their factories and stores. The "gang of four", they pointed out, while waving the signboard of Marxism, actually opposed Marxism. The four talked high-sounding phrases but did all kinds of villainous things. When these were held up against Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, like a magic mirror it revealed their true features and showed them up to be worthless.

Contingents from the Shanghai Garrison and PLA naval and air force units marching in the parade down Nanking Road drew huge cheers. The army and people were

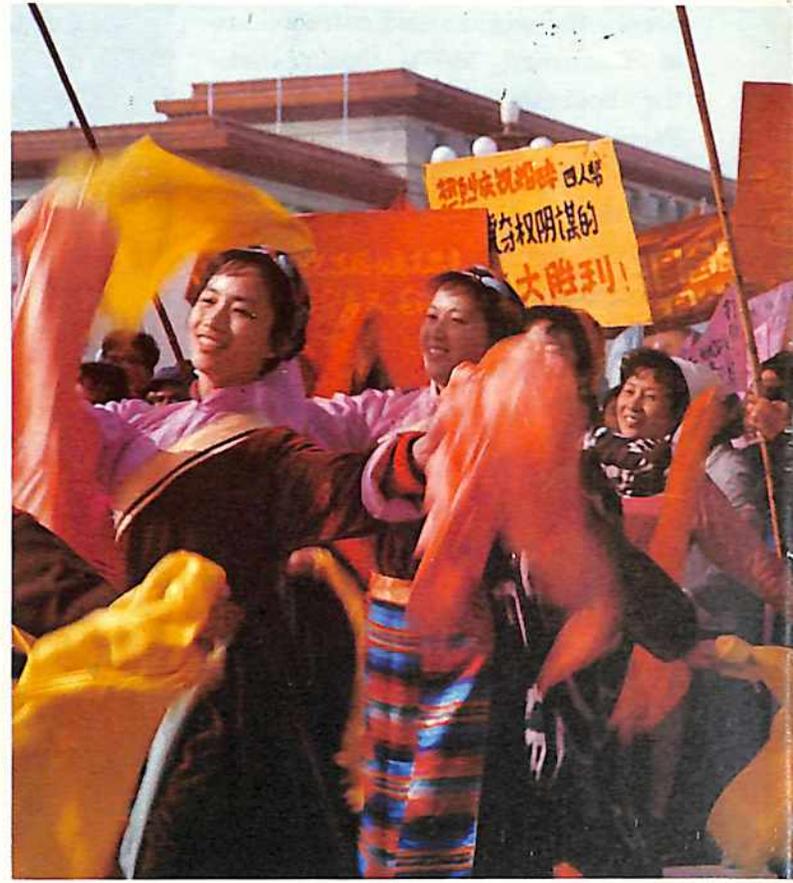


Celebration parade in Shanghai.



Tientsin people march.

Victory celebrations



People parade through Tien An Men Square in high spirits.



joined in a militant unity against a common enemy. In the van were the officers and men of the Good Eighth Company on Nanking Road, a unit commended as a model by Chairman Mao.

Teachers and students from universities, middle and primary schools and people from science, medical, cultural, film, publishing and sports circles sang and danced as they paraded. Special satisfaction was expressed by staff members of the Lu Hsun Memorial Hall. "Chang Chun-chiao, that long-hidden worm, has finally been exposed in his true colors," they said, pointing out that 40 years ago Lu Hsun denounced him for articles he was writing under the pen name Ti Ke.

In villages and fields outside Shanghai commune members held rallies and demonstrations. In the Chiangchen commune in Chuansha county, where the barefoot doctor idea was born, the people pointed out that if the "gang of four" had succeeded in restoring capitalism, the barefoot-doctor system, a new socialist thing supported by Chairman Mao, would have been nipped in the bud.

TIENTSIN: A steady rain could not dampen the elation of the demonstrators in this city of 7 million along the Pohai Sea. An atmosphere of unity, militancy and victory prevailed there and in the surrounding countryside. A total of 4.5 million — workers, peasants, PLA men, militia members, office cadres, medical workers, artists, writers, teachers, students and others — demonstrated on October 21 through 23. At denunciation meetings pent-up hatred burst forth like a volcano as participants condemned the gang's counter-revolutionary crimes. They cheered the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng for getting rid of this evil.



Paraders in Chengtu, Szechuan province.

Feeling ran especially high in factories, communes, ports and schools which Chairman Mao had once visited, and in factories and neighborhoods which Comrade Hua Kuo-feng visited after the earthquake in summer 1976, representing Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. As they recalled these encounters, the people in these units expressed their deep satisfaction that a worthy successor had been found to lead the proletarian revolution pioneered in China by Chairman Mao. They expressed firm support for the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Poets and artists produced works to celebrate the victory and denounce the crimes of the four.

*Let's beat the victory drums
and gongs,*

*Words can't express our hap-
piness.*

*The Party Central Committee
smashed the "gang of four"*

*And for the people swept
away these four pests.*

AND ELSEWHERE: Everywhere the People's Liberation Army joined the people in the demonstrations. Among the participants were officers and men of the PLA general departments, units of the army, navy and air force and various branches of the services, and units under the Peking, Shenyang, Kwangchow, Nanking, Tsinan, Wuhan, Foochow, Sinkiang, Lanchow, Chengtu and Kunming regional commands. The sound of drums and cymbals and shouting of slogans echoed from dawn to dusk along the coasts and frontiers, on airfields, at naval docks and in army quarters.

At the port of Yulin, a far outpost on the South China Sea, navymen and local fishermen held a joint celebration expressing their support for Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in his new position as Chairman of the Party Central Committee and its Military Commission.

Fliers of a unit cited as the "Heroic Air Force Squadron" held demonstrations for two days in the rain at their base and pledged



In Urumchi, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

to unite closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, follow the direction of the Party Central Committee in all their actions, and do their best at every job.

Rallies and demonstrations were also held in the capitals of 21 provinces. In Nanking the people said, "The 'gang of four' placed itself above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, practiced revisionism, incited splits, plotted and schemed. We're glad the Party Central Committee has liquidated this evil."

In Chengchow in Honan province veteran workers who had taken part in the historic February 7 railroad strike in 1923 said they would carry on the February 7 spirit and, guided by Chairman Mao's teachings, launch a campaign to thoroughly condemn the crimes of the "gang of four".

In Fushun, a coal center in northeast China, miners celebrated by working with greater drive

and overfulfilling their daily quotas for days on end.

Minority peoples in the five autonomous regions put on their holiday best, took up their traditional musical instruments and streamed into the streets, playing and dancing.

In the Hsianghuang Banner in Inner Mongolia, herders paraded at night, their torches lighting up the sky over the grassland. People of Taiwan province's Kaoshan minority now residing in Fukien and Kwangtung provinces joined in the local demonstrations.

At the Taching oil field, the national industrial pacesetter, 450,000 people demonstrated at the foot of the drilling derricks, around the oil wells and in the worker-peasant villages. At Tachai, the national model for agriculture, the commune members went wild with joy. Reaffirming their resolution to carry the socialist revolution through to the end, they pointed out that "the two great victories are of enormous signifi-

cance in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism in China".

At sites famous in revolutionary history — Shaoshan, the Ching-kang Mountains, Tsunyi and Yanan — the celebrations were militant. Demonstrators gathered at places where Chairman Mao had stayed while leading the Chinese revolution and recalled the various struggles between the two lines in the Party.

In Tsunyi 300,000 people marched in the rain past the site where the Tsunyi Meeting was held in 1935 during the Long March. "Forty-one years ago," veterans of the Red Army recalled, "under Chairman Mao, the Tsunyi Meeting ended the rule of the Wang Ming opportunist line. This saved the Party and the revolution. Now the decisive action of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, in smashing the conspiracy of the 'gang of four' to usurp Party and state power, has again saved the Party and the revolution at a critical moment when the socialist revolution is deepening. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has proven itself a strong proletarian headquarters. Under its leadership the Chinese people are sure to win still greater victories on the long road of socialist revolution and construction."

NOTICE

China Reconstructs wishes to announce that the publication of the November-December 1976 double issue has been postponed. We apologize to our readers for this delay.



Celebrating nationalities in Kunming, Yunnan province (above). Parade in Kwangchow, Kwangtung province.



