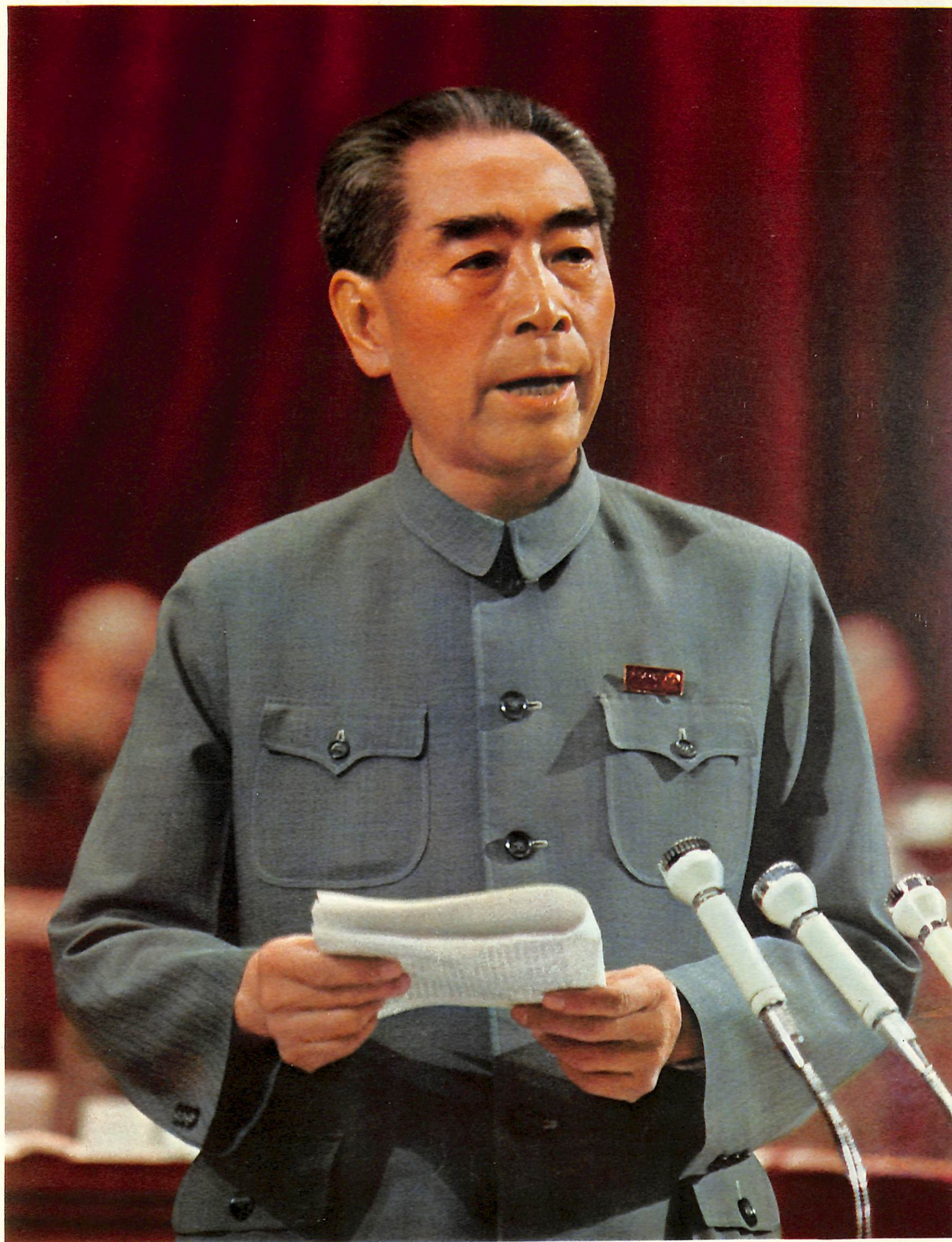


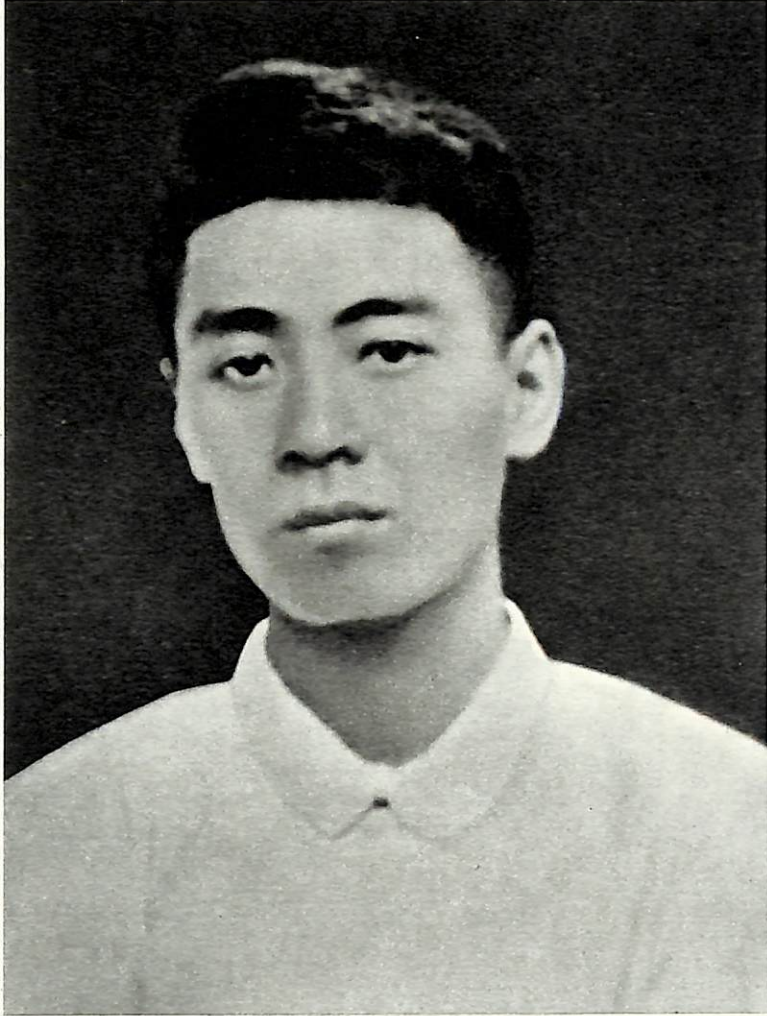
In Deep Memory of Esteemed and Beloved Premier Chou En-lai

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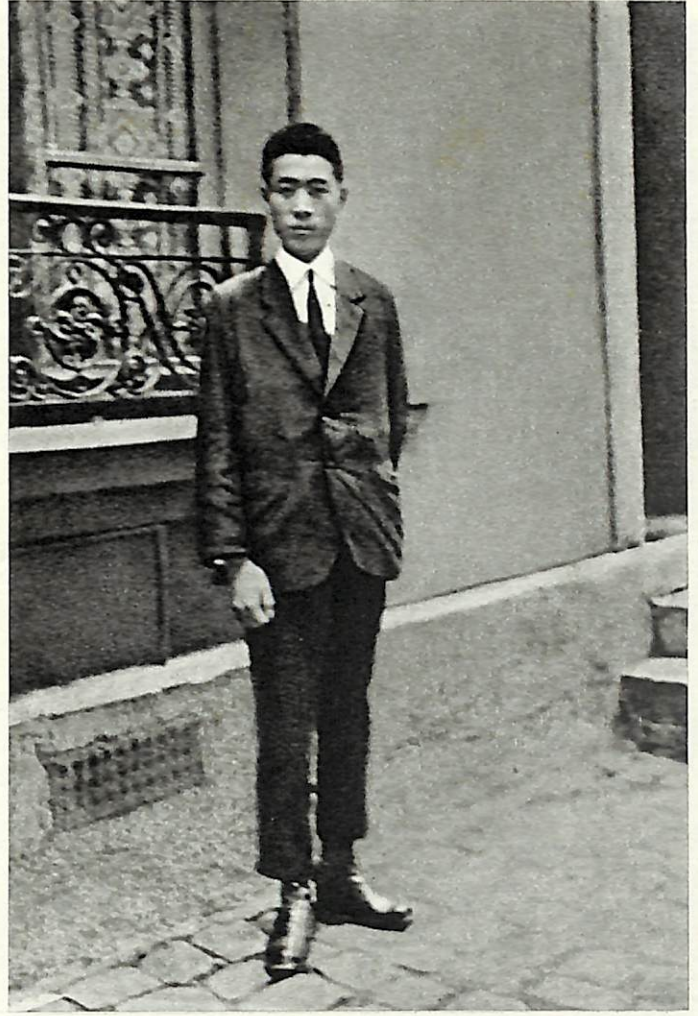
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The Brilliant Life of Comrade Chou En-lai Fighting for the Cause



Comrade Chou En-lai in Tientsin during the May 4th Movement of 1919.



Comrade Chou En-lai in Paris.

JANUARY 8, 1977, was the first anniversary of the death of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai. With boundless respect and deep love, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country honoured the memory of Premier Chou.

Comrade Chou En-lai was a fine member of the Communist Party of China, a great proletarian revolutionary, an outstanding communist fighter and an eminent, long-tested Party and state leader of the Chinese people. He was a close comrade-in-arms of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Comrade Chou En-lai's life was one of glorious struggle for the cause of communism and one of continuing the revolution with perseverance. He is an example that the whole Party, army and people should learn from.

From his youth, Comrade Chou En-lai dedicated himself to the cause of the liberation of the Chinese people. He took an active part in the May 4th Movement of 1919, undertaking revolutionary activities against imperialism and feudalism. Between 1920 and 1924, he studied in France and Germany under a work-study programme and spread Marxism among Chinese students and workers living in Europe. He joined the Communist Party of China in 1922, became Secretary of the European General Branch of the Chinese Communist Youth League and worked in the European

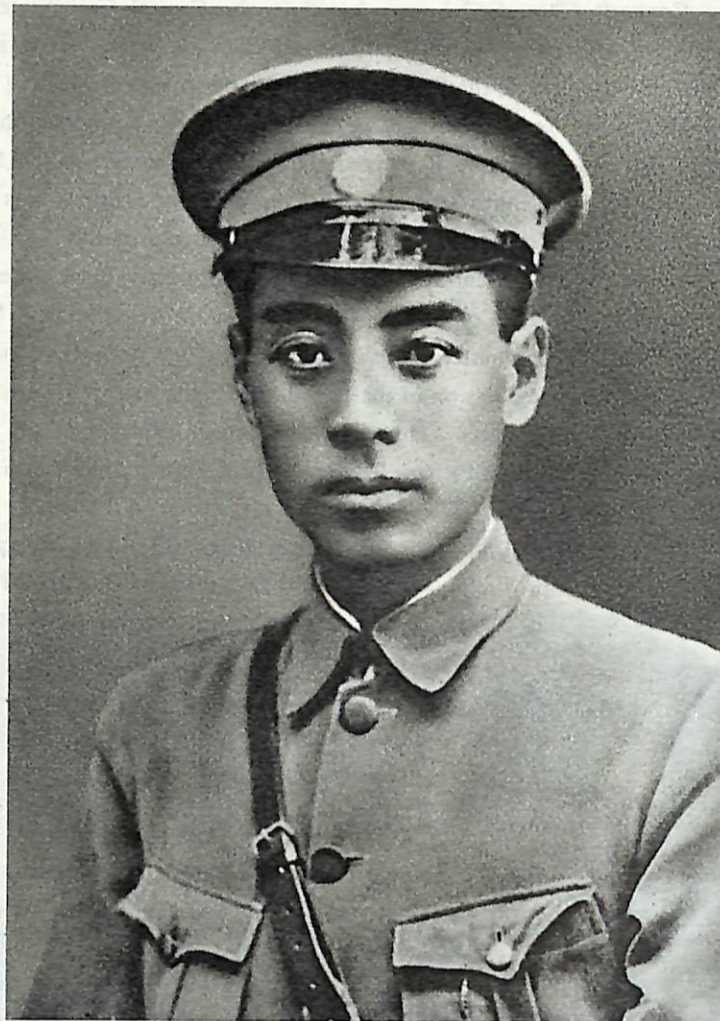
General Branch of the Communist Party of China. During the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War, he participated in the Northern Expedition and made important contributions to the overthrow of the reactionary rule of the northern warlords. From 1924 to 1926, he served successively as Chairman of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi Regional Committee of the Communist Party of China, Director of the Political Department of the Whampoa Military Academy, Director of the Political Department of the First Army of the National Revolutionary Army and Standing Committee Member and concurrently Military Affairs Department Director of the C.P.C. Kwangtung-Kwangsi Regional Committee. He went to Shanghai in the winter of 1926 to work with the Party Central Committee and later became Secretary of the C.P.C. Kiangsu-Chekiang Regional Military Committee and Secretary of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee. He was the principal leader of the 1927 Shanghai workers' armed uprisings.

After Chiang Kai-shek and then Wang Ching-wei betrayed the revolution, Comrade Chou En-lai, together with other comrades, led the August 1 Nanchang Uprising to save the revolution; in that uprising he was Secretary of the C.P.C. Front Committee. During the Second Revolutionary Civil War period, he also carried on the Party's underground revolutionary work in Shanghai, served as Director of the Organization Depart-

Comrade Chou En-lai in the Rise of Communism



Comrade Chou En-lai in Berlin, 1922.



Comrade Chou En-lai in Kwangchow during the First Revolutionary Civil War period.

ment of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Secretary of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and held other posts. After he entered the Central Revolutionary Base Area in Kiangsi in December 1931, he was Secretary of the Central Bureau of the Central Soviet Area, Political Commissar of the First Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and held other posts. He remained after the Tsunyi Meeting as Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Commission of the Party Central Committee under Chairman Mao's leadership and took part in organizing and leading the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in its triumphant 25,000-li Long March. When the Sian Incident occurred in December 1936, Comrade Chou En-lai, as the representative with full powers of our Party, held talks with Chiang Kai-shek who was then under arrest by the patriotic Kuomintang generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hu-cheng advocating resistance against Japan.

During the negotiations, he firmly adhered to Chairman Mao's policy and compelled Chiang Kai-shek to stop the civil war and brought about the peaceful settlement of the Sian Incident, and thus promoted the formation and development of the national united front against Japanese aggression.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan, he engaged in united front work in the Kuomintang areas and led the work of the Party organizations there as the representative of the Party Central Committee and Secretary of its Southern Bureau. Stationed for a long time in Chungking, then the seat of the Kuomintang government, he was fearless in the face of danger, firmly adhered to Chairman Mao's policies and fought heroically against the Kuomintang's counter-revolutionary policy of being passive in resisting Japan but active in anti-communism.

In August 1945, during the early period of the Third Revolutionary Civil War, he accompanied Chairman Mao to Chungking for negotiations with the Kuomintang. After the signing of the "October 10th Agreements", he, as leader of the C.P.C. delegation, continued to wage tit-for-tat struggles against the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries in Chungking and Nanking. Comrade Chou En-lai returned to Yen-an from Nanking in November 1946. When the Chiang Kai-shek forces launched massive attacks on the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region in March 1947, Comrade Chou En-lai remained in northern Shensi with Chairman Mao and took part in directing the People's Liberation War.

During the new historical period in China of socialist revolution and proletarian dictatorship, Comrade Chou En-lai was Premier of the Govern-

ment of the People's Republic of China from the time of its founding and for a period was concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs; he was Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Chairman of its Second and Third National Committees. He was also elected a Deputy to the First, Second, Third and Fourth National People's Congresses.

Comrade Chou En-lai was elected to the Central Committee at the Fifth and all subsequent National Congresses of the Party. He was elected Alternate Member of the Political Bureau at the August 7 Meeting of 1927 of the Central Committee. Starting with the Party's Sixth National Congress, he was elected uninterruptedly to full membership in the Political Bureau of the Central Committee. Comrade Chou En-lai was elected Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee at the Fifth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee and at the First Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party. He was elected a Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee at the First Plenary Session of the Eighth, the Ninth and the Tenth Central Committee of the Party. He was elected Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee at the First Plenary Session of the Eighth and the Tenth Central Committee of the Party.

Comrade Chou En-lai was loyal to the Party and the people, and true always to the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

He loved and revered the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao wholeheartedly, safeguarded and implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line resolutely, persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in combating and preventing revisionism. Fighting heroically and working with utter devotion, he selflessly dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the victory of the liberation of the Chinese people and the cause of communism. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, Comrade Chou En-lai made indelible contributions to and performed immortal services in the building and development of the Chinese Communist Party armed with Marxism; in the building and development of our invincible people's army; in the bringing of the new-democratic revolution to victory and the founding of the socialist New China; in the consolidation of the great unity of the people of all nationalities led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance and in the development of the revolutionary united front; in the struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution and construction and the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, and in the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship in our country. The whole Party, army and people loved and respected him from the bottom of their hearts.

Internationally, Comrade Chou En-lai resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and upheld proletarian internationalism. He made outstanding and indelible contributions as well in

From October 1934 to October 1935, Comrade Chou En-lai took part in organizing and leading the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in its triumphant 25,000-li Long March. Photograph shows Comrade Chou En-lai upon his arrival in northern Shensi.



Comrade Chou En-lai at the airfield in Yen-an after returning from Sian.





Chairman Mao and Comrade Chou En-lai in front of the cave-dwellings, Phoenix Hill, Yanan, 1937.



Comrade Chou En-lai together with Comrade Kang Sheng in Yenan, 1937.

strengthening the unity of our Party with Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in other countries, in combating modern revisionism and in promoting the development of the international communist movement, in strengthening the unity of our people with the people of other countries, especially those of the third world, in striving to establish and develop relations with all other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and in uniting with all forces in the world that can be united with to carry out the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism. He won the respect and admiration of the people of the world.

Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai died on January 8, 1976. His death was a tremendous loss to the whole Party, army and people, to China's socialist revolution and construction, to the international anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonist cause and the cause of international communist movement. The whole Party, army and people were deeply grieved over the loss of our respected and beloved Premier Chou.

But the Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan anti-Party clique — the "gang of four" — regarded our respected and beloved Premier Chou as a major obstacle to their scheme to usurp Party and state power. They perversely opposed, attacked and framed charges against Premier Chou when he was alive, scheming to take over his post. When Premier Chou passed away, they undermined the arrangements for his funeral and created disturbances by every dirty means in a vain attempt to wipe his brilliant image from the hearts of the people. For decades Premier Chou loyally and resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and had Chairman Mao's immense trust. The sinister aim of the "gang of four" in practising revisionism, creating splits and engaging in intrigues and conspiracies and opposing Premier

Comrade Chou En-lai together with Comrade Yeh Ting, Commander of the New Fourth Army, in southern Anhwei, March 1939.





Comrade Chou En-lai in the office of the Delegation of the Communist Party of China, No.50, Tsengchiayen, Chungking.

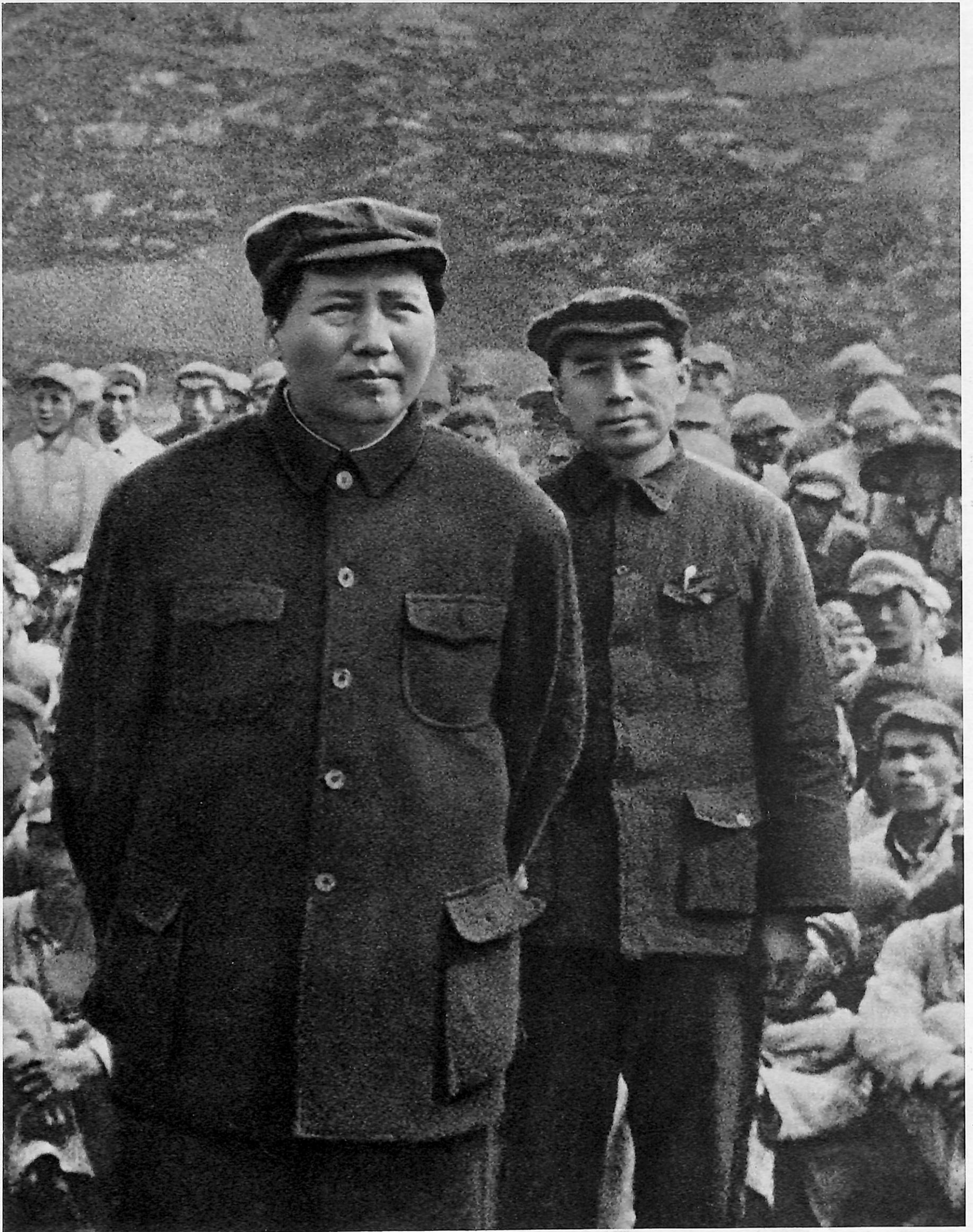
Chou was to oppose Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line in a vain attempt to usurp supreme Party and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng loyally carrying out the great leader Chairman Mao's behests and representing the aspirations of the armymen and civilians in their hundreds of millions, adopted a wise and decisive measure, smashing at one stroke the schemes of the "gang of four" in October 1976. The people of the whole country were overjoyed.

Exposure of the numerous crimes of the "gang of four" in opposing and framing Premier Chou roused great indignation and was denounced by armymen and civilians throughout the country. They revere and cherish even more dearly the memory of Premier Chou, and are determined to rally more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, learn from Premier Chou's proletarian revolutionary spirit and noble revolutionary qualities, persist in Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and domestic and foreign policies, expose and criticize more deeply the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" of usurping Party and state power, strive to seize new victories in socialist revolution and construction, and carry to the end China's proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao and for which Premier Chou En-lai struggled all his life.



Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Hsu Hsiang-chien during the War of Resistance Against Japan.



Chairman Mao and Comrade Chou En-lai in Yanan, 1945.

Chairman Mao, Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Chu Teh on the rostrum of the 7th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, April 1945.





Comrade Chou En-lai accompanying Chairman Mao to Chungking for negotiations with the Kuomintang, August 1945.

After the signing of the "October 10th Agreements" between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party in 1945, Comrade Chou En-lai as head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of China continued to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S.-Chiang reactionaries in Chungking and Nanking. Photograph shows Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Tung Pi-wu in the courtyard of Meiyuan Hsintsun No.30 in Nanking, office of the C.P.C. delegation.

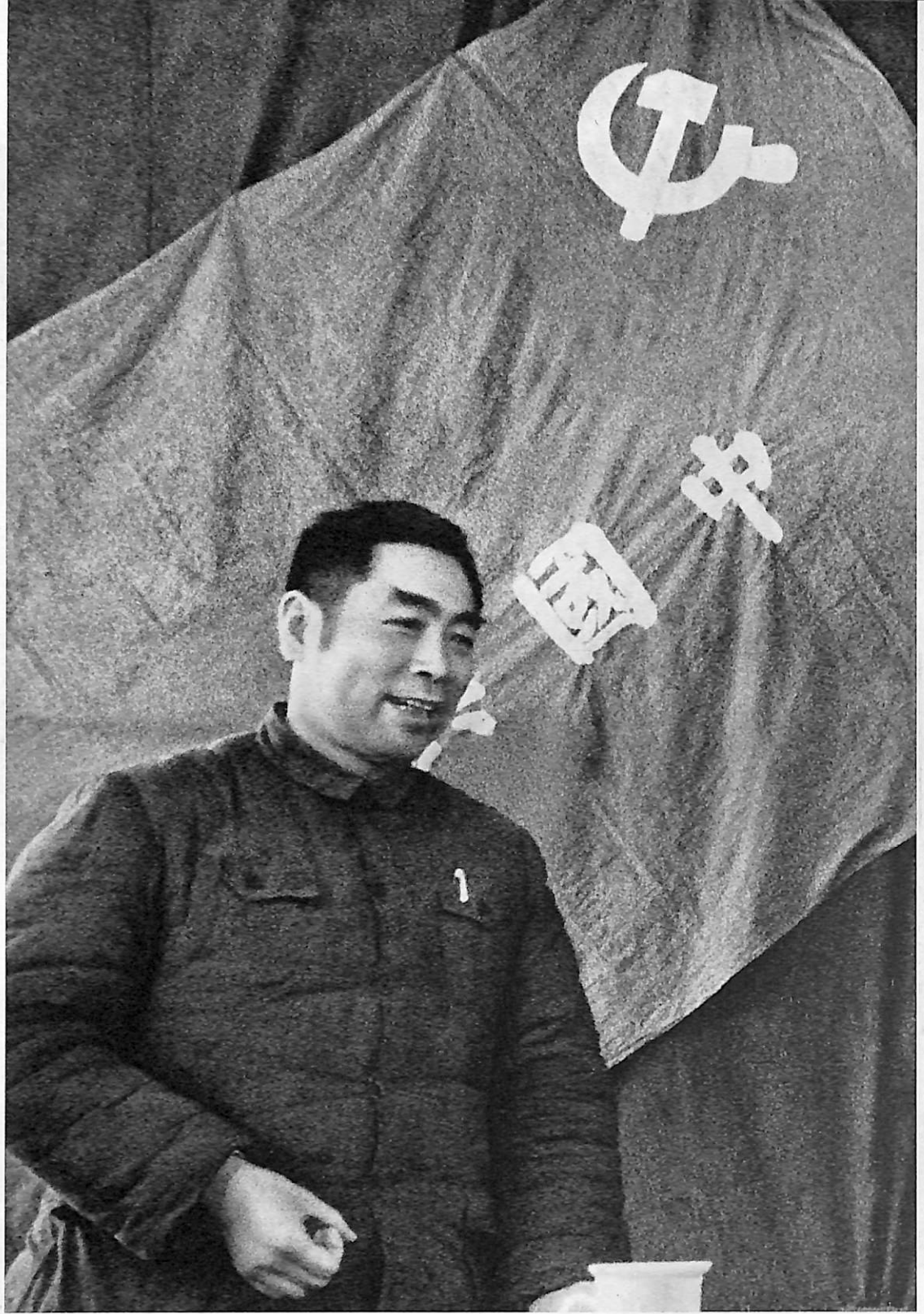




On November 16, 1946, Comrade Chou En-lai held a final conference for the Chinese and foreign newsmen in the conference room of the Delegation of the Communist Party of China in Meiyuan Hsintsun No. 17 in Nan-king. He angrily denounced Chiang Kai-shek for launching a reactionary civil war and all-out attack on the liberated areas.

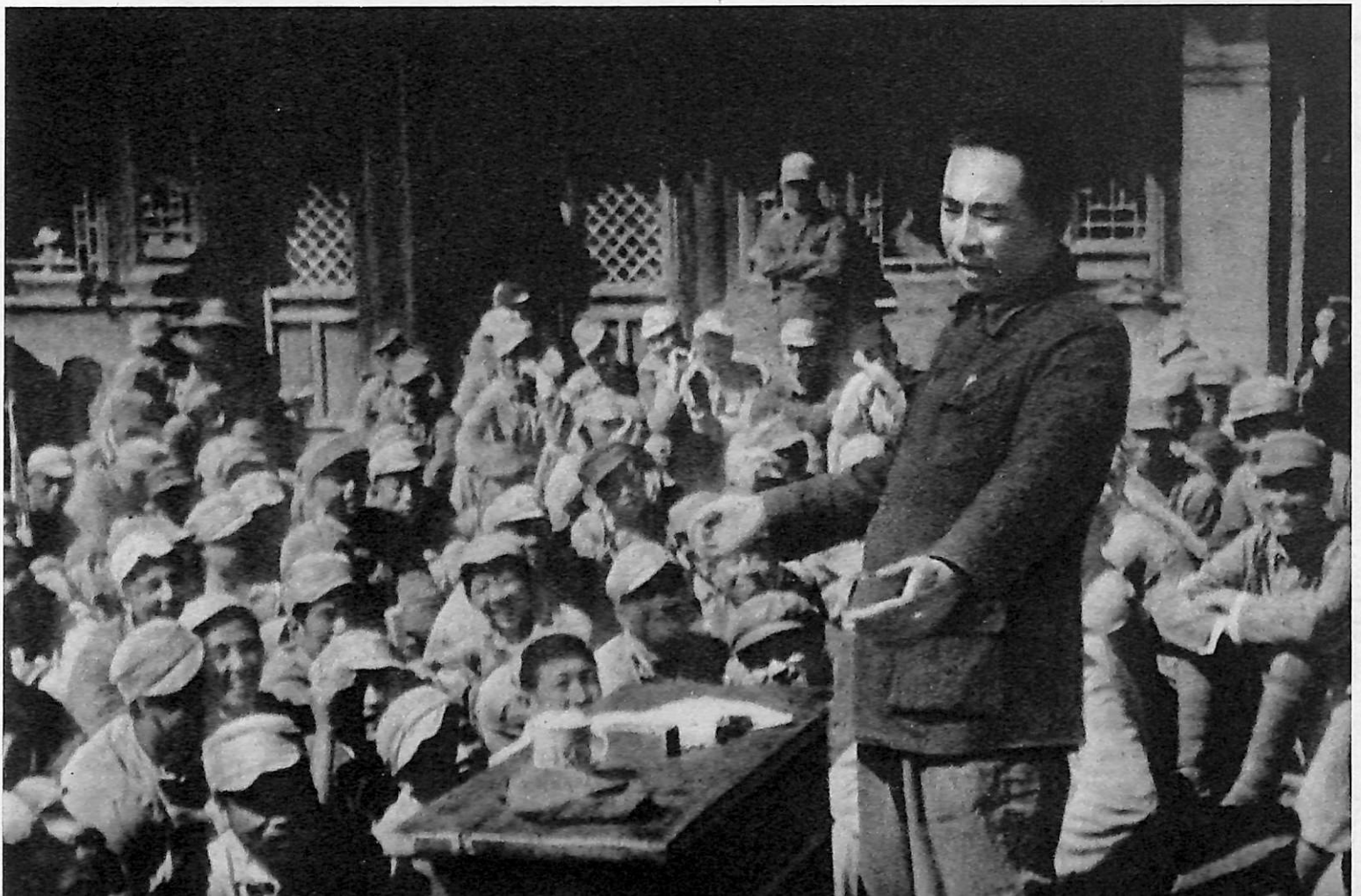


Chairman Mao and Comrade Chou En-lai in Hsipaipo Village, Pingshan County, Hopei Province, 1948.



Comrade Chou En-lai at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, March 1949.

When the Chiang Kai-shek forces launched massive attacks on the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region in March 1947, Comrade Chou En-lai remained in northern Shensi with Chairman Mao and took part in directing the People's Liberation War. Photograph shows Comrade Chou En-lai making a mobilization report on the general counter-attack to the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army at Shenchuanpu, northern Shensi.





Premier Chou En-lai at the grand ceremony in celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China on the Tien An Men rostrum, October 1, 1949.

Comrade Chou En-lai speaking at the First Session of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, September 1949.





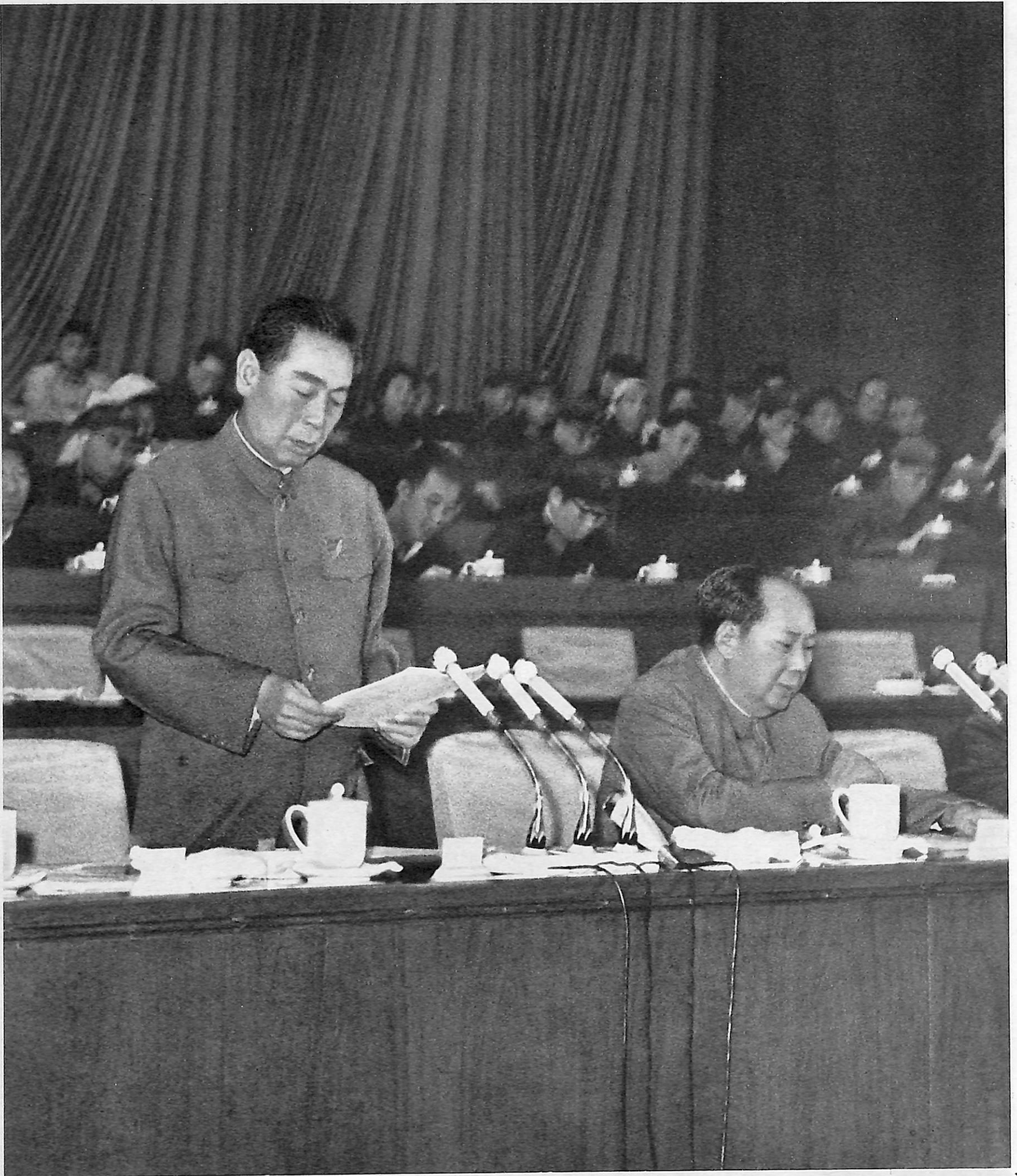
Premier Chou En-lai delivering the "Report on the Work of the Government" at the First Session of the First National People's Congress, September 1954.



Chairman Mao, Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh and Premier Chou En-lai at the First Sports Meet of the People's Liberation Army, August 1, 1952.

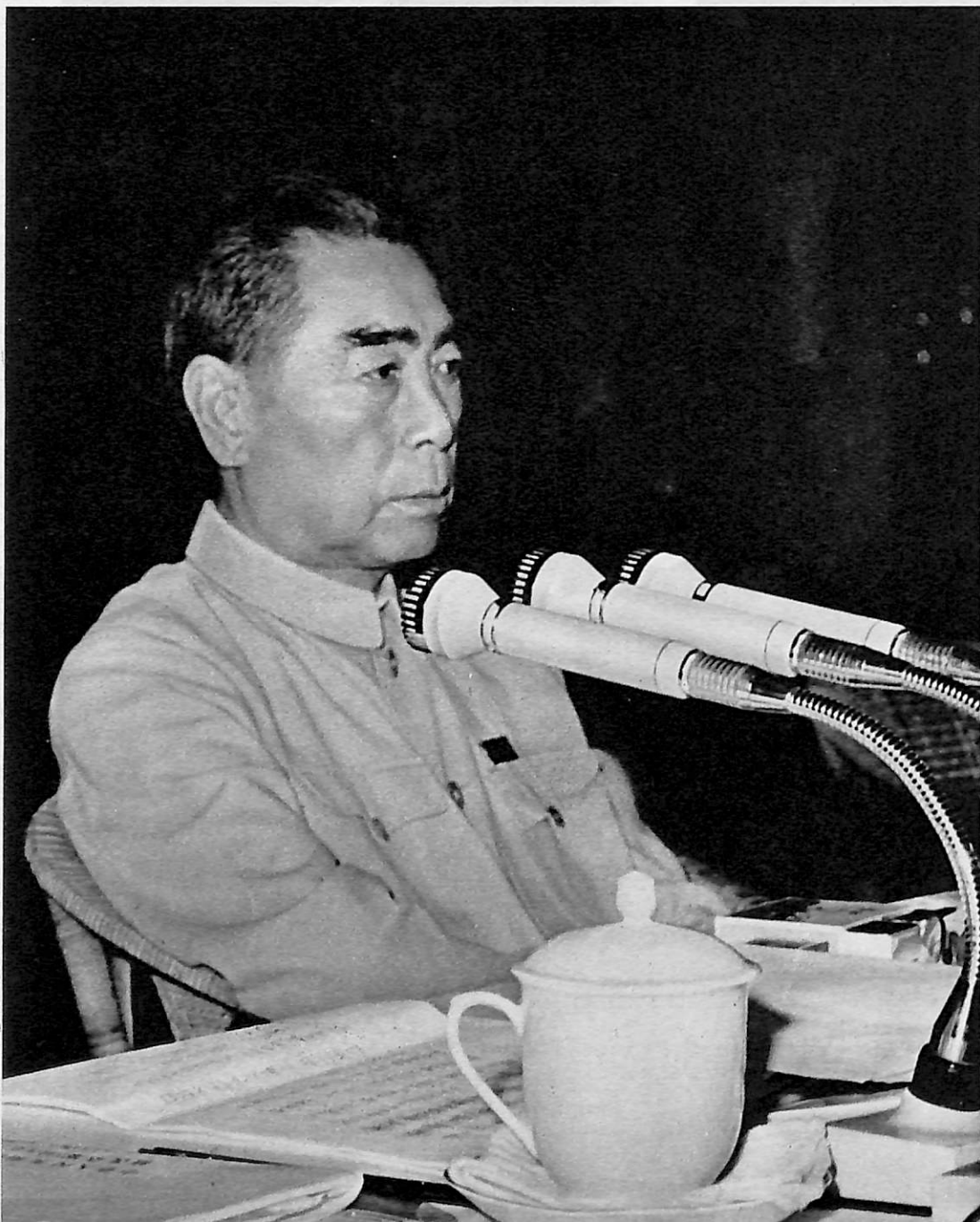


Premier Chou En-lai discussing a document with Chairman Mao at the 24th Session of the Central People's Government Council, 1953.



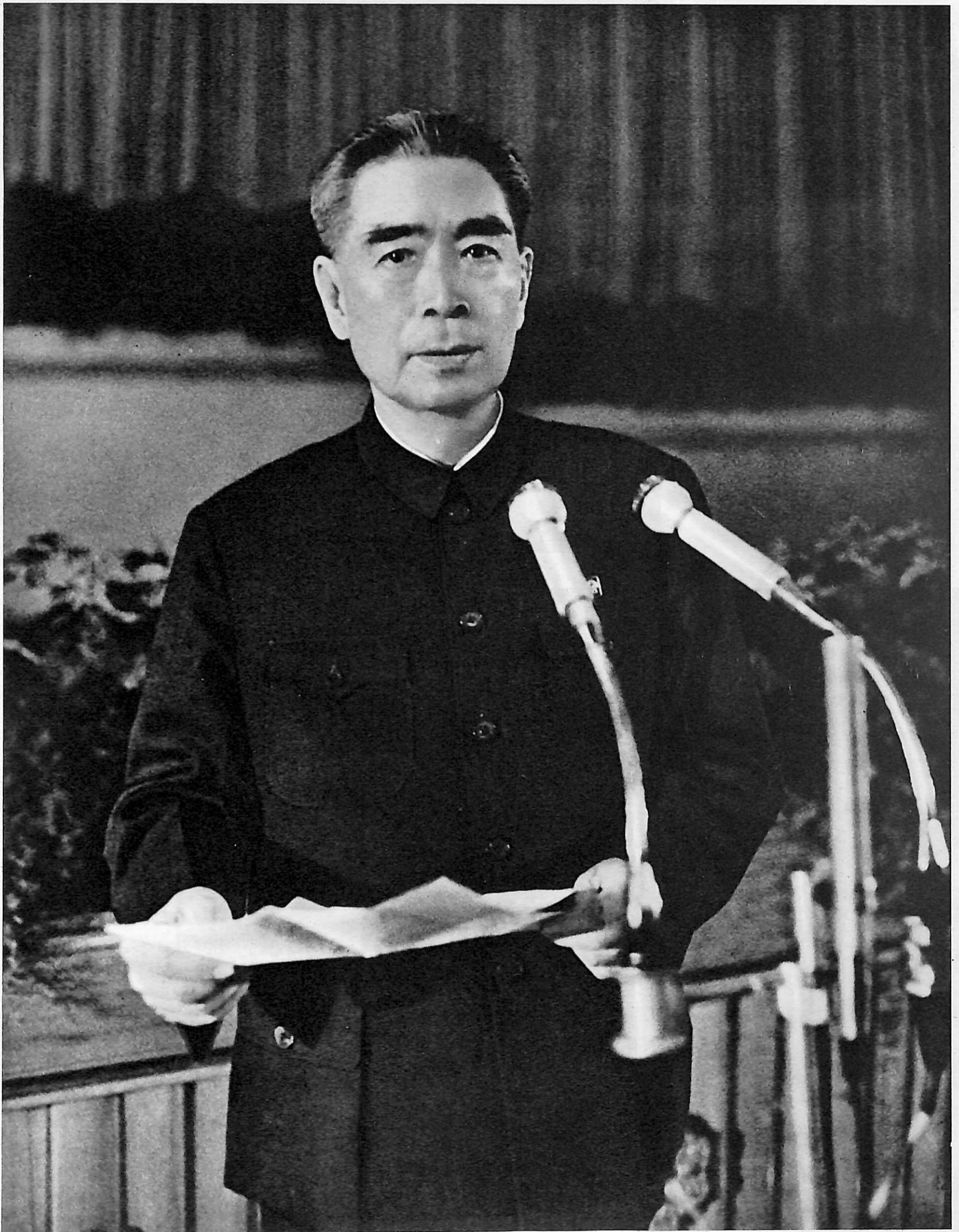
Comrade Chou En-lai delivering a speech at the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, April 1969.

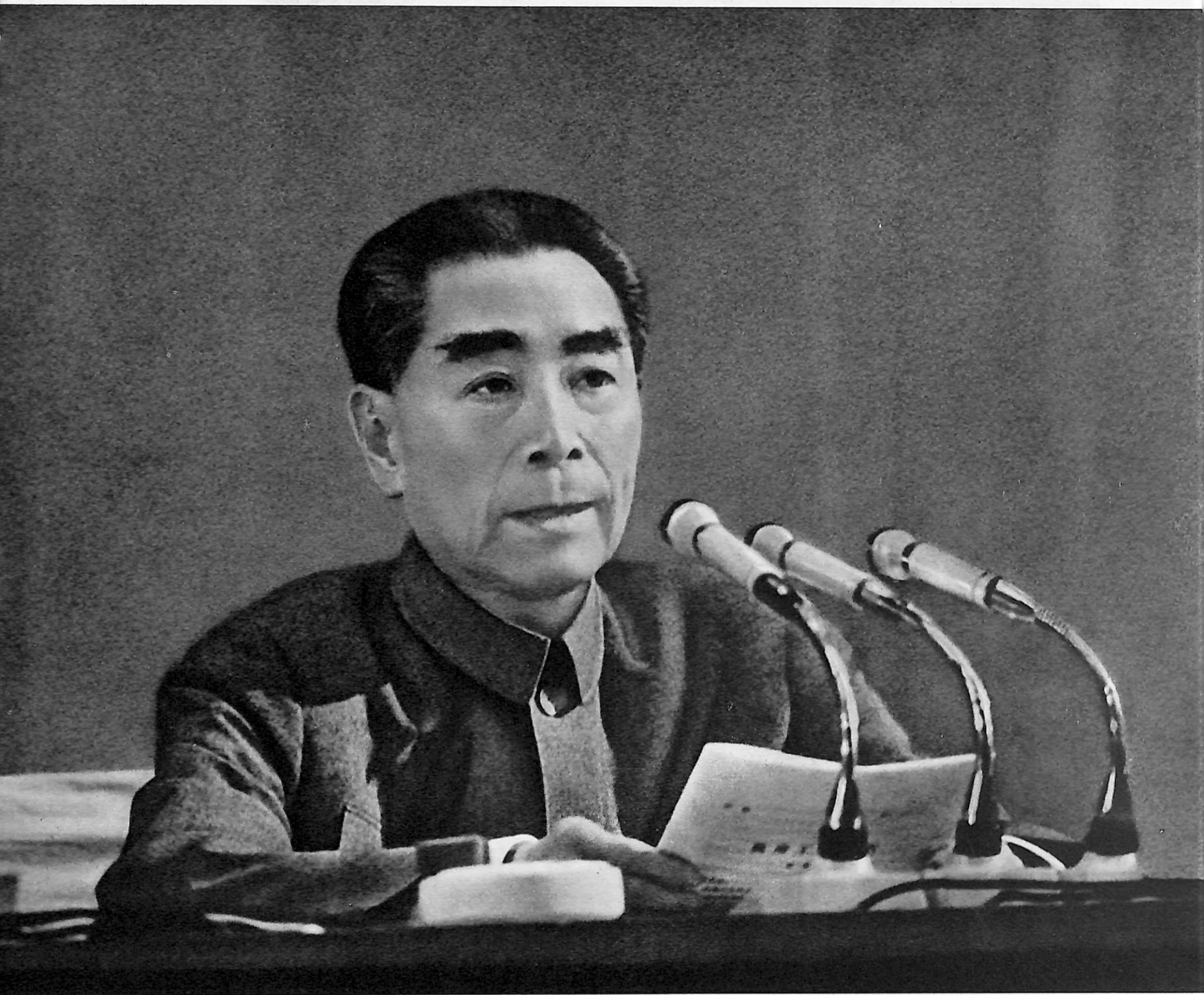
Comrade Chou En-lai persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and performed invaluable services in the struggle for the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.



Comrade Chou En-lai at the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, August 1970.

Premier Chou En-lai offering a toast at the grand reception celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, September 30, 1974.





In his "Report on the Work of the Government" to the First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress in January 1975, Premier Chou En-lai, following Chairman Mao's instructions, put forth the magnificent goal of accomplishing the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and bringing our national economy to the front ranks of the world towards the end of the century. This reflects the aspirations of China's 800 million people and has greatly encouraged them to build socialism with still greater vigour and hard work.





Comrade Chou En-lai resolutely rebuffed the vicious attack on our Party by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and defended Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought when he was in the Soviet Union in November 1964 at the head of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation to the 47th anniversary celebration of the October Socialist Revolution. He was given a warm welcome by Chairman Mao, Chairman Chu Teh and the people in Peking on his return from Moscow.



Premier Chou En-lai at the head of the Chinese Government Delegation attended the Geneva Conference convened in Switzerland, April 1954.



Representing the People's Republic of China, Premier Chou En-lai attended the First Asian-African Conference convened in Bandung, Indonesia, April 1955.

From December 1963 to February 1964, in the company of Vice-Premier Chen Yi, Premier Chou En-lai visited Albania, ten African countries and three Asian countries, thereby further strengthening the friendship and unity of the Chinese people with the people of these countries. Photograph shows Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi receiving a rousing welcome from the masses upon their return to Peking.





Comrade Chou En-lai and the American correspondent Anna Louise Strong in Yen-an, 1947.

Premier Chou En-lai and Comrade Teng Ying-chao accompanied Edgar Snow on a visit to the Miyun Reservoir, August 1960.





Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Ho Lung warmly received Ki-miyo Matsuzaki and other Japanese table tennis players, April 1961.



Premier Chou En-lai offered a toast at a reception celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the China Welfare Institute which is under the auspices of Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling (4th left), June 1963. Party and state leaders Chu Teh (3rd right) Tung Pi-wu (2nd right), Ho Hsiang-ning (4th right), Chen Yi (3rd left) and Nieh Jung-chen (2nd left) and responsible members of various circles were also present.



On "March 8", International Working Women's Day, 1973, Premier Chou En-lai congratulated women experts from various countries who were working in China and expressed his gratitude to them.







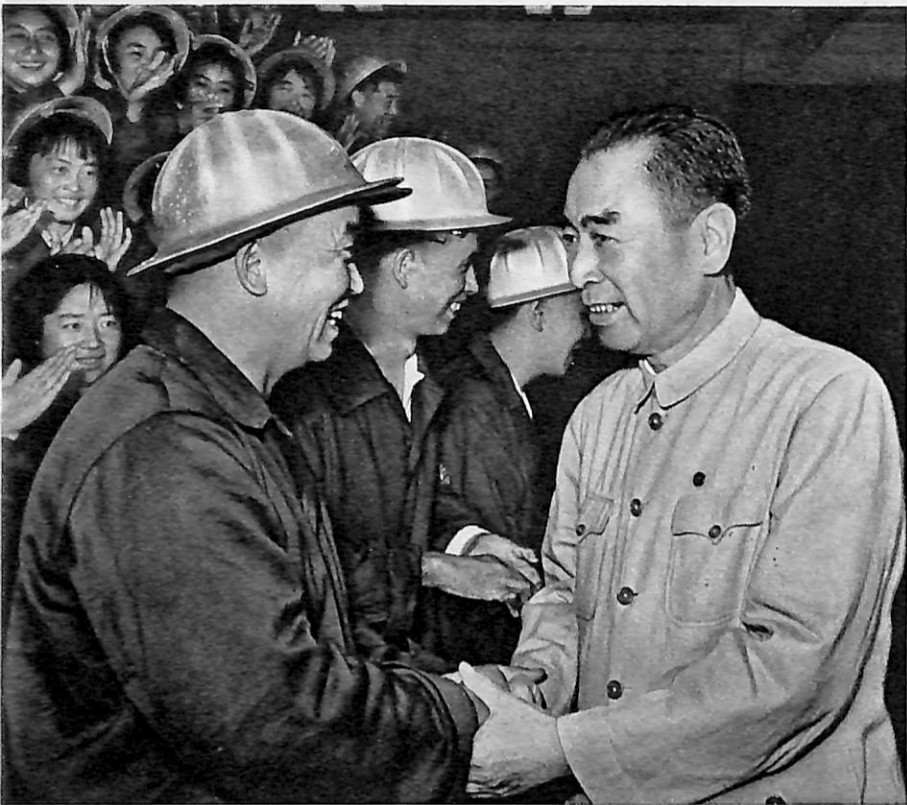
Premier Chou En-lai chatting with old peasants on an inspection tour of a rural people's commune in Hopei Province, May 1961.

In 1958, when rural people's communes, a new socialist development, took shape under Chairman Mao's call, Premier Chou En-lai actively supported them and visited them to help summing up experiences.



Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien visited the Tachai Brigade, Hsiyang County, Shansi Province, May 1965. First from right is Comrade Chen Yung-kuei.





Premier Chou En-lai warmly shaking hands with Wang Chin-hsi, the "Iron Man" of the Taching Oilfield while receiving representatives of advanced units on the petroleum front in Peking, October 1966.



Premier Chou En-lai inspecting hydraulic coal drilling at the Tangchiachuang Mine of the Kailan Colliery, 1958.

Premier Chou En-lai tasted workers' food while inspecting the Hantan No.1 Cotton Mill in Hopei Province in 1961.



Premier Chou En-lai inspecting a well site of the 1202 Drill Team, the Taching Oilfield, June 1962.



Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai together with the capital's militia.

Premier Chou En-lai and others inspecting a P.L.A. ground force unit.



Premier Chou En-lai inspecting a P.L.A. naval fleet.





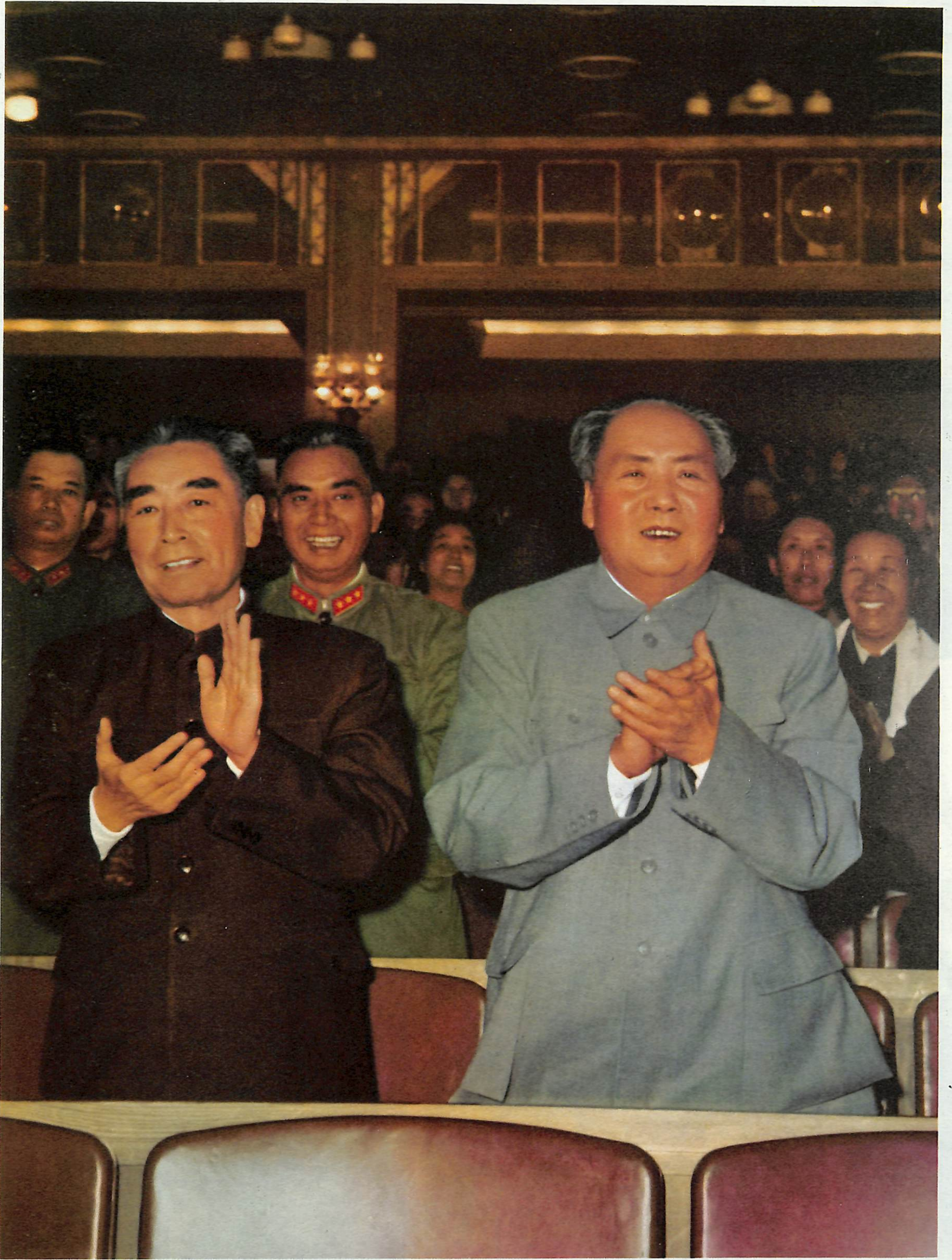
Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Ho Lung and Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying hearing reports on shooting down a U.S.-Chiang spy plane by our air force, 1965.

Premier Chou En-lai receiving meritorious persons of a P.L.A. air force unit.



In October 1958, when the Chinese People's Volunteers came back triumphantly from Korea they were warmly welcomed by Premier Chou En-lai and people in the capital.



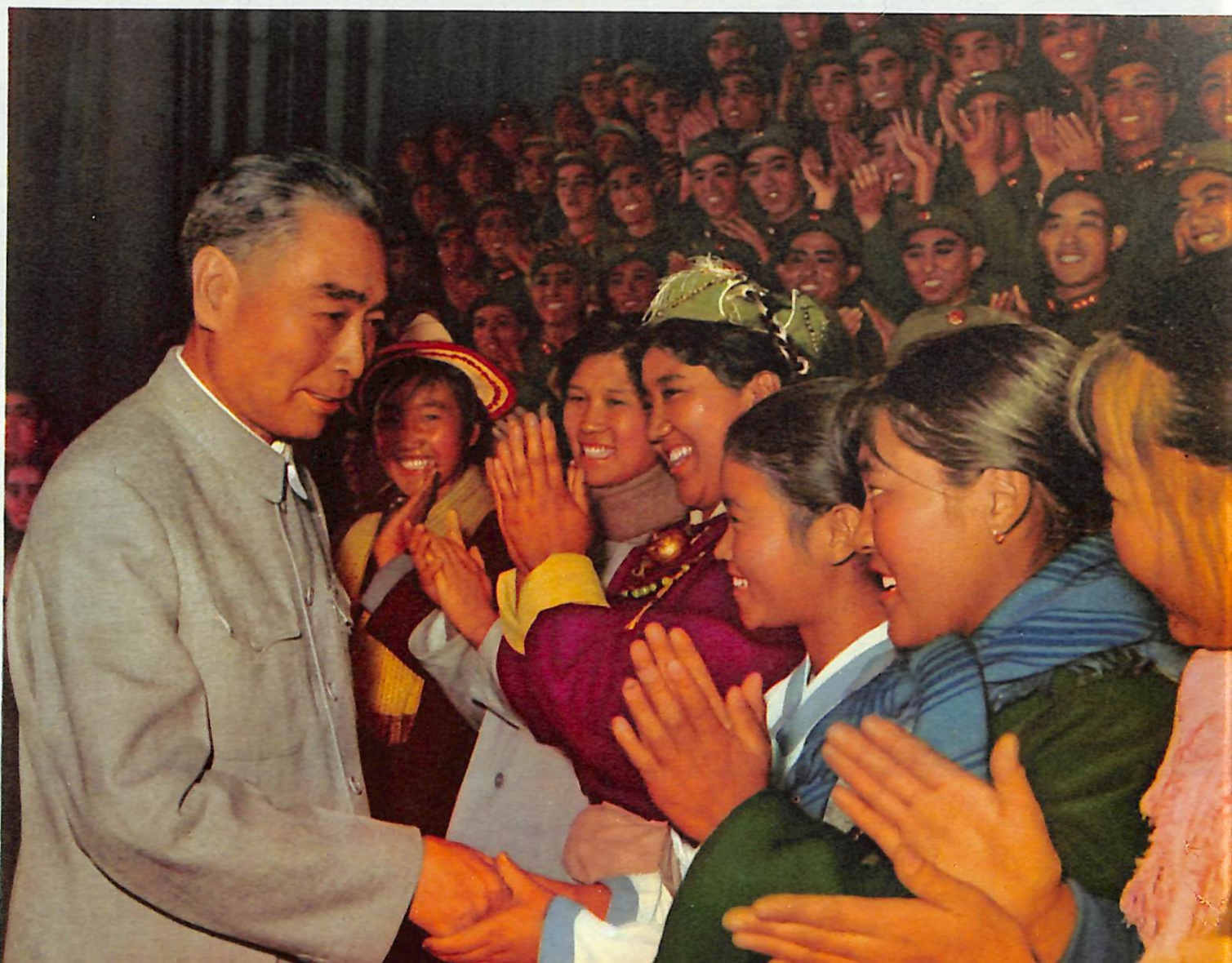


Premier Chou En-lai accompanied the great leader Chairman Mao to a performance of the music and dance epic *The East Is Red*, October 1964.

Premier Chou En-lai receiving athletes.



Premier Chou En-lai shaking hands with artists of amateur theatrical troupes of minority nationalities.





Premier Chou En-lai inspecting the model of the Miyun Reservoir on his tour of its construction site, May 1959.

Premier Chou En-lai visited the Exhibition of Comrade Lei Feng's life and wrote a brilliant inscription for him, March 1963.

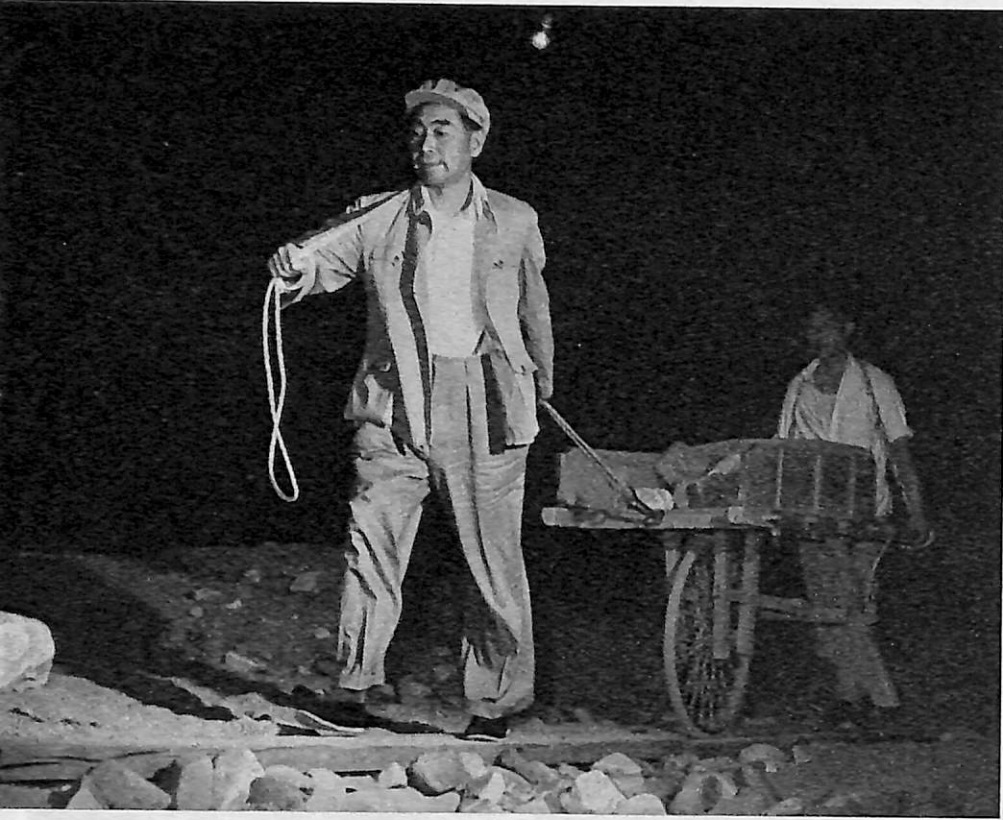




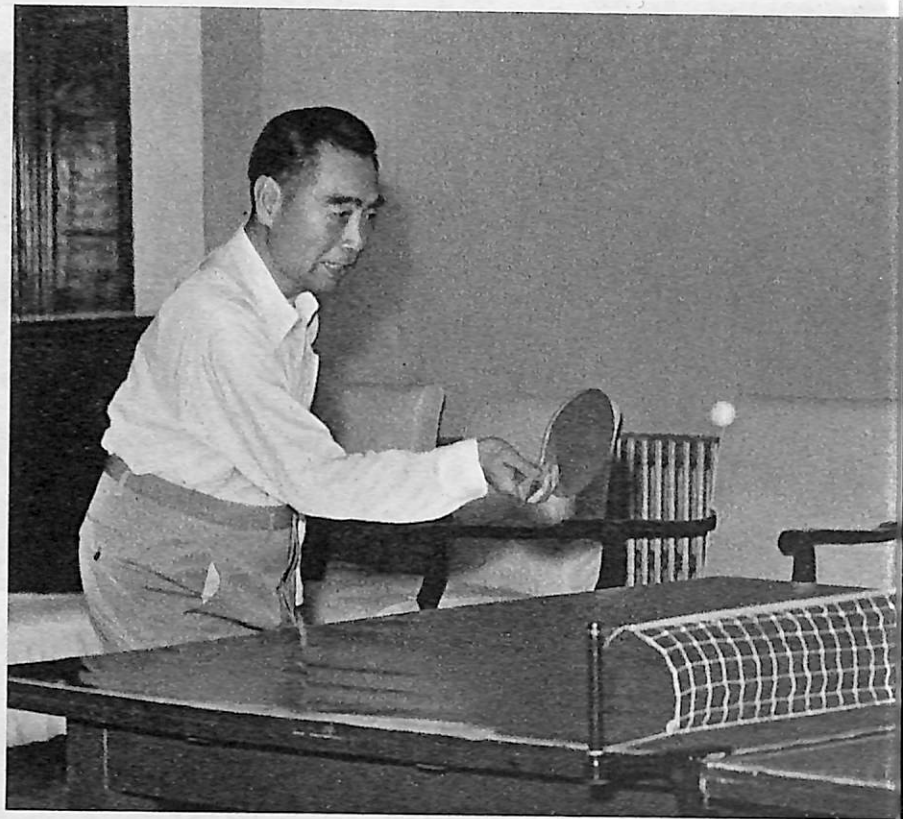
On March 9, 1966, the day after a strong earthquake in the Hsingtai area, Hopei Province, Premier Chou En-lai arrived there to extend warm sympathy to the people on behalf of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.



Holding high a red flag, Premier Chou En-lai led responsible comrades of the departments under the State Council to work at the Ming Tombs Reservoir construction site, June 1958.



Premier Chou En-lai working at the Ming Tombs Reservoir construction site in Peking.



Premier Chou En-lai playing ping-pong.

Premier Chou En-lai at work.

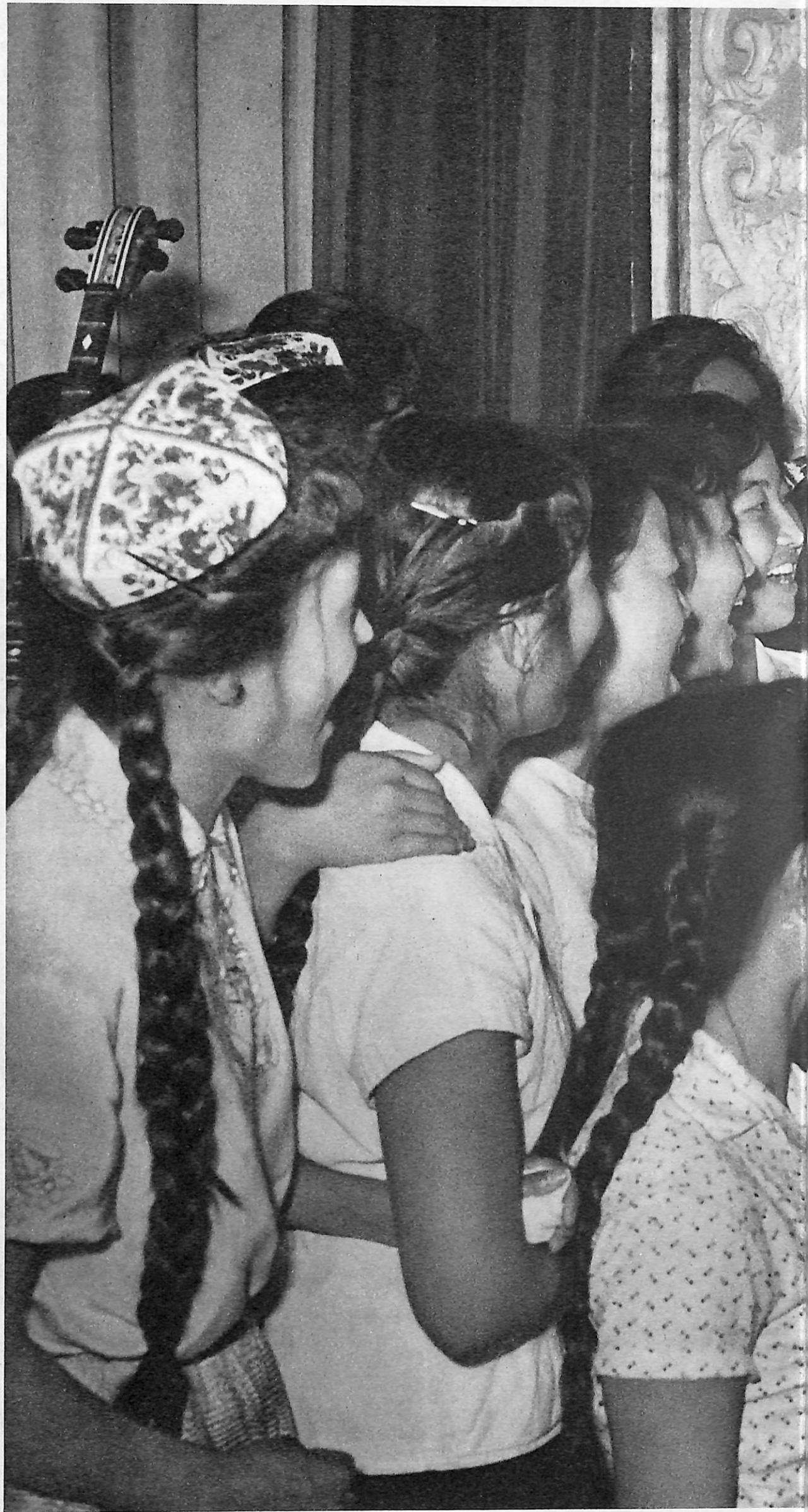




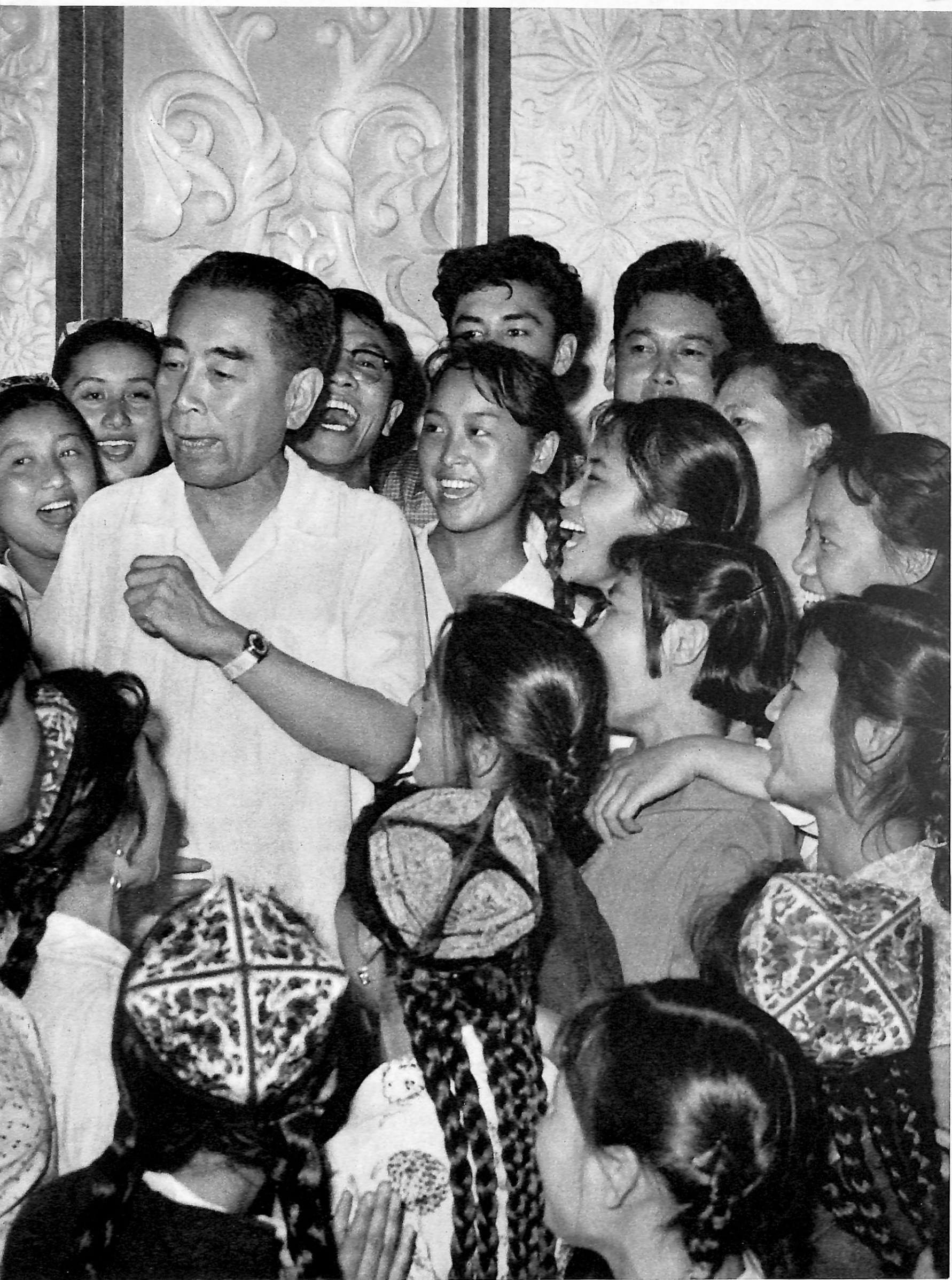
Premier Chou En-lai and Comrade Teng Ying-chao together with Young Pioneers when they visited a farm on Hainan Island established for returned overseas Chinese, February 1960.

Premier Chou En-lai chatting cordially with educated young people from Shanghai who were working for the construction of the border area when he inspected the Shihhotzu Farm in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, July 1965.





Premier Chou En-lai and young people of various nationalities singing revolutionary songs.



FRONT COVER Comrade Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, delivering the Political Report to the C.P.C. Tenth National Congress, August 24, 1973.

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