

# PEKING REVIEW

52

December 24, 1976

北  
京  
周  
報

## **Chairman Hua Meets Chairman al-Hamdi**

## **A Desperate Move Before Destruction**

— Exposing "gang of four's" sinister plot to forge  
Chairman Mao's "last words"

## **Preparatory Meeting for National Conference on Learning From Taching**

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

Vol. 19, No. 52 December 24, 1976

Published in English, French, Spanish,  
Japanese and German editions

## CONTENTS

### THE WEEK

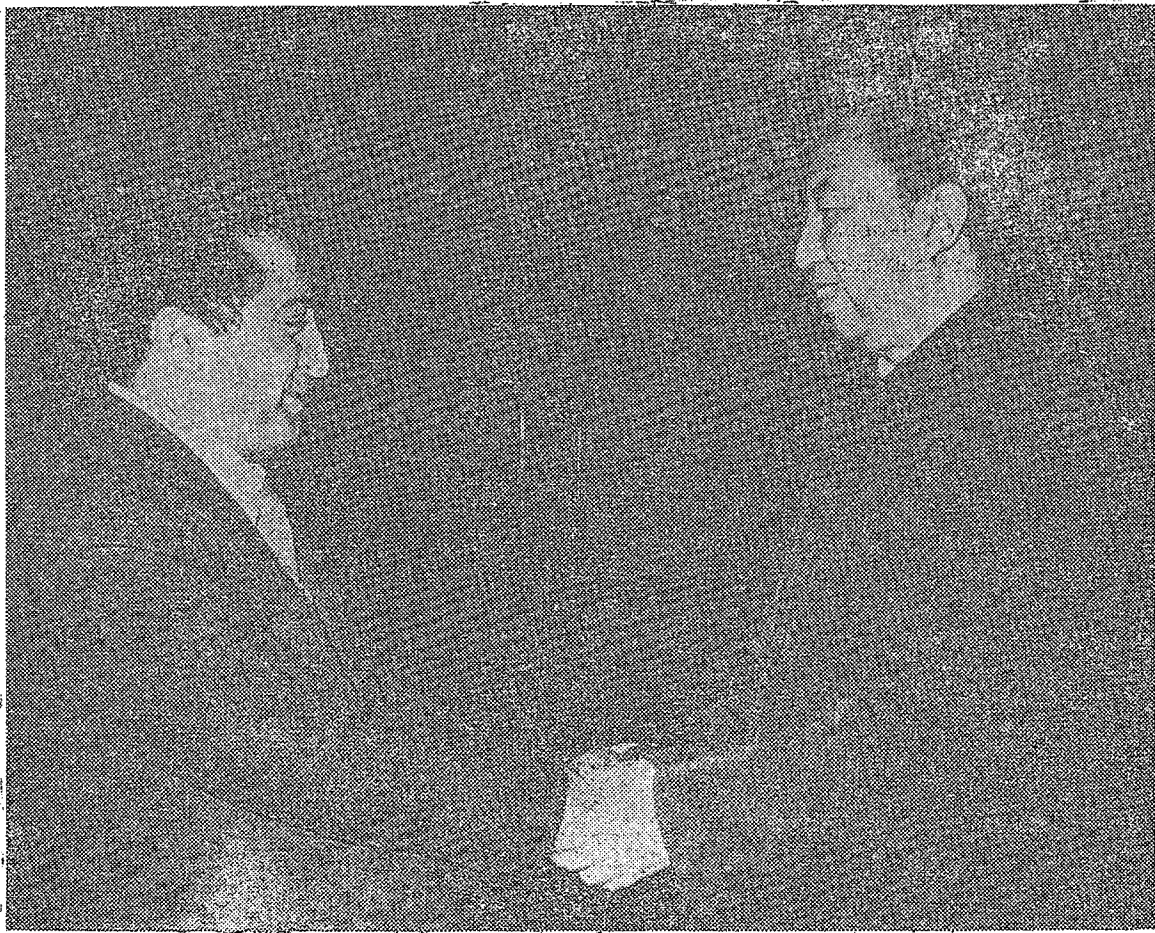
3

- Chairman Hua Meets Chairman al-Hamdi
- Distinguished Guests From the Red Sea Coast Warmly Welcomed
- Chairman Hua Meets Romanian Party and Government Delegation
- Chairman Hua's Message of Greetings to General Secretary Le Duan
- Chairman Hua Receives Representatives to Three Learn-From-Taching Conferences
- Yeh Chien-ying and Nieh Jung-chen Meet Indian Friends
- Chinese People's Friendship Delegation Visits Romania
- Swift Improvement of Railway Transport

### ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

- A Desperate Move Before Destruction — Exposing "gang of four's" sinister plot to forge Chairman Mao's "last words" — the Editorial Department of *Renmin Ribao* 8
- At the Banquet in Honour of Chairman Ibrahim Mohamed al-Hamdi:
  - Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech (Excerpts) 13
  - Chairman al-Hamdi's Speech (Excerpts) 14
- Launching a New Upsurge in Studying Works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao — *Hongqi* Commentator 15
- Preparatory Meeting for National Conference on Learning From Taching 17
- In Memory of Martyr Yang Kai-hui — 46th anniversary of the martyrdom of Yang Kai-hui, close comrade-in-arms and wife of Chairman Mao 19
- Chiang Ching and Empress Lu — Hsu Hsun 21
- Intensified Soviet-U.S. Contention in Latin America 23
- Messages Greeting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Assuming Posts of Chairman of C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of Its Military Commission 25

## Chairman Hua Meets Chairman al-Hamdi



**H**UA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, met with Lieutenant-Colonel Ibrahim Mohamed al-Hamdi, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the afternoon of December 22.

During the meeting, Chairman Hua had a sincere and friendly conversation with Chairman al-Hamdi. Chairman Hua extended a warm welcome to Chairman al-Hamdi on an official visit to China at the head of the Delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic. He thanked Chairman al-Hamdi for the profound sentiments he

expressed in memory of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao, Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Chu Teh, and thanked him for his good wishes for the Chinese Government and people. Chairman al-Hamdi thanked the Chinese Government and people for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him and the delegation he is leading. He said that the current visit had left a deep impression on him. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Huang Hua, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## Distinguished Guests From the Red Sea Coast Warmly Welcomed

**I**N the last few days, Changan Boulevard in Peking was decorated with colourful flags and huge streamers bearing slogans in Chinese and Arabic welcoming the visit of Lieutenant-Colonel Ibrahim Mohamed al-Hamdi, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Yemen is one of the first Arab countries to establish diplomatic relations with China. The relations between

the two countries have been developing constantly in the past 20 years. The Government of the Yemen Arab Republic headed by Chairman al-Hamdi has adhered to its just stand in opposing the aggression of Israeli Zionism and the superpowers' interference in the Arab affairs and their contention for the domination of the Red Sea region. This has won the resolute support of the Chinese people.

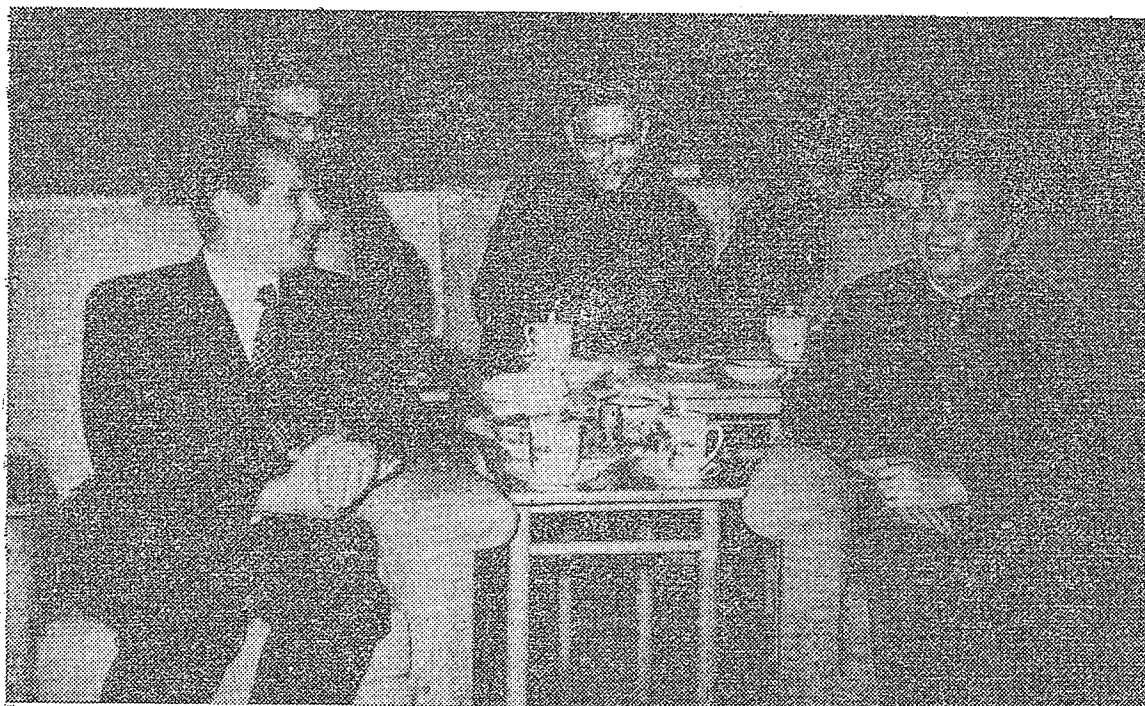
On December 20, when Chairman al-Hamdi and his party arrived in Peking, Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, welcomed them at the airport.

A grand banquet was given by the State Council on December 21 in honour of Chairman al-Hamdi. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Chairman al-Hamdi spoke at the function (for excerpts of their speeches see pp. 13 and 14).

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Chairman al-Hamdi held talks in the last few days.

---

## Chairman Hua Meets Romanian Party And Government Delegation



**H**UA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, met and had a warm and friendly talk on December 17 with the Romanian Party and Government Delegation made up of Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Stefan Andrei, Alternate Member of the Executive Political Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and Secretary of the R.C.P. Central Committee, and others.

Other comrades on the Romanian Party and Government Delegation attending the meeting included Nicolae Gavrilescu, Alternate Member of the R.C.P. Central Committee and Romanian Ambassador to China; Ion Sirbu, Member of the R.C.P. Central Committee and First Deputy Head of the Organization Department of the R.C.P. Central Committee; and Alexandru Margarițescu, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation.

At the meeting, Comrade Gheorghe Oprea handed to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng a very cordial and friendly letter from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Chairman Hua extended a warm welcome to the Party and Government Delegation made up of Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei

and other comrades on its visit to China. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng said: "Please convey, after your returning home, the cordial regards of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people and myself to the Romanian Party, Government and people and to Comrade Ceausescu in particular. Please also convey our cordial regards to Comrade Manea Manescu." The meeting was brimming over with the fraternal, revolutionary sentiments between the two Parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Romania.

Present at the meeting were Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Yu Chan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Li Yi-mang, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The delegation visited China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government. Comrade Li Hsien-nien held talks with Romanian Comrades Oprea, Andrei and others in Peking and gave a banquet in their honour.

The delegation left for Korea on December 21 after visiting Kwangchow and Shanghai.

## Chairman Hua's Message of Greetings to General Secretary Le Duan

Comrade Le Duan,

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam

On the occasion of your being elected General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, all members of the Communist Party of China and the entire Chinese people, extend to you warm congratulations.

May the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, make new and greater achievements

in the cause of building a rich and powerful socialist Viet Nam.

May the revolutionary friendship established in the protracted revolutionary struggle by the two Parties of China and Viet Nam and the people of the two countries be constantly consolidated and developed on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Hua Kuo-feng

Chairman of the Central  
Committee of the Communist  
Party of China

Peking, December 21, 1976

# Chairman Hua Receives Representatives to Three Learn-From-Taching Conferences



**H**UA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and other leading comrades of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the State Council Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien on the evening of December 17 received in the Great Hall of the People more than 1,800 representatives attending the preparatory meeting for the national conference on learning from Taching in industry, the national crude oil enterprises learn-from-Taching conference and the national chemical industry and oil refining enterprises learn-from-Taching conference.

Among those received were representatives of the No. 1205 drilling team formerly led by the late Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, the famous model worker known as the "Iron Man," the No. 1202 drilling team, known as the "Ever-Sharp Knife," and the pace-setters, model workers, cadres and family members of the workers and staff in the Taching Oilfield; representatives of the No. 7002 deep-well drilling team from Szechuan Province which has distinguished itself for always scaling new heights; representatives of the heroic No. 3222 "Fearing Neither Hardship Nor Death" drilling team of the Huapei Oilfield; representatives of the No. 3252. pace-setting drilling team of the Shengli Oilfield, and repre-

sentatives of the advanced learn-from-Taching units including the Lanchow Chemical Company, the Lanchow Oil Refinery and the Huihsien County Chemical Fertilizer Plant in Honan Province.

Together with other leading comrades of the central organs, Chairman Hua entered the hall to meet the representatives amid stormy applause. When they stopped before the representatives of the heroic Taching oil workers, Chairman Hua said happily: "Learn from Taching!" At this moment, the entire hall was astir and resounded with the cheers "Salute Chairman Hua! Salute the Party Central Committee!" "Rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua!" and "Obey the command of the Party Central Committee in all our actions!" The representatives also shouted: "Down with Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan!" "Deepen the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry!" "It is justified, meritorious and glorious to exert ourselves to build socialism! Make still bigger efforts in building socialism!" Chairman Hua and the other leading comrades of the central organs warmly applauded the representatives and had photographs taken with them.

The situation in China has been excellent since the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed at one blow the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party "gang of four." The people throughout the country are strong in morale and in high spirits and have full confidence in victory. The situation on the industrial front is very good and it is particularly inspiring in the oil industry. A large number of enterprises including the Taching Oilfield have completed this year's plan ahead of time. The reception of the representatives by Chairman Hua and the other leading comrades showed their solicitous attention for the workers and staff members on China's industrial front and was a tremendous encouragement to them.

The representatives pledged to resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, firmly follow the instructions of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, thoroughly expose and relentlessly criticize the towering counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four." They expressed their determination to act upon Chairman Mao's teaching "In industry, learn from Taching" and build up Taching-type enterprises all over the country and strive to build up a contingent of workers of the "Iron Man" type who are both red and expert and capable of combating and preventing revisionism, further step up the tempo of China's industrial development and develop the excellent situation in the socialist revolution and construction.

## Yeh Chien-ying and Nieh Jung-chen Meet Indian Friends

Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met on December 15 with the Delegation of the All-India Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee led by Dr. B.K. Basu, President of the Committee.

They had a cordial conversation and reviewed the longstanding traditional friendship between the people of China and India.

Dr. Basu and Dr. Kotnis fought together with the Chinese people in the War of Resistance Against Japan. Dr. Basu came to China this time as leader of the delegation to attend the inaugural ceremony of the Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall in Shihchiachuang.

The delegation left Peking on December 16 to visit places in the south before leaving for home.

State Council, the delegation visited factories and schools. They were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

## Swift Improvement of Railway Transport

In the last few years, the "gang of four" spared no effort to sabotage railway transport. "We would rather have socialist behind-schedule runs than capitalist on-time runs," they babbled. In spreading such nonsense, they aimed at impeding the smooth handling and flow of goods which is vital to the national economy, thereby undermining socialist production and construction.

The mass movement to expose and repudiate this gang has given a powerful impetus to expediting railway transport this winter.

Temperatures have dropped drastically since mid-December, but the volume of freight handled has gone up by a big margin. Transport quotas have been overfulfilled every day, with the average daily loading and unloading capacity up 2,200 and 1,700 waggons respectively as compared with the first ten days of December.

Braving the subfreezing cold of -30° C., workers of the Tsitsihar Railway Bureau in the northernmost part of the country have set a new record in safety and on-time running and ensured the quick transport of timber, oil, coal and grain to other parts of the country.

The transport of coal in various localities has also shown a big upswing, with average daily loading capacity up by 1,000-odd waggons.

The Sian Railway Bureau has fulfilled this year's transport plan ahead of time. The railway bureaus in Liuchow, Tsinan, Chinchow, Kirin, Kwangchow, Shanghai and Urumchi are also expected to fulfil their plans.



## Chinese People's Friendship Delegation Visits Romania

The Chinese People's Friendship Delegation led by Chi Peng-fei, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Secretary-General of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, left Bucharest on December 15 for Yugoslavia after a one-week visit to Romania.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, re-

ceived all the members of the delegation while they were in Romania and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Leading comrades of the Romanian Party, Government, and Grand National Assembly, the Front of Socialist Unity and the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association separately had friendly meetings with the delegation.

Accompanied by Comrade Vasile Vilcu, Chairman of the Central Auditing Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Member of the

# A Desperate Move Before Destruction

— Exposing "gang of four's" sinister plot to forge Chairman Mao's "last words"

by the Editorial Department of "Renmin Ribao"

XX

THE fabrication of Chairman Mao's "last words" — "act according to the principles laid down" — was an insidious plot of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four." The exposure and smashing of the plot is an important link in the great struggle waged by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to shatter this gang.

After the death of the great leader Chairman Mao, the "gang of four" stepped up their conspiratorial activities to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state. The fabrication of the so-called "last words" of Chairman Mao was a glaring manifestation. The anti-Party article "For Ever Act According to the Principles Laid Down by Chairman Mao," written under the pseudonym "Liang Hsiao" and published in *Guang-ming Ribao* on October 4, 1976, was a final and utter exposure of their true features. They were tricky enough, but once they collapsed, their vicious plot to forge the "last words" turned out to be nothing but a desperate move before the destruction of the gang.

Apart from Liang Hsiao's anti-Party article which was a mobilization order to usurp Party and state power, it has now been found that the "gang of four" concocted another craftier article of the same nature. Entitled "Advance Courageously According to the Principles Laid Down by Chairman Mao," this article was examined and revised by Yao Wen-yuan three times and was to be published by *Renmin Ribao* on its front page on October 8. But it failed to appear as was planned because of the speedy downfall of the gang.

There is no smoke without fire. The two articles were inevitable products of the height of the "gang of four's" criminal machinations. They were also a signal that the gang was going to take more drastic actions for

counter-revolutionary restoration in a vain attempt to usurp the supreme power of the Party and state.

Marx and Engels put it well: "There is only one means of combating all these intrigues, but it will prove astonishingly effective; this means is complete publicity. Exposure of all these schemings in their entirety will render them utterly powerless." (*Alliance of Socialist Democracy and the International Workmen's Association.*)

To get a clear picture of the "gang of four's" forgery, it is necessary, first of all, to trace back to the directives issued by the great leader Chairman Mao in April 1976. After Chairman Mao's meeting with foreign guests on April 30, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng reported to Chairman Mao that the situation in the country as a whole was good, though things were not going so well in a few provinces. Chairman Mao himself wrote down the following for Comrade Hua Kuo-feng then and there: "Take your time, don't be anxious," "Act in line with the past principles" and "With you in charge, I'm at ease." These extremely important brilliant directives of Chairman Mao's demonstrated his lofty character and vision as a great proletarian revolutionary, firm and steady, composed and farsighted. In these directives, Chairman Mao reiterated the need to act in line with his important directives to solve the problems in those provinces and showed his immense trust in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as the successor to the leader of our Party and state. This was a telling blow to the political ambitions and conspiratorial activities of the "gang of four" in desperately resisting and oppos-



ing Chairman Mao's principles and singing a different tune in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, in an attempt to overthrow Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and a large number of responsible Party, government and army comrades in the central organs and various localities.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng promptly transmitted Chairman Mao's directives "Take your time, don't be anxious" and "Act in line with the past principles" to the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee. The "gang of four" was present on the occasion. Wang Hung-wen and Chiang Ching took notes, which are on record, and Yao Wen-yuan himself saw the originals in Chairman Mao's own handwriting. Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao knew perfectly well at what time and under what circumstances Chairman Mao gave these directives and what questions were involved. They bitterly hated and mortally feared these directives of Chairman Mao's. They not only did their utmost to go against them but, after the death of Chairman Mao, lost no time in systematically tampering with Chairman Mao's directive "Act in line with the past principles" and forged what they described as Chairman Mao's "last words," namely, "act according to the principles laid down."

This fabrication first appeared in the September 16, 1976 editorial "Chairman Mao Will Live in Our Hearts For Ever" of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*. Yao Wen-yuan made a special point of deleting the words "during his illness" from the line "Chairman Mao adjured us during his illness" in the manuscript of the editorial to create the impression that they were his "last words." Soon afterwards, an internal publication under the control of the "gang of four" and with nationwide circulation bluntly described it as a "great call issued by Chairman Mao before he departed from us for ever" and as an "adjuration" given at "the last moment of his life." What was this if not a deliberate act of rumour-mongering!

More serious is the fact that they used a sly trick and went so far as to describe their fabricated "last words" — "act according to the principles laid down" — as a "masterly generalization and incisive summing-up of the historical experience of our Party and the entire international communist movement" and an "everlasting guide for our continuous advance in this generation and the next, in this century and the next, as well as throughout the historical period of socialism." They also babbled that Engels "unswervingly kept to the principles laid down by Marx" and that "Lenin adhered to the principles laid down by Marx and Engels," and so forth. The "gang of four's" aim was to deliberately create a fake in an attempt to pass it off as invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and brandish it as their wizardly weapon to usurp Party and state power. From September 17 on, the various propaganda organs under their

thumb were turned on full blast, repeating and publicizing this fabrication ad nauseam.

In choosing September 16 as the date for publishing the so-called "last words" in the newspapers, the "gang of four" harboured extremely vicious intentions. That date was just after the publication of the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee (announcing the death of Chairman Mao — Tr.) and shortly before the holding of the mass memorial meeting in the capital and the delivering of the memorial speech by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. They launched this surprise attack and trotted out the so-called "last words" three days ahead of their original plan. They made it the chief propaganda item and spared no effort to make it supersede the message to the people and the memorial speech formally adopted by the central leading organs. As regards this manoeuvre of theirs, people cannot but ask: If there really were such "last words" of Chairman Mao's and they were that important, as the gang claimed, then why didn't the gang propose that the Party Central Committee have it published officially? They participated in discussions on the message and the memorial speech. But why did they publish it separately in the mass media they controlled instead of suggesting it be included in the message to the people and the memorial speech by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng? It was out of evil intentions that they acted in this way. They tried to give the people of the whole country the impression that the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng had concealed Chairman Mao's "last words" from the public and that they alone were the propagandists and defenders of the "last words." This insidious political plot was a political frame-up against the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and was designed to prepare public opinion for their usurpation of the supreme leadership of the Party and state.

It is only natural that the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng resolutely hit back at these intrigues of theirs. At a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee towards the end of September, some leading comrades sternly pointed out to them that their propaganda policy was wrong in playing up "act according to the principles laid down" and omitting the "three do's and three don'ts." (This refers to "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." — Tr.) On October 2, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng personally struck out the sentence "act according to the principles laid down" from a document, pointing out: "I've checked it. Three of the characters

are wrong compared with the original in Chairman Mao's own handwriting. What Chairman Mao wrote and what I relayed to the Political Bureau is: 'Act in line with the past principles.' I've struck out the sentence to prevent the wrong version from being spread." Thus at one blow he exploded the "gang of four's" fabrication.

However, the gang refused to mend its ways. That wily old fox Chang Chun-chiao came forward and declared that, to "avoid unnecessary complications," Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's remark on the document should not be relayed to the lower levels. Chiang Ching promptly voiced support for this accomplice of hers. But two days later, on October 4, the "gang of four" dished up the anti-Party article by "Liang Hsiao" and at the same time quickened their pace in concocting the sinister article "Advance Courageously According to the Principles Laid Down by Chairman Mao." Both articles raised a hue and cry about the so-called "last words" and vilified the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on the so-called question of "tampering with" — which should read "exposing their fabrication of" — the "principles laid down." They clamoured: "Tampering with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao means betraying Marxism, betraying socialism and betraying the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." They also shouted that it was necessary to prevent "capitalist-roaders like Teng Hsiao-ping" from "resorting again to their old counter-revolutionary tricks," that "if any chieftain of revisionism dares to tamper with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao, he will definitely come to no good end," and so on and so forth. Actually, they were playing the trick of a thief crying "Stop thief!" Like a cornered dog, they were ready to bite, and to kill.

We can see just how busy they were at that time!

Shortly after Chairman Mao's death, they were getting impatient in attempting to usurp the leadership of the Party Central Committee over the Party committees of the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Appropriating the name of the General Office of the Party Central Committee, they notified the various localities throughout the country to report to them all major issues in good time and ask for their instructions, in an attempt to cut off the links between the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the Party committees of the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions so that the "gang of four" could issue orders and run the affairs of the whole country. This was the first move this gang took to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state after Chairman Mao had passed away.

Beginning from September 12, Yao Wen-yuan and the "gang of four's" accomplices in the two universities

(Tsinghua and Peking Universities — *Tr.*) time and again arranged for people to write to Chiang Ching their "oath of fealty" and "memorials appealing for ascension to the throne." Certain bad elements flagrantly opposed the arrangements Chairman Mao had made before his death and demanded that Chiang Ching be Chairman of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee. This was the main theme of the "gang of four" at that time.

Chiang Ching was even more impatient. She rushed here and there and travelled around to peddle her ideas, openly or secretly, feasted and had photographs taken. She even told others to save their rolls of film for her "extra happy news"! Not to be outdone, Wang Hung-wen had his "standard portraits" taken secretly on October 2 to be used when he took over power. The next day he went to Pingku County on the outskirts of Peking where he openly tried to inflame feelings against the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. They were really busy and overjoyed for a time. This is known as blinding oneself with inordinate ambition.

Their rejoicing came hand in hand with their preparations for killing others. They resurrected Empress Lu,\* a big careerist and power-usurper who died more than 2,000 years ago, to help prop up their sinister banner "act according to the principles laid down." They cooked up a preposterous article entitled "How Empress Lu Acted According to the Principles Laid Down by Emperor Liu Pang After His Demise" which was a rare and unusual article indeed. The "gang of four" called for "writing more articles on the history of the Western Han Dynasty" to show "how the opponents were disposed of one by one"! From this we can clearly see that they wanted to "dispose one by one" of their "opponents" — the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and a large number of leading comrades in the Party, government and army — so that Chiang Ching could crown herself empress! Full of wiles, Chang Chun-chiao racked his brains, schemed and wrote the following words in an outline plan for usurping power and bringing about capitalist restoration: "How to consolidate the regime, kill!"

The "gang of four's" conspiracy was thus closely intertwined with their plan to usurp power and kill people.

\* Empress Lu was the wife of Liu Pang, the first emperor of the Western Han Dynasty. See "Chiang Ching and Empress Lu" on p. 21.

There was another interesting episode. After the completion of the anti-Party film *Counterattack*\* in late September 1976, the accomplice of the "gang of four" who manipulated "Liang Hsiao" sent word to the film-making group that it must rush out a film with its theme on the struggle centring around "act according to the principles laid down." When they said they did not understand what it was all about, they were told enigmatically: "You will understand in a fortnight." From the latter part of September, isn't a fortnight sometime around October 4 and 8, the dates set by the "gang of four" for publication of that sinister article by "Liang Hsiao" and the scheduled publication of another anti-Party article respectively? This shows that the "gang of four" had a timetable for usurping Party and state power, and the fabrication of the "last words" was part of it.

Lu Hsun, a great man of letters in China, said in a famous dictum: The descendants of rumour-mongering families kill others with their rumours but are killed by rumours themselves. The "gang of four" was a bunch of experts in killing others with rumours. They fabricated the so-called "last words" in an attempt to overthrow the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, but they ended up destroying themselves.

## II

Since the "gang of four" trumpeted so loudly about "the principles laid down," people cannot but seriously dissect "the principles laid down" and see what they actually are.

One of the gang's aims was to use its fabricated "act according to the principles laid down" to confuse and replace Chairman Mao's instruction: "**Act in line with the past principles.**"

Is there only a difference in words in the two? No, they represent two diametrically opposed principles and embody two diametrically opposed lines.

True, the "gang of four" did have "the principles laid down" of its own, the basic point of which was to usurp Party and state power and bring about a restoration. To explain in greater detail, it meant that while

\*This is an anti-Party film concocted by the "gang of four." In this film, the first secretary of a provincial Party committee is uglified as a capitalist-roader and the spearhead of attack is directed at the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. One accomplice of the "gang of four" shouted: "This film involves not only a question of literature and art, it will touch off a chain reaction." This exposed the gang's insidious plot to use the film as an important step in trying to stage a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat.

flaunting the banner of Marxism the gang practised revisionism, created splits and engaged in intrigues and conspiracies, in an effort to usurp supreme Party and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. This sort of "principles laid down" was in essence an ultra-Right counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the "gang of four's" political programme for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat.

As everybody knows, Chairman Mao's instruction "**Act in line with the past principles**" dealt with specific questions. In criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and repulsing the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, it meant acting in line with Chairman Mao's series of important directives and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's speech of February 25, 1976 on which Chairman Mao wrote "**Agree.**" But the "gang of four" acted quite the opposite. They desperately advocated ferreting out "a layer of people." On two occasions last February and March, Chiang Ching, without authorization, summoned responsible comrades from some provinces and municipalities and made speeches in an attempt to overthrow a large number of leading comrades in the Party, government and army at the central and local levels, directing the spearhead at the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. With penetrating insight, Chairman Mao pointed out at that time: "**Chiang Ching interfered too much, and by herself summoned twelve provinces to talk to them.**" Chairman Mao sent word to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, telling him that what Chiang Ching said was wrong. This touched her to the quick. Calling its own tune in criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping was one of "the principles laid down" by the "gang of four." At a national conference discussing planning work in July 1976, they viciously instigated a few persons to make frenzied attacks in a planned and premeditated way on Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades in the central organs on the pretext of criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping; their attempt was to usurp Party and state power. Waging a tit-for-tat struggle at the meeting, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng transmitted Chairman Mao's instruction "**Act in line with the past principles**" and made an incisive explanation, thus repulsing the gang's wild attacks. The acute struggles that went on showed again and again that the gang's "principles laid down" were fundamentally opposed to Chairman Mao's instruction "**Act in line with the past principles.**"

The second aim of the "gang of four" was to use its fabricated "act according to the principles laid down" to confuse and replace Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, his principles and policies and the Party's basic line.

The "gang of four" had "the principles laid down" of its own, which were opposed to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. This has been proved to the hilt by their record of making trouble, failing, making trouble again, failing again

till their doom, a record they had made in the last few years since usurping important Party and state leading posts. They had been repeatedly criticized by Chairman Mao for inciting people to "overthrow all" and wage "full-scale civil war" during the Great Cultural Revolution. In the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, they were roundly reproved by Chairman Mao for directing the spearhead of their attack against Premier Chou En-lai and other leading comrades in the central organs. Chairman Mao also perceived and smashed in time their scheme to "form a cabinet" and frame charges against Premier Chou.\* Not reconciled to their defeat, they produced such wares as taking anti-empiricism as the "key link"\*\*\* which again was repudiated by Chairman Mao. Then, while making sham self-criticisms, they launched desperate counterattacks by making use of the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping to engineer an all-round seizure of power. They fanatically opposed Chairman Mao's own choice of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as his successor. Despite Chairman Mao's severe warning "Don't form a gang of four," they intensified their activities. They consistently opposed Chairman Mao's directives, and even tormented him and forged the so-called "last words" of Chairman Mao in a vain attempt to strike down Comrade Hua Kuo-feng whom Chairman Mao had chosen as his successor and thus usurp supreme Party and state power and restore capitalism. In all these actions, they used their counter-revolutionary revisionist "principles laid down," i.e., an ultra-Right line, to oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Not only did they turn a deaf ear to Chairman Mao's repeated criticisms and refuse to mend their ways but, on the contrary, they nursed their hatred. Their "principles laid down" were precisely their ultra-Right line to usurp Party and state power and bring about a restoration. What they called "act according to the principles laid down" was synonymous with acting according to their ultra-Right line.

The third aim of the "gang of four" was to use their "act according to the principles laid down" to confuse and replace Chairman Mao's great theory on the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

They said that whoever "tamper with the principles laid down" is the "bourgeoisie inside the Party,"

\* Just before the convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress, the "gang of four," acting behind the backs of other leading comrades in the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, sent Wang Hung-wen in 1974 to see Chairman Mao. Wang faked charges against Premier Chou En-lai in order to realize the gang's hopes of replacing the Premier. Wang was severely criticized by Chairman Mao. Soon afterwards, Chiang Ching proposed to Chairman Mao that Wang Hung-wen be Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Chiang Ching has wild ambitions. She wants Wang Hung-wen to be Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and herself to be Chairman of the Party Central Committee."

\*\* See "A Sinister Programme for Usurping Party and State Power" in our issue No. 50.

"a capitalist-roader" and a "revisionist chieftain" and that "the essential content of a capitalist-roader 'still on the capitalist road'" means "tampering with the principles laid down." With ulterior motives, they described the issue of "tampering" as the "principal content of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines for quite a long historical period to come," as the "main point" in the "current" movement "to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping." If someone dared to "tamper with" it, that is, to expose their fabricated "principles laid down," he would then be "the target of the revolution," "the bourgeoisie inside the Party," "the capitalist-roader" and "the revisionist chieftain," and they would exercise "dictatorship" over him and put him to death. In other words, those who bowed before them would survive and those who resisted would perish. It is crystal clear in which direction the edge of their sword was turned!

In this way, their "principles laid down" suddenly became the so-called supreme yardstick for identifying the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the supreme yardstick for discerning the target of the revolution during the historical period of socialism. As everybody knows, the basic principles put forward by Chairman Mao after summing up the historical experience of our Party and the international communist movement are: "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." These principles are the real yardstick for identifying the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the powerful ideological weapon to defeat the bourgeoisie inside the Party. These basic principles were stressed repeatedly by Chairman Mao when he criticized the "gang of four." Precisely because of this, they looked upon the "three do's and three don'ts" as something that meant their doom. While raising "the principles laid down" to a very high plane that would frighten people to death, they tried in a thousand and one ways to resist and oppose the three basic principles Chairman Mao had enunciated. In September this year when the Party Central Committee was drafting the memorial speech to be delivered by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the "gang of four" went so far as to oppose inclusion of the "three do's and three don'ts" in the text. Their "reason" was that the speech was "too long." This shows how despicably these renegades had degenerated.

The formulation "For ever act according to the principles laid down" is metaphysical and anti-Marxist.

### III

The struggle to smash the insidious plot of the "gang of four" in fabricating Chairman Mao's "last words" is a soul-stirring life-and-death struggle between the two classes and the two lines. It took place when the Party and the state faced serious difficulties after the passing of the great leader Chairman Mao.

(Continued on p. 32.)

## Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(Excerpts)

IN recent years, under the leadership of the Command Council headed by Chairman Ibrahim Mohamed al-Hamdi, the people of Yemen have made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying successes in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and developing the national economy. In international affairs, the Government of Yemen pursues a non-aligned policy, firmly supports the Arab and Palestinian peoples in their just struggle for the recovery of the lost territories and the restoration of national rights, strives to promote the unity of the Arab countries, opposes superpower interference in the affairs of the Arab and Gulf countries and works for the strengthening of the unity and co-operation among the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, thus making useful contributions to the third world's cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism. We heartily rejoice at the successes achieved by the Government and people of Yemen and wish your country continuous new successes on your road of advance.

The present international situation is excellent. The whole world is advancing amidst turbulence. All the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening, and the factors for both war and revolution are increasing. The two superpowers are locked in a desperate rivalry for world hegemony, which is bound to lead to war some day. The superpower that flaunts the banner of "socialism" is especially ambitious. Reaching its tentacles to carry out expansion everywhere, it is the main source of a new war. Faced with the stark reality of fierce rivalry between the superpowers and the visibly growing danger of a new world war, the people of the third world countries and the whole world have, through long and repeated struggles, been raising their political awareness, and the factors for revolution are increasing. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this momentous historical tide is surging forward. The superpowers, forfeiting all popular sympathy and beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, are declining with each passing day and find the going tougher and tougher. The general situation is developing in a direction favourable to the people. Looking into the future, we are full of confidence. Though there will be twists and turns in the development of the situation, victory will surely belong to the people of the world while imperialism and superpower hegemonism, that already are sinking like the setting sun, will ultimately be buried.

Since the great October War of 1973 the Arab and Palestinian people, with the solidarity and support of the people of the whole world, have deepened their struggle against Zionism and big-power hegemonism and won continual victories. The ferocious features of

the superpowers, and particularly the one that styles itself as a "natural ally" of the Arab nation, has been daily exposed. The latter's criminal behaviours of sham aid but real expansion, sham co-operation but real control and sham support but real betrayal have increasingly aroused strong condemnation and resistance by the Arab peoples. It is utterly discredited and isolated. Not long ago the Arab countries, setting store by their overriding interests, made joint efforts and successfully held the Eighth Summit Conference of the Arab Countries. This conference once again demonstrated the fundamental trend of the militant unity of the Arab world and expressed the entire Arab people's common desire to resolve their own problems independently and through consultations free from superpower interference, thus dealing a heavy blow at superpower criminal schemes of sowing discord and damaging the great unity of the Arab people. As always, the Chinese Government and people will firmly support the Arab and Palestinian people in their just struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and Israeli Zionism.

Our Party has won the great historic victory of smashing the plot of the "gang of four," the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, to usurp Party leadership and state power. There is a swiftly rising, momentous upsurge in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, exposing and repudiating the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" and grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. A stirring scene of revolution and construction prevails throughout this land of 800 million.

The Chinese people are determined to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, persist in taking class struggle as the key link; following the Party's basic line and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and strive to build China into a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology so as to make a greater contribution to humanity. We will unswervingly implement the revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs formulated by Chairman Mao personally, strengthen our unity with the international proletariat and the people of the third world countries and the whole world and, together with them, carry the struggle against imperialism and superpower hegemonism through to the end.

This year has marked the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Yemen; since then the friendly relations and co-opera-

tion between our two countries have made satisfactory progress, and the friendship between our two peoples has daily deepened through our joint efforts. Facts prove that the friendship between our two countries is abso-

lutely sincere and has a solid foundation. The Chinese Government and people highly treasure their friendship with the people of Yemen and will make constant efforts to consolidate and develop it.

## Chairman al-Hamdi's Speech

(Excerpts)

**T**HE Asian continent, once a place of convergence of various civilizations in history, is celebrating victories today in this tempestuous world and continuing to wage unremitting struggles for a life in freedom which the Asian peoples cherish. Therefore, this meeting of ours today confirms the continued close relations existing between our two friendly peoples, relations that are based on fraternity, sincere friendship, selfless cooperation and mutual respect.

The Yemeni people have followed with profound grief the sad disasters that befell the friendly Chinese people this year. Not only the Chinese people, but the people of the third world countries and of the world as a whole are bereft of a most outstanding leader of our time, Chairman Mao Tsetung. This was preceded by the passing away of two of his longtime colleagues in the War of Liberation and the subsequent period of building a new China. One was the former Premier of the State Council Chou En-lai, Chairman Mao's political and military colleague who implemented his great colleague's teachings in domestic and foreign policy with wisdom and rare talent. The other was the former Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh, who was Chairman Mao's colleague in armed struggle and during the Long March. Another prior loss that should be mentioned was the passing away of their colleague Tung Pi-wu.

If these sad events had already touched the hearts of all friends of the Chinese people, the natural disasters caused by earthquakes and the attempts to incite political turmoil were also grievous. They would have caused extreme despair and panic if they had happened to the people of any other country. But the great Chinese people have emerged triumphant and more united than ever. This victory is embodied in the unprecedented unity of the Chinese army and people of all nationalities around a new leadership which came into being at a time of difficulty and which represents the will of the great Chinese people.

Our visit to your country today takes place in the context of friendly intercourse between our two friendly countries. It offers us a chance to exchange views on domestic, national and international issues and hold friendly talks of mutual interest.

Our people rose up in unremitting resistance against the enemy to win freedom, sovereignty and unification. For all this and for a better life, thousands of them gave

their lives and became martyrs in the fight for freedom. In the September 26, 1962 Revolution Yemen's will gained free expression. Our people cast off once and for all the regime of subjection, control and seclusion and opened up the road to life and to our time despite the many obstacles of backwardness and in the face of many difficulties. They will continue to fight for the unification of Yemen which is one of their sublime objectives.

Instigated by colonialist and imperialist forces and supported by their military and economic assistance, the Zionist enemy continues to occupy Arab-Palestinian homelands and the territories of fraternal Arab countries. We stand on the side of the Palestinian people. We maintain that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legal representative expressing the will of the Palestinian people. We have not only stood on the side of the Palestinian revolution, but also supported the frontline countries to the best of our modest capability, for this is a struggle of the whole Arab nation against the Zionist enemy whose challenge, arrogance and adventure are a menace not only to the Arab nation but also to the whole region and the peace and security of the world. In this respect we admire and appreciate the principled support the People's Republic of China has constantly given to the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the whole Arab nation and the position it has taken that this struggle is an integral part of the struggle of all peoples against colonialism, oppression, aggression and apartheid.

Proceeding from the revolutionary principles followed by our domestic and foreign policies, we condemn and protest against foreign domination in Taiwan, which we deem an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China.

We firmly believe that the present era is the people's era and that the people should be masters expressing their own will and position. Colonial tyranny and the power with which it enslaved others are gone for ever, and any new attempt at a comeback will only end up in failure. Hence we hold that the unity among the countries and peoples of the world, and especially that among the third world countries which face similar difficulties and problems in their development and progress, should be strengthened.

The stand which the Chinese people take towards us has been and is noble-minded and sincere. It is not

only shown in the assistance and aid items in various fields which have been or are being provided by People's China, but also in her constant sympathy for our just cause as expressed in international politics while never picking on or imposing positions or preferences, or demanding thanks. All this has reserved for the friendly Chinese people a unique position in the hearts of the Yemeni people. Friends, while speaking highly of this stand today, we are merely praising a clear-cut truth; when we want to express our feeling, we have to convey our sincere respect and deep gratitude.

We determine our attitude towards any country on the basis of its stand vis-a-vis the following two Arab

causes: The cause of the Arab-Palestinian people and support to their struggle for the legitimate rights of restoring their country and territory, and the Arab cause and their struggle to combat the ambitions of colonialism and its lackey — Zionism.

The question of peace and security in the Middle East will become fluid only with the stopping of Zionist aggression and the restoration of the Arab-Palestinian people's legitimate rights among which the most important is that they can live in their own country and on their own territory. We hold that peace and security in the Middle East can be ensured only when the ambitions of colonialism are curbed.

## Launching a New Upsurge in Studying Works By Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin And by Chairman Mao

by "Hongqi" Commentator

SINCE the passing of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, have shown greater consciousness in seriously studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao with the determination to carry through to the end the revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao. This study movement has been given a powerful impetus by the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee on the building of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung and the decision of the C.P.C. Central Committee on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*.

At present, the struggle carried out by our Party in smashing the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique is advancing triumphantly. This struggle has put forward an even more urgent demand on our study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. To win complete victory in the struggle, we should in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" closely link our study with practice and make persevering efforts to "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism" so as to push forward the struggle which will in turn promote our study. We should launch a new upsurge in the mass movement to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. This is of fundamental importance to us in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and carrying the cause of the proletarian revolution through to the end. It is also of key impor-

tance to thoroughly expose and criticize the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique and completely eliminate its pernicious influence.

The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique betrayed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in an all-round way. Using the news media they controlled, they wantonly peddled revisionism to prepare counter-revolutionary opinion for their usurpation of Party and state power. They distorted and tampered with Marxist theory at will and quoted it out of context to serve their own purposes. They ruthlessly trampled Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought underfoot. They vigorously pushed idealism and metaphysics to create confusion in people's minds and seriously undermined the socialist revolution and production. In order to settle accounts with the "gang of four" for all their vile crimes politically, ideologically and organizationally, to clarify the theory and principles they distorted and tampered with and to reverse their reversal of objective things, defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and eradicate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," we need now more than ever to read and study conscientiously so as to grasp the ideological weapon. Chairman Mao said: "We need Marxism in our struggle." (*Oppose Book Worship*.) When we have grasped Marxism, the political telescope and microscope, we will be all-conquering and we shall be able to thoroughly repudiate the reactionary fallacies of the "gang of four," and peel off their disguises, deepen our criticism and consign them to the dust-bin.

Chairman Mao was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. Basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with

the practice of the revolution in the past half century, Chairman Mao inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the protracted struggles against the class enemies at home and abroad and both inside and outside the Party, and greatly enriched the treasure-house of Marxist theory. During the period of socialist revolution, in particular, Chairman Mao summed up both the positive and the negative experience of the international communist movement and put forward the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus solving a major issue in the international communist movement, i.e., the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the prevention of capitalist restoration.

In recent years, Chairman Mao issued instructions on studying the theory of the proletarian dictatorship and put forward the scientific thesis: "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 struggle waged by our Party against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique has amply proved the infinite wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has smashed the anti-Party "gang of four" at one blow — this is a brilliant example of the application of Chairman Mao's great theory.

The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique is a typical representative of the bourgeoisie inside the Party; they are unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. It was directly against them that Chairman Mao in recent years issued the instructions on studying theory and on combating and preventing revisionism.

In our current struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we should put the emphasis on studying the Marxist theory on the proletarian dictatorship, on studying Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and particularly on his scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party," and his series of important instructions on exposing and criticizing the "gang of four." We will, through study and practice, come to a clearer understanding of the laws governing class struggle in the period of socialism, enhance our ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism and raise our level of consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Only thus can we carry the struggle against the "gang of four" through to the end, truly carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

Because of their reactionary class nature, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique had an inveterate hatred for Marxist theory. They themselves did not study it at all and extremely feared that Party members and the masses would get a real grasp of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They tried by every

means to sabotage the mass study movement. On March 20, 1974, Chairman Mao, in great anger, criticized Chiang Ching, saying: "It's better if we don't see each other. You haven't done many of the things I talked to you about over the years. What's the use of seeing each other more often? The works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are there, my works are there, but you simply refuse to study." Yet, to suit their need to usurp Party and state power, this gang of conspirators and careerists did their utmost to deck themselves out as Chairman Mao's "pupils" most enthusiastic in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and most concerned about the masses' study. They sent letters and reading material, issued sinister instructions and made vicious reports everywhere, leaving no stone unturned to mislead and deceive the public. Their disguises must be peeled off so that their true features as chief culprits in opposing and undermining the masses' study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought will be exposed to broad daylight.

For a long time the "gang of four" seriously undermined the fine style of study fostered by Chairman Mao. They opposed integrating theory with practice and advocated subjective idealism. Posing as "authorities on theory," they swaggered and reproved others at every turn. They talked endlessly with no substance at all and were incapable of solving a single practical problem. They resorted to deception, loved formalism, fabricated rumours to slander people and talked sheer nonsense. We must earnestly study Chairman Mao's *Reform Our Study, Rectify the Party's Style of Work* and *Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing* and other brilliant works, criticize and eradicate the pernicious style of study spread by the "gang of four" and, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on integrating theory with practice, advocate the honest scientific attitude of being serious and conscientious and seeking truth from the facts — the fine style of study advocated by Chairman Mao.

The history of our Party shows that a widespread movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought inevitably brings a great victory to the Party and the revolutionary cause. The rectification movement in Yen-an in 1942 testified to this, as does the Great Cultural Revolution. Today's struggle against the "gang of four" will be no exception. The struggle to expose and criticize the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique is bringing about a vigorous development of the mass movement to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao throughout the Party and the army and among the people of all nationalities in the country, and this in turn will deepen the struggle and bring new victories. An excellent situation now prevails throughout the country. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and in the wake of the deepening of the struggle and study movement, China's socialist revolution and socialist construction will surely take on a brand-new look and achieve fresh and greater victories.

(Translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 12, 1976)



# Preparatory Meeting for National Conference on Learning From Taching

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has decided to convene, before May 1, 1977, a national conference on learning from Taching in industry which the people throughout the country have long been looking forward to. The decision was announced at the preparatory meeting for the conference called by the State Council in Peking recently.

The aim of the meeting is to mobilize the whole Party and the workers throughout the country to start, on the basis of deepening the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," an upsurge in the movement "In industry, learn from Taching" and push forward the excellent situation in revolution and production.

Vice-Premiers of the State Council Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien presided at the meeting and Vice-Premier Ku Mu made a report.

The representatives warmly hailed the fact that our Party again has its own wise leader in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and jubilantly acclaimed the great victory of shattering the plot of the "gang of four." With great proletarian indignation, the comrades at the meeting exposed and denounced the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in betraying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the line of the Ninth and Tenth National Congresses of the Party, practising revisionism, creating splits, engaging in intrigues and conspiracies, and trying to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state.

A representative from the Taching Oilfield reported to the meeting on Taching's experience in adhering to the Party's basic line and taking China's own road of developing industry under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over the last 17 years or so. The representatives warmly discussed the report and unanimously agreed that it was an encouragement and education to them.

The preparatory meeting called on cadres, workers and technicians on the industrial front, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, to deepen the exposure and criticism of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique for their crimes in plotting to usurp Party and state power and in trying to tear down the red banner of Taching and undermine the learn-from-Taching movement. It called on them to firmly implement the line, principles and policies Chairman Mao formulated for developing industry, carry out his wise decision "In

industry, learn from Taching" and the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" he had approved, and further the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises all over the country. It called on them to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, deepen the socialist revolution, bring about a new high tide in socialist construction, consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution and greet the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry with outstanding achievements in revolution and production.

## "Renmin Ribao" Editorial

On December 19, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial entitled "Relentlessly Criticize the 'Gang of Four,' Start a New Upsurge in Learning From Taching in Industry."

It said: "Taching is a red banner put up by the great leader Chairman Mao himself on China's industrial front. In accordance with Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies, Taching has implemented the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in an all-round way and opened a way for China's industrial development that is diametrically opposed to the capitalist or revisionist way. 'In industry, learn from Taching' is Chairman Mao's wise decision. Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou always supported and defended Taching, praising it highly as an outstanding example in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has shown great concern for Taching. Chairman Hua happily told the representatives of the Taching oil workers: 'Learn from Taching!' The workers and staff throughout the country love Taching and are learning from it. But the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique hated it bitterly. For years, they opposed Chairman Mao's directives, frantically tried to pull down the red banner of Taching and undermined the learn-from-Taching movement. The 'gang of four' negated Taching's basic experience, saying: 'It's a lie that Taching has developed because the workers there keep studying and applying Chairman Mao's works *On Contradiction* and *On Practice*.' They slandered Taching as following the 'theory of productive forces' and a 'mere example of production.' They tried in one way or another to prevent the national learn-from-Taching con-

ference from being convened. They wildly tried to strangle the film *Pioneers* that sings the praises of the red banner of Taching. The mass media under their control gave no publicity to Taching and published no articles about the experience gained in learning from Taching, and they stirred up the evil wind to oppose Taching. They poked their noses into every place, made trouble, sabotaged the leadership of Party committees in various localities and enterprises, split the ranks of the workers and did their utmost to dampen the vigorous movement to learn from Taching in industry, in an effort to undermine the socialist economy and realize their criminal aim of usurping the supreme leadership of the Party and state."

The editorial continued: "The red banner of Taching has become brighter since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started. Taching's working class has waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the 'gang of four' and raised the militant slogan 'It is justified, meritorious and glorious to exert ourselves to build socialism. Make still bigger efforts in building socialism.' With the Taching red banner flying high and Taching's experience widely popularized, the gang's revisionist trash has lost its appeal. As in the case of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, the gang's opposition to the learn-from-Taching movement was determined by their reactionary class nature. History has mercilessly ridiculed this gang of 'pests' — a scourge for the nation and the people — and the movement to learn from Taching in industry is surging forward with still greater momentum.

"The great victory in smashing the 'gang of four' has inspired the people of the whole country to plunge into the socialist revolution and construction with greater vigour. We should be fully aware of the present excellent situation and favourable conditions and broaden and deepen the mass movements 'In industry, learn from Taching' and 'In agriculture, learn from Tachai.' With revolutionary daring and drive, we must make up for the losses caused by this gang's interference and sabotage, push the national economy forward, consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution, further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, do better in being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters, and doing everything for the people. The Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture has opened and an unprecedented excellent situation is sure to appear throughout the Chinese countryside. Agriculture has gathered momentum, so should industry. We should immediately start a new upsurge in the movement to learn from Taching. Party committees at all levels should earnestly strengthen their leadership in the work, conscientiously spread Taching's experience and work out plans to deepen the movement and build up Taching-type enterprises all over the country. We must, with firmness and determination, boldly arouse the masses and work hard for a few years to build up Taching-type enterprises throughout the country. We must start doing this right now.

"In unfolding the learn-from-Taching movement, it is necessary, first of all, to grasp class struggle well. We must bring about an upsurge in thoroughly exposing and criticizing the 'gang of four' on the industrial front. We must grasp the crux of the matter, namely, their attempt to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state and their pushing an ultra-Right line to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. By linking this with the reality on the industrial front, we must expose and denounce the crimes of the 'gang of four' in tampering with the Party's basic line and negating the general line for building socialism and a series of related principles and policies. We must expose and denounce their crimes in opposing the **Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** which calls for putting proletarian politics in command; strengthening Party leadership; launching vigorous mass movements; instituting the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations and of close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians; and carrying out technical innovations and the technical revolution. We must expose and denounce their crimes in undermining efforts to grasp revolution and promote production, in sabotaging the movement to learn from Taching in industry and in opposing building China into a modern, powerful socialist state. Our struggle against the 'gang of four' is a struggle of whether to adhere to or oppose the theory, line, principles and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for developing socialist industry, a struggle of whether to keep to China's own road in developing industry or oppose following this road, and a fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The essence of the struggle is to build socialism or restore capitalism, practise Marxism or revisionism. We must analyse and criticize, one by one, the revisionist rubbish and the reactionary fallacies spread by the 'gang of four' and thoroughly eradicate their pernicious influence. Only by doing so can the socialist cause advance victoriously and the mass movement to learn from Taching develop soundly.

"In unfolding the learn-from-Taching movement, it is necessary to deepen education in the Party's basic line, continue to do a good job in the revolution both in the superstructure and the economic base and build industrial enterprises into strong positions where the proletariat exercises all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and the socialist economy develops with greater, faster, better and more economical results. We must conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's *On the Ten Major Relationships* and launch a study campaign. We must grasp dialectical materialism and historical materialism, oppose idealism and metaphysics and correctly understand and handle the relationships between

(Continued on p. 24.)

# In Memory of Martyr Yang Kai-hui

—46th anniversary of the martyrdom of Yang Kai-hui, close comrade-in-arms and wife of Chairman Mao

MORE than 4,000 workers, peasants and soldiers in Changsha County of Hunan Province, Comrade Yang Kai-hui's birthplace, gathered on November 24 to commemorate the 46th anniversary of her martyrdom. The site of the gathering was the square outside the martyr's mausoleum. An epitaph at the graveside is inscribed with the widely read poem Chairman Mao wrote in 1957 in memory of Martyr Yang Kai-hui: *Reply to Li Shu-yi — to the tune of "Tieh Lieh Hua."*

Comrade Yang Kai-hui was a fine member of the Communist Party brought up under the direct influence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary ideas. Even before the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Yang Kai-hui, inspired ideologically by Chairman Mao, took an active part in revolutionary activities and in the May Fourth Movement of 1919 against imperialism and feudalism. Joining the Communist Party of China in 1921, she was among those in the earliest membership. Later, she worked in the Party committee of the Hunan region set up by Chairman Mao and assisted him in expanding the Party and Youth League organizations as well as in promoting the workers' movement. The year 1923 saw her in Shanghai, Kwangchow, Wuhan and other places travelling with Chairman Mao and working for the workers' movement, the peasant movement and the women's movement. In 1925 she accompanied Chairman Mao home, back to Shaoshan in Hunan, where she helped Chairman Mao in Party building and starting the peasants' struggles there. After the failure of the First Revolutionary Civil War in 1927, Chairman Mao led the troops to the Ching-kang Mountains and Comrade Yang Kai-hui, following Chairman Mao's instructions, went underground and perseveringly carried on the work of the Party in Changsha, the provincial capital of Hunan, giving leadership to the peasants' armed struggle in Changsha and other areas.

Comrade Yang Kai-hui held the great leader Chairman Mao in high esteem and dedicated herself to the revolutionary cause he led. She always enthusiastically supported him, politically, helped him financially as best as she could, and was considerate in taking good care of him. Day and night she helped Chairman Mao collate and copy documents and sometimes did sentry duty herself in the dead of night to safeguard the security of Chairman Mao and other leading comrades.

The Kuomintang reactionaries at that time had imposed a reign of white terror on the revolutionaries. When Comrade Yang Kai-hui learnt that a great dan-



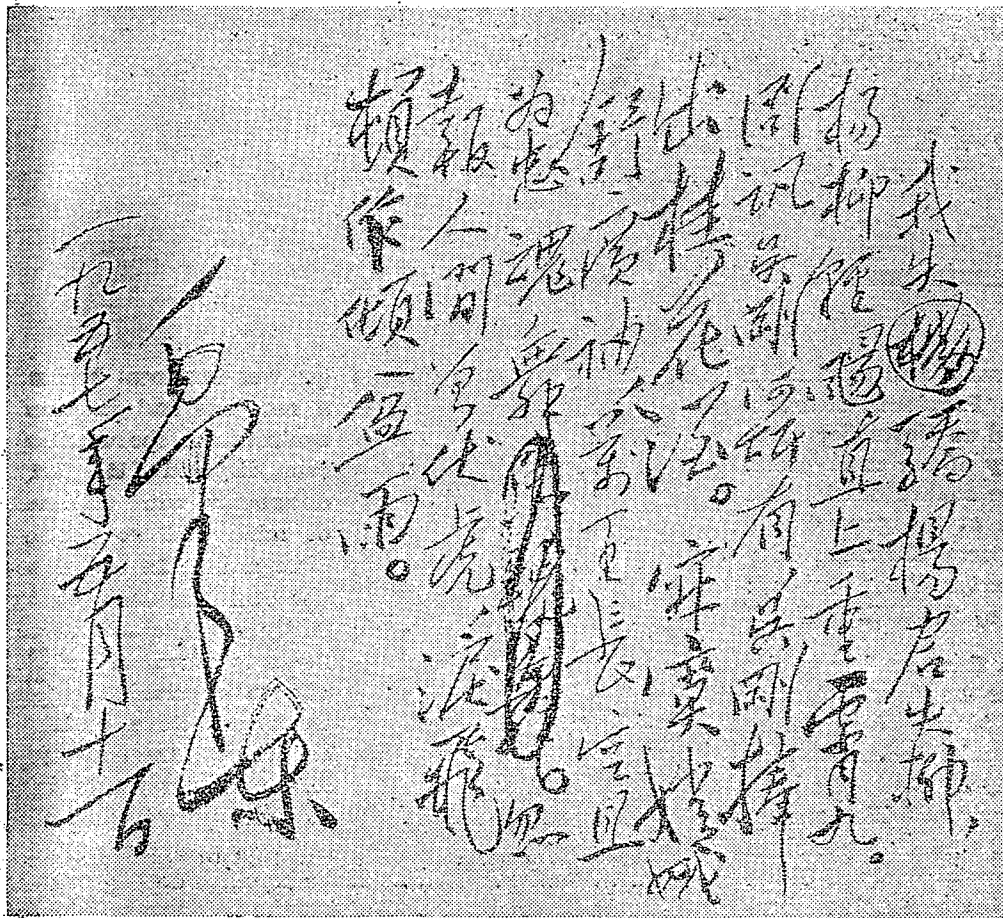
Martyr Yang Kai-hui.

ger was imminent because a renegade had informed against them, she remained calm, disposed of the Party documents with presence of mind and, completely disregarding the danger to her own life, managed to notify other comrades to move to places of safety. She was seized by the enemy on October 24, 1930. Neither torture nor cajolery could subjugate her. In jail where she encouraged the other victims to carry on the fight. She died a heroine's death a month later on November 24. Defying the firing squad before dying on the execution ground she shouted: "Down with the Kuomintang reactionaries!" "Down with Chiang Kai-shek!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!" Comrade Yang Kai-hui's was a great and glorious life. Her heroic deeds have always been an inspiration to the Chinese people, particularly those in the martyr's native place.

In April 1969, with the support of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng who was then in charge of work in Hunan, and with the help of the Revolutionary Committee of Hunan Province, the people of Changsha County started building a memorial park for martyr Yang Kai-hui. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng personally went to the construction site and asked the workers to fulfil this glorious task as quickly as possible. It was completed in eight months.

But Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" tried hard to erase the heroic image of Comrade Yang Kai-hui. More vicious than the others, Chiang Ching forbade people to mention Comrade Yang Kai-hui's name.

Chairman Mao's lyrical poem *Reply to Li Shu-yi* begins with the line: "I lost my proud Poplar and your Willow." When *Mao Tsetung Poems* was first published, there was an explanatory note to this line, saying that "proud Poplar" "refers to Martyr Yang Kai-hui who was killed by the reactionary Ho Chien in 1930 after the Red Army had evacuated Changsha." The note was personally approved by Chairman Mao. However, to exalt herself and try to erase the image of



Chairman Mao's Lyrical Poem Reply to Li Shu-yi — to the Tune of "Tieh Lien Hua" in His Own Calligraphy

*I lost my proud Poplar and you your Willow,  
Poplar and Willow soar to the Ninth Heaven.  
Wu Kang, asked what he can give,  
Serves them a laurel brew.*

*The lonely moon goddess spreads her ample sleeves  
To dance for these loyal souls in infinite space.  
Earth suddenly reports the tiger subdued,  
Tears of joy pour forth falling as mighty rain.*

Martyr Yang Kai-hui from the hearts of the people of China and the rest of the world, Chiang Ching ordered that this important explanatory note be deleted in the English edition of *Mao Tsetung Poems* published in May 1976. She then issued another order to strike out the note from a Chinese-English bilingual edition of the poems. Without that note, "proud Poplar" doesn't mean anything to readers of the English translation.

At the commemoration meeting in Changsha County, the speakers highly praised Comrade Yang Kai-hui

and angrily denounced the "gang of four," especially the careerist and conspirator Chiang Ching.

They said: Chiang Ching did not show the slightest concern for the great leader Chairman Mao. She was extremely hostile to Chairman Mao and on many occasions sabotaged and interfered with the treatment of his illness. When Chairman Mao was seriously ill, she stopped at nothing to torment and persecute him with the result that his conditions quickly deteriorated. Chiang Ching is a devil with a human face and the heart of a beast. She has committed heinous crimes for which she should be severely punished.

The speakers warmly praised Comrade Yang Kai-hui for her loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's revolutionary thought. They pointed out that Chiang Ching and her cohorts were opposed to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's directives. Chiang Ching rejected Chairman Mao's criticisms and the help given her on many occasions and obstinately set herself against the people and even dreamt of becoming "an empress."

Speakers also praised Comrade Yang Kai-hui for her ardent love for the worker and peasant masses and

her fine quality of working hard and leading a simple life. They also denounced the "gang of four," Chiang Ching in particular, who lived extravagantly and acted like overlords.

Everyone at the meeting expressed the determination to emulate the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of Comrade Yang Kai-hui, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end.

# Chiang Ching and Empress Lu

by Hsu Hsun

**H**ISTORY is inexorable. Whoever shows contempt for history or tries to distort it will be duly punished.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which began in 1974, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan was busily engaged in sabotage activities. Instead of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, they directed their attack against our beloved and respected Premier Chou and many other leading comrades in the central organs and various localities. They wantonly distorted and tampered with history, used every possible means to prettify emperors, kings, generals and prime ministers of bygone days, and narrated anecdotes of the past in alluding to the present for the express purpose of monumentalizing themselves and shaping counter-revolutionary opinion to facilitate their usurpation of Party and state power.

Among the historical figures they preached, Chiang Ching was particularly interested in Empress Lu, or Lu Chih, consort of the emperor Liu Pang who founded the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-25 A.D.) and reigned from 206 to 195 B.C. She praised Empress Lu on numerous occasions and said that the empress was "also a Legalist," "a great feudal political figure" and "a remarkable" woman who "not only implemented Liu Pang's Legalist political line but also the organizational line of the Legalists," and so on. When *A Guide to the Legalists* was first published in the press, it did not list Empress Lu under a separate item but only mentioned her in passing under the entry dealing with Liu Pang. Very displeased with this, Chiang Ching said that "there should be a separate item publicizing Empress Lu." Accordingly, Liang Hsiao, Lo Ssu-ting and others working for the "gang of four" churned out a stream of articles eulogizing her in order to deck her out as a great and wise empress without parallel in history.

Unfortunately, all historical records had little to say about the "accomplishments" of Empress Lu, so little that those "ready pens" found it necessary to cudgel their brains to work out Empress Lu's "magnificent exploits and great feats."

In the article "Class Struggle in the Years Between the Chin and Han Dynasties," Lo Ssu-ting wrote: "As far as military strength was concerned, Liu Pang was hardly a match for Hsiang Yu [the representative of another powerful force against the Chin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.) in the last years of its reign. Hsiang Yu

represented the slave-owners' force of restoration and made himself King Pa of Chu]. Defeated time and again in military operations, Liu Pang and his troops suffered near-total extinction. But later on, he emerged stronger than ever in battle, one reason for this being the support he received from the people of Kuanchung [roughly present-day Shensi Province]. Led by Empress Lu and Hsiao Ho [a Western Han Dynasty statesman who for a long time held the office of prime minister and made outstanding contributions to helping Liu Pang in establishing and consolidating his dynasty], construction was in full swing in Kuanchung which became the base area supporting the front with a steady flow of manpower and supplies." What the author was driving at was: Look, but for Empress Lu and her leadership in Kuanchung, Liu Pang's fall was almost certain. So, "great" were Empress Lu's exploits, weren't they?

It is true that the support from the base area in Kuanchung did play a very important part in bringing about Liu Pang's victory. Liu Pang himself credited this to Hsiao Ho. But what exactly was Empress Lu doing when Chu and Han were at war?

When Liu Pang started his military campaign against the Chin Dynasty in 209 B.C. at Pei (now Peih-sien County in Kiangsu Province), his wife Lu Chih stayed behind in her native place. After the Han troops were routed by Hsiang Yu at Pengcheng (now Hsueh-chow city in Kiangsu Province) in 205 B.C., Liu Pang who narrowly escaped with scores of his men proceeded to Pei to pick up his family, only to find that his father and wife had already fled and had been captured on the way by Chu troops and held prisoner for two or three years. The father and wife were not returned to Liu Pang until 203 B.C. It was only then that Lu Chih and Liu Pang were reunited. But Lo Ssu-ting said that at the time she was in Kuanchung leading Hsiao Ho in building up the base area for Liu Pang! This is a sheer distortion of history. It was the usual practice of the "gang of four" to take the credit of other people's achievements for themselves; by crediting to Empress Lu what Hsiao Ho had done and lauding her to the skies, their only purpose was to exalt Chiang Ching!

Concocting history, Liang Hsiao, Lo Ssu-ting and others spared no efforts to portray Empress Lu as a representative of the "correct line" who "not only implemented Liu Pang's Legalist political line but also his Legalist organizational line." When Empress Lu reigned after Liu Pang died, according to them,

"all the long-tested Legalists were given key leading posts. This made it possible for the central government to have a Legalist leading group of relative continuity and ensured that the Legalist line was not disrupted. This was of great significance in consolidating political power."

But what were the historical facts?

From historical records we find a famous dialogue between Empress Lu and Liu Pang just before the latter's death:

"After Your Majesty's demise, and when Prime Minister Hsiao Ho also dies, who is to take his place?" The Emperor said: "Tsao Tsan is the man." Asked who would be the next, the Emperor replied: "Wang Ling, yes, he is a bit simple-minded, but of course there is Chen Ping to assist him. Chen Ping himself is subtle enough but cannot act on his own. Chou Po is an upright man, though somewhat too straightforward and plain-spoken; still, he is the man to protect the Liu family. He should be appointed deputy prime minister in charge of military affairs." (All those mentioned here were either senior ministers or generals under Liu Pang — *Tr.*) Empress Lu then asked who else would be next, and the Emperor said: "That's not for you to know."

Making the most of this dialogue, Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting wrote: After Liu Pang died, Empress Lu did completely as Liu Pang had said and gave important posts to Legalists Tsao Tsan, Wang Ling, Chen Ping and Chou Po to form a "Legalist leading group" and "ensured the Legalist line."

Were these the facts? Let history speak for itself:

When Liu Pang died in 199 B.C., Empress Lu immediately manoeuvred to usurp power. She kept the emperor's death a secret and schemed to murder all the ministers and generals who had long served Liu Pang and performed meritorious deeds. It was only because Chen Ping and Chou Po were in command of the army that she finally refrained from doing so.

After Hsiao Ho's death, Tsao Tsan succeeded him as prime minister. Not daring to offend Empress Lu, he just stayed at home drinking, and for three years held the post of prime minister without attending to his work.

Liu Pang's son Liu Ying (Emperor Hui) died in 188 B.C. Empress Lu put a little boy on the throne while she herself "presided at court to govern" and became the ruling sovereign. Because she still had misgivings, she instructed someone to approach Wang Ling and Chen Ping who were then jointly holding the office of prime minister with the following message: Emperor Hui has no adult offspring. You two are the cause of the Queen Mother's anxiety. If you ask her to appoint her nephews Lu Tai, Lu Chan and Lu Lu generals in command of the troops garrisoning the imperial city and let members of the Lu family

move into the palace to govern, then she will be at ease. Wang Ling and Chen Ping had no alternative but to comply. After that, the Lus seized both military and political power.

Nor was this all. Empress Lu also wished to make her nephews princes. Prime Minister Wang Ling objected, quoting Liu Pang's oath at a ceremony during which a white horse was slaughtered to attest to his determination: "May the whole country rise and fight anyone not from the Liu family who tried to become a prince!" Wang Ling added that if the Lus were made princes, it would be a violation of the late emperor's wishes which everyone must respect. Empress Lu was very displeased with this and dismissed Wang Ling from the office of prime minister. When Chen Ping succeeded Wang Ling as prime minister, she appointed her favourite courtier Shen Yi-chi deputy prime minister. With Shen Yi-chi and the Lus taking exclusive control of the government, Prime Minister Chen Ping became a mere figurehead. Although Chou Po was a deputy prime minister in charge of military affairs, military power actually was in the hands of the Lus.

This was what really happened to the Legalists Tsao Tsan, Wang Ling, Chen Ping and Chou Po during the reign of Empress Lu.

Having dismissed Liu Pang's own ministers, she enfeoffed many members of her own family, making the Lus princes and her sister a marchioness in complete violation of Liu Pang's will. In 180 B.C., Empress Lu herself became seriously ill and began making post-mortem arrangements. Though she had given Lu Lu and Lu Chan command of the army, she was still worried and kept telling them to keep a firm hold on military power and not to leave their posts or take part in her funeral lest power should be seized by others. She left behind a testament making Lu Chan prime minister, resulting in a situation in which Lu Lu and Lu Chan wielded both military and government power. It appeared that the Liu family's empire was about to fall entirely into the hands of the Lu family.

At this critical moment, Deputy Prime Minister Chou Po in charge of military affairs, Prime Minister Chen Ping and others worked out a plan and in a single stroke took over the military command from Lu Chan and Lu Lu, got rid of the Lus and restored the empire to the Liu family. What Liu Pang had said before his death, "Chou Po is an upright man, though somewhat too straightforward and plain-spoken; still, he is the man to protect the Liu family," was thus vindicated. It also spoke for the fact that Liu Pang at the time of his death already knew Empress Lu's intention to usurp power and thus pinned his hopes on Chou Po to safeguard the Liu's empire. Chou Po lived up to Liu Pang's expectations and fulfilled this great mission.

Chiang Ching who was full of tricks actually called on Liang Hsiao to write an article on how Chou Po had backed Empress Lu to hold the imperial title in her own right. If the "gang of four" had not collapsed

so soon, these "ready pens" surely would have produced such an article inspired by Chiang Ching.

The so-called "Legalist political line" implemented by Empress Lu was, as it turned out, a political line for usurping power and the throne; the so-called "Legalist organizational line" she pursued was an organizational line for promoting the Lus to important official posts and throwing out Liu Pang's ministers who had rendered distinguished service.

Chiang Ching who was bent on describing Empress Lu's activities in usurping power as the correct "Legalist line" was simply using the past to allude to the present and prettifying herself as the "representative of the correct line." When we look into the historical records and find out the facts, we can strip off Chiang Ching's mask and expose what kind of woman she really is, namely, a bourgeois careerist and conspirator vainly trying to usurp Party and state power. When the great leader Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after his passing, the "gang of four" stepped up their activities to usurp power. When Chiang Ching asked Liang Hsiao to write about "Empress Lu acting in accordance with the principles laid down by Liu Pang,"

her intention was that her hirelings should make an uproar urging her to "ascend the throne."

Chairman Mao long ago perceived and discovered the scheme and wild ambitions of the "gang of four." At the time when Chiang Ching was giving much publicity to Empress Lu, Chairman Mao, with foresight, told Comrade Hua Kuo-feng the meaningful historical episode of how Liu Pang before his death had discovered that Empress Lu would inevitably attempt to usurp the throne. At the critical moment when the "gang of four" was stepping up efforts to usurp Party and state power and when the revolutionary cause was in grave danger, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, bearing firmly in mind what Chairman Mao had told him, made the decision to immediately settle the problem of the "gang of four." The Party Central Committee headed by him, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, took wise and resolute measures to shatter the "gang of four's" scheme at one stroke, thus saving the revolution and the Party. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is truly the worthy wise leader wholeheartedly loved and supported by the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country!

## Intensified Soviet-U.S. Contention in Latin America

SOVIET social-imperialism has stepped up its infiltration and expansion in Latin America during the past year, and contention between the Soviet Union and the other superpower, the United States, clearly intensified in the region.

### Soviet Military Encirclement of Latin America

For further expansion in Latin America, the wildly ambitious new tsars are trying their utmost to militarily encircle Latin America from the north, east and south. In the north, by increasing the arming of their Caribbean bridgehead which they have controlled since the early 1960s, they are trying to make it play a full role as a military base there. Comprehensive repair bases for air, naval and tank forces have just been completed and put into operation on a joint-venture basis. Construction of military ports, expressways and railways has been expedited and assistance given for production of various light conventional weapons. In the east, Soviet social-imperialism has secured a new stronghold in the southern part of Africa on the eastern shore of the South Atlantic following its military intervention in Angola through its mercenaries, thus exposing the Latin American countries on the opposite shore to the threat of its military expansion. The Soviet Union is

now more and more active in the Antarctic. On Ross Island which is not far from the southernmost tip of South America, it is building a seventh scientific station and planning to set up five more bases. So-called Soviet oceanographic ships, equipped with highly sophisticated laboratories for any espionage activity, regularly cruise the South Atlantic and constitute a menace to Latin America from the south.

### U.S. Attempt to Establish South Atlantic Treaty Organization

In the face of the "new challenge" brought on by the new tsars' military expansion, the United States has recently approached South American countries about the establishment of a south Atlantic treaty organization, attaching great importance to the utilization of its military agreements with these countries to protect its own vested interests. At the 8th inter-American naval conference last August, plans to expand the strength and scope of annual "joint" military exercises were put forward to cope with the growing Soviet military threat. In a demonstration of strength, the United States and a number of Latin American countries later held joint naval and air manoeuvres in the South Atlantic; Destroyers equipped with intercontinental

ballistic missiles, a cruiser, a nuclear submarine and anti-submarine patrol planes were sent by the United States to take part in the exercises.

Two days later, the Soviet revisionists sent a naval fleet to the Caribbean. In a threatening tone, fleet commander Y.I. Mozharov blustered that "these are our most up-to-date warships" which "can fulfil their missions under whatever conditions in the Atlantic, Pacific, Mediterranean and any other sea." Shortly after this, the new tsars and their agents staged joint naval and air war games in the Caribbean to show their military strength.

For a while, air and naval fleets were darting to and fro in the South Atlantic and the Caribbean. This sabre-rattling vividly expressed the sharp rivalry between the two superpowers.

### Contention for Hegemony in the Caribbean

What is noteworthy is that, since the beginning of this year, Moscow has speeded up infiltration and expansion in the Caribbean in an effort to establish new strongholds in the vicinity of the United States. It has greatly expanded its influence by flaunting the signboard of "supporting" certain Caribbean countries and taking pains to pass itself off as their "natural ally" at a time when they are in their nationalist upsurge to combat imperialism and colonialism, safeguard national independence and ensure economic development. On the one hand, it takes the field itself, spreading poisonous revisionist ideology through cultural "exchanges" and expanding its political influence by mutual visits and contacts. On the other hand, through its agents, it has sent large numbers of persons to worm their way, with "aid" as bait, into various circles in the recipient countries to carry out acts of interference and sabotage. Even more, its local hirelings have changed their tactics on orders from the Kremlin to "co-operate" with the ruling parties and get back into parliament again. All these activities are aimed at infiltration and expansion.

Soviet revisionist expansion in the Caribbean poses an immediate threat to U.S. imperialism which has more

than 6,000 million U.S. dollars invested in the region. One U.S. paper said that Washington can no longer ignore the Caribbean. The U.S. Government too did not conceal its concern over the meddling by the Soviet Union and the latter's agents in Caribbean affairs. The United States has tried to contain Soviet penetration and expansion by exerting pressures on the authorities of certain countries in many ways, such as cutting back on loans, plotting subversion and engineering violence. Thus, the fierce contention between the Soviet Union and the United States has destabilized the situation in some Caribbean countries and created social and economic turmoil.

To contend with the United States for spheres of influence in Latin America, the Soviet Union does not hesitate to reduce prices and freight charges and provide favourable terms so as to open new markets for its commodities. It grants loans and technical "aid" and "helps" build big projects to infiltrate personnel and exert political influence on the recipient countries. In addition, it steals into Latin American countries and regional economic organizations by using the "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance" — the neo-colonialist machinery it has set up. To hold on to its position in Latin America, the United States has been enormously increasing investments in the continent as a means of further controlling the economies of Latin American countries, while endeavouring to mitigate its contradictions with them by promising to "improve relations" and "strengthen co-operation."

### Source of Intranquillity on the Continent

Intensified Soviet penetration and expansion and sharpening superpower contention in Latin America have enabled the Latin American peoples to realize more and more that Soviet-U.S. rivalry is the source of intranquillity on the continent. They know that only by uniting and persisting in the struggle against hegemony to prevent the tiger from coming in through the back door while repulsing the wolf at the front gate can they really safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

---

(Continued from p. 18.)

various aspects of the socialist revolution and construction. We must correctly understand and handle the relationships between the relations of production and the productive forces, between the superstructure and the economic base, between politics and economics and between revolution and production. We must set right what the 'gang of four' mixed up."

In conclusion, the editorial issued the call: "Ten thousand years are too long; Seize the day, seize the

hour! Comrades on the industrial front throughout the country, let us turn our immense love for Chairman Hua and bitter hatred for the 'gang of four' into concrete actions in **grasping revolution, promoting production**, develop the current excellent situation and greet the national conference on learning from Taching in industry to be held next year with outstanding achievements. Let us work hard to bring about the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and build China into a powerful socialist state before the end of the century!"



# Messages Greeting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Assuming Posts of Chairman of C.P.C. Central Committee And Chairman of Its Military Commission

## Letter From Central Committee of Revolutionary Communist Party Of Argentina

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Argentina sent a letter on November 1 to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, most warmly greeting his appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The letter says: On the occasion of your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Central Committee of the Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party extends to you and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China warmest fraternal congratulations and wishes you tremendous successes in implementing the line formulated by Comrade Mao Tsetung in his lifetime and in fulfilling the great cause left behind by him.

The letter says: In the fiery struggles against imperialism, social-imperialism, modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism at the centre and reactionaries of various countries, the relations of revolutionary friendship between our two Parties have been tempered. We take pride in having such relations and will strive to make them increasingly consolidated and unbreakable.

The letter continues: The heroic traditions of the Chinese Communist Party and the tremendous contributions it has made in the struggles against revisionism and in defence of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the dictatorship of the proletariat—all this has been carried on and developed as a result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and has set an immortal example for us to follow.

The letter says in conclusion: We are fully convinced that in the historic mission undertaken by the Chinese Communist Party, the proletariat of China, the Chinese people and the world's proletariat and Marxist-Leninists to carry on the great cause left behind by Comrade Mao Tsetung, our two Parties will continue to strengthen the unity between them, between our two countries and between our two peoples.

## Letter From Central Committee of Communist Party of Philippines

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines sent a letter on October 31 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The letter reads:

On behalf of the Communist Party of the Philippines, the New People's Army and the Revolutionary Filipino people, we warmly hail the decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Mao Tsetung and on the publication of volume five and other volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*.

We extend sincere congratulations on Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's assuming the posts of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee. Chairman Mao personally proposed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng for the posts of First Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council and expressed exceeding trust in him. Thus, we are confident that the Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng will continue to lead the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

We are very glad that the C.P.C. Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, acting on the teachings and instructions of Chairman Mao, has smashed the counter-revolutionary plot of a handful of bourgeois careerists and conspirators to usurp the leadership of the Party and the state. These careerists and conspirators flaunted themselves as the standard-bearers of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought while practising revisionism and splittism, which makes them all the more condemnable. After the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, your victory is all the more significant to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

The fraternal relations between our two Parties are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian interna-

tionalism. We encourage and support each other in our common revolutionary cause.

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

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

## Letter From Central Committee of Communist Party of Switzerland (M-L)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Switzerland (Marxist-Leninist) sent a letter on October 29 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The letter reads:

We warmly greet the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee. This appointment, which conforms with Mao Tsetung Thought and behests of Comrade Mao Tsetung and is profoundly supported by the vast masses of the Chinese people, will further strengthen our great confidence in the Communist Party of China and in the correctness of its ideological and political line.

Comrades, we know that the struggle between the two lines is a law. A Communist Party cannot develop without a resolute struggle of the proletarian ideology against the bourgeois ideology. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China carried out numerous important struggles of line against the bourgeoisie inside the Party. The Communist Party of China crushed several revisionist anti-Party cliques, the cliques of the Right or of the Right under the cover of the "Left," the cliques taking the capitalist and revisionist road. The complete failure of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state leadership is a new example of the strength of the Communist Party of China, the proletariat and the people in the struggle against class enemies.

Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out, "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." This is an important teaching for all Marxist-Leninist Communists in the world. Mao Tsetung is our teacher in the revolutionary struggle, especially in the struggle against revisionism. Mao Tsetung Thought is immortal and will continue to guide us in our march forward. We forcefully support the decision taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the establishment of a memorial hall for Chairman Mao Tsetung and the decision of the Central Com-

mittee of the Communist Party of China on the publication of the works of Mao Tsetung.

Dear comrades, please accept our communist salutations.

## Letter From Central Committee of Organization of Marxist-Leninists Of Greece

The Central Committee of the Organization of Marxist-Leninists of Greece sent a letter on November 2 to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, extending congratulations on his appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The letter reads: The great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China, based on the invincible Marxist-Leninist principles, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, has liberated China from the shackles of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and engaged in the struggle of building socialism, thus opening up an entirely new road for the protracted and arduous class struggle carried out by the international proletariat, the oppressed nations and oppressed people and the entire progressive mankind. Your glorious Party is effectively shouldering the task of carrying out the uncompromising struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction of the world, and has become the beacon for the revolution of the proletariat, the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over.

In conclusion, the letter says: While we extend communist congratulations to you on your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, we are convinced that the great and glorious Communist Party of China, the tens of millions of the Chinese Communists and the entire Chinese people will triumphantly march forward in the flaming class struggle and along the great revolutionary road, and inspire and illuminate the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat, the oppressed nations and people for a world free from oppression and exploitation.

## Letter From Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party Of Indonesia

Jusuf Adjitorop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia (P.K.I.), Member of the Political Bureau of the P.K.I. Central Committee and Head of the Delegation of the P.K.I. Central Committee, sent a letter on November 7 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The letter reads:

## Letter From Political Bureau of Central Committee of Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Honduras

On the occasion of 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 Party Central Committee and the great victory won by the Chinese Party and people in smashing the scheme of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state, we, on behalf of the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people, extend warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to all the Chinese Communists and people. The two gladdening and inspiring events are important victories for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, carrying out Chairman Mao Tsetung's behests, defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat till the end. These victories are of great significance also for the progress of the world revolutionary cause.

Like the whole Party and the whole people of China, we jubilantly and warmly hail the decisions adopted by the C.P.C. Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great teacher of the proletariat and revolutionary people throughout the world, and on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*. The two decisions constitute powerful encouragement and support to the struggle of the proletariat, the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world, especially to the liberation struggle of the Communist Party and revolutionary people of Indonesia.

We are deeply convinced that under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the Communist Party of China armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought will continue to implement firmly the principles of proletarian internationalism and unite with the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, particularly against hegemonism practised by U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. In this common struggle, the long-established militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the Communist Party of Indonesia and the Communist Party of China will be ever more consolidated and unbreakable.

We are fully convinced that under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman, who was selected personally by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the people and the Communist Party of China will make still greater achievements in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism and in thoroughly carrying out Chairman Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line on the international front and march forward victoriously along the path of socialism and communism charted by Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Honduras sent a letter on October 31 from Honduras to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The letter reads:

The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Honduras warmly congratulates the Central Committee of the fraternal Communist Party of China for its wise decision of electing Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

This decision is of great historic importance not only for the proletariat, the people and the Communists of China but also for the proletariat, the oppressed people and the Marxist-Leninists of the whole world, because Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is the faithful continuator of the proletarian revolutionary line laid down by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung which led the Chinese people in gaining great victories and won the sympathy, support and attachment of all the revolutionary people of the world.

The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Honduras expresses its firm solidarity with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in the struggle for defeating the anti-Party group of Wang Hung-wen, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, their factionalist activities against the unity of the Communist Party and the people of China and their machinations for usurping the leadership of the Communist Party and of the state of China. The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Honduras has been and will for ever be on the side of the Chinese Communists and people in the struggle against the bourgeoisie, revisionism, imperialism and social-imperialism, for the defence of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and for building a socialist and communist society in China.

The proletarian Party of Honduras — the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Honduras — now engaged in a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism, the oligarchic reaction and revisionism and for leading our people and our nation to their complete liberation, declares its full attachment to the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung and warm support for the determination of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to carry forward this line, continue to develop the revolution in the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialism, take class struggle as the key link and carry out the fundamental line and

policies during the long historical stage of socialism, combat and prevent revisionism, grasp revolution and promote production, oppose the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, the principal enemies of mankind in our time, unite with the proletariat and the oppressed peoples of the world in the common struggle for the abolition of all forms of exploitation, for national independence and for socialism and communism.

The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Honduras, together with those who have attained the highest level of consciousness and those who are the most advanced among our people, wish the Chinese Communist Party and people new victories under the glorious banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in the great struggle for developing the revolution, against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, for contributing with the whole mankind to their objective of full emancipation, and for building a socialist and communist society.

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!

Long live the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung!

Long live the unbreakable friendship between the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Honduras and the Communist Party of China!

## Letter From General Secretary Boer of Central Committee of Communist Unity Movement of the Netherlands (M-L)

Kees de Boer, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Unity Movement of the Netherlands (Marxist-Leninist), sent a letter from Rotterdam on November 4 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, most warmly congratulating, on behalf of all the members of the Movement, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The letter says: "We greet and support the great victory of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in resolutely shattering the scheme of the anti-Party counter-revolutionary clique of Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao to usurp Party and state power.

"We are convinced that the Chinese people, under the leadership of their Communist Party headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, will win further successes on the revolutionary path charted by Mao Tsetung."

## Letter From Political Bureau of "All Power to Workers (AMADA)" Of Belgium

The Political Bureau of "All Power to Workers (AMADA)" of Belgium sent a letter on October 23 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, extending warmest congratulations on the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The letter says: "We extend to you our warmest and most sincere revolutionary congratulations on the occasion of the election of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee. The Belgian working class pays the greatest attention to the class struggle in the People's Republic of China and expresses the ardent desire that China will remain red for ever and that the dictatorship of the proletariat will constantly be reinforced." "We are convinced that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China under the leadership of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng will firmly adhere to the fundamental line for the whole period of socialism as defined by Comrade Mao Tsetung."

The letter adds: "Comrade Mao Tsetung has emphasized that the bourgeoisie exists within the Communist Party and that the leaders of the Right and 'Left' opportunist lines represent the interests of a small minority and their class position is opposed to that of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. The victory won by the Central Committee under the leadership of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng over the anti-Party group of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan is a victory over the bourgeoisie within the Party. It is Comrade Mao Tsetung who fixed the following criteria that made it possible to unmask the bourgeois elements: 'Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and above-board, and don't intrigue and conspire.'"

The letter continues: "We welcome with enthusiasm the decision of the Central Committee under the leadership of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*. This decision has given a new impetus to the great mass movement in China to study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung. This study movement is the fundamental guarantee for China to continue to follow the revolutionary line of Mao Tsetung."

The letter says: "Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China led by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the People's Republic of China will remain the unshakable bastion of the world proletarian revolution. Workers of the whole world watch with pride the ever more vigorous development of so-

cialist revolution and construction in China." "Oppressed people and nations and all countries menaced by the two superpowers will always find the People's Republic of China on their side in their struggle against imperialism, hegemonism of the Soviet Union and the United States in particular."

## Letter From Political Bureau of Communist League of Luxemburg

Charles Doerner, on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Communist League of Luxemburg, sent a letter from Luxemburg on October 28 to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The letter reads:

On the occasion of your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, we extend to you our most heartfelt congratulations.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have won liberation and achieved great victories in the socialist construction. Today, New China is the hope of the whole progressive mankind, and enjoys lofty prestige among the peoples of the world.

We are fully confident that the great Chinese people will unite as one man round the Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, take class struggle as the key link, continue to carry out revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, defend the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, oppose all attacks by class enemies, and build China into a modern and powerful socialist country within the century.

We are convinced that China will make a greater contribution to humanity, and will never seek hegemony.

Therefore, we wish you complete success in fulfilling the lofty task as the leader of the Communist Party of China.

## Message From Secretariat of Central Committee of Uruguayan Revolutionary Communist Party

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Uruguay, on behalf of all members of the Party, the Central Committee and its Political Secretary Mario Echenique under arrest, has sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, congratulating him on his appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The message says: "We, on behalf of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Uruguay, extend to you our fraternal greetings, congratulating Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee."

It goes on to say: "We are fully convinced that the glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party will take new and important steps forward in consolidating socialism and develop and deepen Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

"We will closely unite with your Party in the struggles in defence of Marxism-Leninism, against modern revisionism and the policies of aggression and war of the two superpowers, and for national liberation and socialism," it adds.

## Message From General Secretary Wilcox of New Zealand Communist Party

V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on November 18 from Auckland. The message reads:

The Political Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand extends to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China our congratulations on the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of your Party and on the upholding of the Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tsetung Thought principle of two-line struggle as shown by the successful defeat of the "gang of four" and others who in various ways are attempting to follow the capitalist road. We express our international proletarian solidarity.

## Letter From Central Committee of Communist Party of Peru

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on November 24, warmly greeting its resolution on the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The letter says that the Communist Party of Peru gives its warm support to the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, because this will ensure the continued implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

It continues to say that this resolution together with the decisions on the establishment of the memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*

and on the preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung* are of great and far-reaching historic significance not only to the proletariat of China, the Chinese people and the Chinese Communists but also to the proletariat, the oppressed peoples and Marxist-Leninists of the whole world who are anxious to study Mao Tsetung Thought.

The letter also says that the Communist Party of China and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng will surely carry on the revolutionary cause of the proletariat initiated by Comrade Mao Tsetung and smash all the enemies who dare to make provocations. The victory over the "gang of four," the continued criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and the repulsing of the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts have strengthened and consolidated the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The letter expresses the firm conviction that the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China will unswervingly advance the revolutionary cause initiated by Comrade Mao Tsetung.

### **Letter From President of Delegation Abroad of Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Argentina**

Gabriel Valdez, President of the Delegation Abroad of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Argentina, sent a letter on November 13 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The letter reads:

The Delegation Abroad of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Argentina extends its warm congratulations to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and wishes you greater successes at this important post.

The passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the proletariat and revolutionary peoples the world over, has been a great sorrow to the Chinese people, the international communist movement and the revolutionary peoples of the world who regard him as a reliable teacher and guide.

It is our firm belief that the Chinese Communist Party and all the Chinese people, under the leadership of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, will carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and achieve new and brilliant victories.

It is our firm belief that, following the teachings of Chairman Mao Tsetung, taking class struggle as the key link, persistently applying the fundamental line and adhering to the correct principles of "practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will rout all attacks and foil any conspiracies, surmount all dif-

iculties, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, advance in socialist construction and make ever greater contributions to humanity.

China has firmly raised in the world the banner of consistently defending the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism against those who try to trample underfoot these principles or proclaim them as "out-of-date." Today, the cause of China and the Chinese proletariat is the cause of the peoples of the whole world. The Communist Party of China and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng represent the proletarian leadership of the struggle being carried on from day to day. The development of this struggle is favourable to the revolution and unfavourable to imperialism, social-imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries of various countries.

Our Party once again extends its congratulations to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and expresses the fervent hope that the solid ties between our two Parties based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will be more consolidated.

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the eternal friendship between our two Parties!

Long live Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China!

Eternal glory to Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people and the revolutionary peoples of the world!

### **Letter From Political Committee of Red Line of Dominican "June 14" Revolutionary Movement**

The Political Committee of the Red Line of the Dominican "June 14" Revolutionary Movement in Santo Domingo sent a letter to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on November 3. The letter reads:

You have been appointed Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Earlier, on the instructions of Comrade Mao Tsetung, you were appointed First Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Your appointment conforms to the trust of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party in you. Under your leadership, the Party and the state will unswervingly continue to pursue the proletarian revolutionary line formulated by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the Chinese people and the international proletariat.

It is a high honour and a great responsibility as well for you to have been assigned to carry on, from the leading post of the Party and the state, the cause left behind by Chairman Mao. We wish you the greatest successes.

It is under your leadership, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, that the Communist Party of China has decided to establish a memorial hall in Peking to house the remains of Comrade Mao Tsetung so that the broad masses of people will be able to pay respects to his remains, and has decided to publish at the earliest possible date volume five of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* with other volumes to follow and to make active preparations for the publication of his collected works.

Both decisions are utterly correct because they reflect the most profound interests, sentiments and aspirations of the Marxist-Leninists, revolutionaries, anti-imperialist patriots and working masses of China and the world over; are intended to perpetuate the memory of the great leader of the Chinese people, the international proletariat, and the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world; and serve to continue and carry forward the cause of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

The Communist Party of China headed by you has put into practice the will of Chairman Mao expressed in the three principles — practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and above-board, and don't intrigue and conspire — and has resolutely smashed the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan who attempted to usurp the Party and state leadership. This is a new extraordinary victory for the Communist Party of China in following the policy worked out by Comrade Mao Tsetung. The smashing of the anti-Party clique is a victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, of socialism over capitalism, and of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought over revisionism.

It is our absolute belief that the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China founded, tempered and cultivated personally by Comrade Mao Tsetung and led by you will lead the Chinese people in further strengthening their unity, redoubling their vigilance, consolidating the successes in socialist construction carried out under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and continuing to give unreserved support to the national democratic and socialist revolutions throughout the world until the utter defeat of imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction.

Wish you, the Communist Party, the Government and the people of China the greatest victories!

May the friendship between the Communist Party of China and the Red Line of the "June 14" Revolutionary Movement be everlasting!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

## Letter From Central Committee of League of Dutch Marxist-Leninists

The Central Committee of the League of Dutch Marxist-Leninists sent a letter in November to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. The letter reads:

We most heartily welcome the nomination of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Communist Party of China.

No doubt Chairman Hua is a worthy successor of our beloved leader and teacher Mao Tsetung.

We rejoice at the close rallying of the Chinese people round Comrade Hua. Headed by the Central Committee, the Chinese people successfully waged class struggle.

The future shines brilliantly!

## Letter From General Secretary Thomas Lindh of Marxist-Leninist Union Of Struggle of Sweden

Thomas Lindh, General Secretary of the Marxist-Leninist Union of Struggle of Sweden, has sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The letter reads:

We extend warmest congratulations on the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee. We welcome the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China made on October 8 on the publication of the selected works and collected works of Mao Tsetung. It is obvious that Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan had, for attaining their personal ends, violated in many fields the three guiding principles put forward by Mao Tsetung: "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."

The recent development of class struggle in China and the isolation of the "gang of four" have proved that the political power of the proletariat is solid and that the line laid down at the Tenth National Congress of the Party and the Fourth National People's Congress will be carried through.

The victory recently won by the Chinese working class and people demonstrates the vigilance and strength of the Chinese people, and once again testifies to the view that the future belongs to the people of the world. As the Soviet leaders are trying to overwhelm U.S. imperialism in contention for world hegemony, the danger of a new war is growing rapidly. Under this situation, your victory is also a powerful support to the peoples of the world including the North European people.

(Continued from p. 12.)

Lenin said: "It has always been the case in history that after the death of revolutionary leaders who were popular among the oppressed classes, their enemies have attempted to appropriate their names so as to deceive the oppressed classes." (*Imperialism and the Split in Socialism.*)

The plot of the "gang of four" in forging Chairman Mao's "last words" was the latest instance of what Lenin spoke of, namely, the enemies appropriating the names of great leaders to deceive the people.

The historical experience of all revolutionary movements shows that the death of a great leader of revolution always means very serious difficulties for the revolutionary classes and the revolutionary movement. But, for the enemies of the revolution, it is always a very good opportunity for them to make use of these difficulties to pounce upon the revolution and strangle it.

The great struggle in smashing the "gang of four," a struggle waged by Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee headed by him in carrying out the behests of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, is the latest brilliant example of the proletariat defeating the bourgeoisie, of socialism defeating capitalism and of Marxism defeating revisionism. The most fundamental of the great historic contributions made by Chairman Hua to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution is that he has steadfastly upheld the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, defended and put into practice Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, persevered in implementing the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and principles and policies, persisted in taking class struggle as the key link and thoroughly exposed the criminal activities of the "gang of four" in tampering with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung

Thought, practising revisionism, creating splits and engaging in intrigues and conspiracies to usurp supreme Party and state power and restore capitalism. Great struggles make great leaders. Our Party has once again found a wise leader of its own in Chairman Hua. How happy we are!

The "gang of four" made a wrong estimate of the situation. They arrogantly overestimated themselves and underestimated our great people, great army and great Party; they underestimated Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee headed by him who represent the will and aspirations of the whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country; and they underestimated the majority of the Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee. They gleefully picked up a big rock—"the principles laid down" which they described as "the last words" of Chairman Mao—to strike at the proletariat, but it dropped on their own feet, or, to be more correct, it crushed themselves wholly and completely.

This is well described by the saying: "A thing turns into its opposite if pushed too far."

The great struggle in smashing the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" reflects the common aspirations of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. It has proved and will continue to prove the correctness of the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we are determined to carry out the great leader Chairman Mao's behests and carry through to the end both the great struggle to smash the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" and the proletarian revolutionary cause.

(A slightly abridged translation of an article published on December 17, 1976)

## TO READERS

For various reasons publication of Nos. 11 and 12, 1976 of "China Pictorial," "Chinese Literature," "China Reconstructs" (in various foreign language editions), "People's China" (in Japanese) and El Popola Ĉinio (in Esperanto), which are distributed by Guozi Shudian (China Publications Centre), will be delayed. Please accept our apologies.

**GUOZI SHUDIAN**  
(China Publications Centre)  
Peking, China