

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

38

September 13, 1976

**Eternal Glory to  
The Great Leader  
And Great Teacher  
CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG!**



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

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

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

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

From

The Central Committee of the Communist Party  
of China,

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

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

The Military Commission of the Central Com-  
mittee of the Communist Party of China

**T**HE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Com-  
mittee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China,  
the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Military Commission of  
the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China announce with deepest  
grief to the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities through-  
out the country: Comrade Mao Tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of

# Passing Away of the Great Leader Chairman Mao Tsetung

our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities in our country, the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, passed away at 00:10 hours on September 9, 1976 in Peking as a result of the worsening of his illness and despite all treatment, although meticulous medical care was given him in every way after he fell ill.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the founder and wise leader of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China. Chairman Mao led our Party in waging a protracted, acute and complex struggle against the Right and "Left" opportunist lines in the Party, defeating the opportunist lines pursued by Chen Tu-hsiu, Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san, Lo Chang-lung, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-tao, Kao Kang-Jao Shu-shih and Peng Teh-huai and again, during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, triumphing over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, thus enabling our Party to develop and grow in strength steadily in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Led by Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of China has developed through a tortuous path into a great, glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist Party which is today exercising leadership over the People's Republic of China.

During the period of the new-democratic revolution, Chairman Mao, in accordance with the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and by combining it with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, creatively laid down the general line

and general policy of the new-democratic revolution, founded the Chinese People's Liberation Army and pointed out that the seizure of political power by armed force in China could be achieved only by following the road of building rural base areas, using the countryside to encircle the cities and finally seizing the cities, and not by any other road. He led our Party, our army and the people of our country in using people's war to overthrow the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, winning the great victory of the new-democratic revolution and founding the People's Republic of China. The victory of the Chinese people's revolution led by Chairman Mao changed the situation in the East and the world and blazed a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

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

bating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism;

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

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

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. For more than half a century, basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, he inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the protracted struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, both inside and outside the Party, and wrote a most brilliant chapter in the history of the movement of proletarian revolution. He dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the liberation of the Chinese people; to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. With the great resolve of a proletarian revolutionary, he waged a tenacious struggle against his illness, continued to lead the work of the whole Party, the whole army and the whole nation during his illness and fought till he breathed his last. The magnificent contributions he made to the Chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole world are immortal. The Chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over love

him from the bottom of their hearts and have boundless admiration and respect for him.

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

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the Party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, continue the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, enthusiastically support the socialist new things, restrict bourgeois right and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. We should continue to unfold the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, build our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle,



diligence and thrift, and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

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

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

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, apply ourselves to the study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and works by Chairman Mao, fight for the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and for the triumph of socialism over capitalism, and strive to build our country into a powerful socialist state, make still greater contributions to humanity and realize the ultimate goal of communism.

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

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

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

(Hsinhua News Agency, September 9, 1976)

# Mourning With Deepest Grief the And Great Teacher

## Name List of Funeral Committee for the Late Chairman Mao Tsetung

Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao,

*(The following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)*

Wei Kuo-ching, Liu Po-cheng, Chiang Ching (f.), Hsu Shih-yu, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Teh, Wang Tung-hsing, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Kuei-hsien (f.), Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Saifudin,

Soong Ching-ling (f.), Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Tsai Chang (f.), Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen (f.), Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu, Sun Chien, Su Yu, Shen Yen-ping, Pebala Gelieh-Namje, Chiang Hua, Ting Sheng, Ting Ko-tse, Ting Kuo-yu, Ma Ning, Ma Tien-shui, Yu Sang, Yu Hui-yung, Yu Hung-liang, Wang Cheng, Wang Pi-cheng, Wang

Hung-kun, Wang Hsiu-chen (f.), Wang Kuo-fan, Wang Shou-tao, Wang Shu-chen (f.), Wang Huai-hsiang, Wang Chao-chu, Tien Pao, Pasang (f.), Fang Yi, Teng Ying-chao (f.), Yu Tai-chung, Kung Shih-chuan, Kung Chao-nien, Feng Hsuan, Ismayil Aymat, Pai Ju-ping, Tien Hua-kuei, Tien Wei-hsin, Liu Wei, Liu Tzu-hou, Liu Hsing-yuan, Liu Chun-yi, Liu Hsien-chuan, Liu Chien-hsun, Liu Sheng-tien, Liu Hsiang-ping (f.), Liu Hsi-chang, Chiang Li-yin, Chiang Yung-hui, Chiang Hsieh-yuan, Lu Yu-lan (f.), An Ping-sheng, Chuang Tse-tung, Hua Lin-sen, Chiao Kuan-hua, Jen Ssu-chung, Nien Chi-jung, Hsing Yen-tzu (f.), Chen Kang, Chen Shih-chu, Chen Hsien-jui, Chen Chi-han, Chen Mu-hua (f.), Tu Ping, Li Ta, Li Chiang, Li Shui-ching, Li Jea-chih, Li Chih-min, Li Shun-ta, Li Pao-hua, Li Jui-shan, Yang Yung, Yang Chun-fu, Yang Teh-chih, Wu Tao, Wu Ta-sheng, Su Ching, Chang Tsai-chien, Chang Ping-hua, Chang Ta-chih, Chang Chih-ming, Chang Yen-cheng, Chang Tsung-hsun, Chang Heng-yun, Chang Hung-

# Passing Away of the Great Leader Chairman Mao Tsetung

chih, Chang Shu-chih, Chang Wei-min, Chang Fu-kuei, Chang Fu-heng, Chang Yi-hsiang, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Tsen Kuo-jung, Sung Pei-chang, Chou Hung-pao, Chou Li-chin (f.), Chou Chun-lin, Paojihletai (f.), Tsung Hsi-yun, Lin Li-yun (f.), Lo Ching-chang, Lo Hsi-kang, Hsien Heng-han, Chin Tsu-min, Jao Hsing-li, Tuan Chun-yi, Chu Chia-yao, Chao Tzu-yang, Keng Piao, Keng Chi-chang, Chien Chih-kuang, Chien Cheng-ying (f.), Kuo Yu-feng, Kuo Hung-chieh, Hsu Ching-hsien, Hsia Pang-yin, Tang Chishan, Tang Chung-fu, Mo Hsien-yao, Chin Chi-wei, Tao Lu-chia, Chi Peng-fei, Huang Hua, Huang Chen, Wei Feng-ying (f.), Lu Tien-chi, Tsao Li-huai, Tsao Yi-ou (f.), Tsui Hai-lung, Liang Chin-tang, Han Ying, Han Hsien-chu, Tung Ming-hui, Fu Chuan-tso, Chiao Lin-yi, Tseng Shao-shan, Tseng Ssu-yu, Peng Shao-hui, Hsieh Chia-hsiang, Hsieh Ching-yi (f.), Lu Jui-lin, Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Tsai Hsiao, Tsai Hsieh-pin, Tsai Shu-mei (f.), Tan Chi-lung, Liao Cheng-chih, Pan Shih-kao, Fan Teh-ling, Wei Ping-kuei, Pu Kuei-hsiang, Chilin Wandan, Ma Ming, Ma Hsiao-liu, Ma Li-hsin, Ma Chin-hua (f.), Teng Hua, Wang Ti, Wang Chien, Wang Liu-sheng, Wang Kuang-lin, Wang Pai-teh, Wang Chih-chiang, Wang Mei-chi (f.), Wang Ching-sheng, Wang Teh-shan, Wen Hsiang-lan (f.), Yeh Fei, Yang Tsung (f.), Shih Shao-hua, Li Jih-nai, Feng Chan-wu, Feng Pin-teh, Shen Mao-kung, Lu

Chung-yang, Pai Tung-tsai, Chiang Wei-ching, Lu Ho, Lu Tsun-chieh (f.), Jen Jung, Ta Leh, Sun Yukuo, Liu Hsi-yao, Liu Kuang-tao, Liu Chun-chiao, Liu Chen-hua, Hsiang Chung-hua, Chu Kuang-ya, Chu Ke-chia, Ruzi Turdi, Juan Po-sheng, Hsiao Ke, Wu Chung, Wu Tsung-shu, Wu Yu-teh, Wu Hsiang-pi, Wu Chin-chuan, Yang Kuei, Yang Ta-yi, Yang Po-lan (f.), Yang Chun-sheng, Yang Fu-chen (f.), Chen Yu-pao, Chen Tai-fu, Chen Ho-fa, Chen Chia-chung, Chen Pei-chen (f.), Li Hua-min, Li Shou-lin, Li Ting-shan, Li Tsu-ken, Li Yao-sung, Chang Ling-pin, Chang Huai-lien, Chang Shih-chung, Chang Chiang-lin, Chang Ying-tsai, Chang Lin-chih, Chang Kuo-chuan, Chang Ssu-chou, Chang Chi-hui, Sung Shuang-lai, Sung Ching-yu, Sung Shih-lun, Lu Chin-lung, Wang Chia-tao, Wang Hsiang-chun (f.), She Chi-teh, Cheng San-sheng, Lin Li-ming, Lo Chun-ti (f.), Hu Wei, Hu Liang-tsai, Hu Chin-ti (f.), Chao Feng, Chao Hsing-yuan, Chao Hsin-chu, Yao Yi-lin, Hsu Chih, Tang Liang, Tang Ke-pi (f.), Tang Wen-sheng (f.), Tieh Ying, Janabil, Chien Hsueh-sen, Kao Shu-lan (f.), Chu Hui-fen (f.), Kuo Yao-ching, Kang Lin, Kang Chien-min, Huang Wen-ming, Huang Cheng-lien, Huang Tso-chen, Huang Chih-chen, Huang Ping-hsiu (f.), Huang Jung-hai, Lung Kuang-chien, Tsui Hsiu-fan, Pan Mei-ying (f.), Peng Chung, Peng Kuei-ho, Lu Ta-tung, Chiang Pao-ti (f.), Hsieh

Chia-tang, Hsieh Chen-hua, Hsieh Wang-chun (f.); Liao Chih-kao, Pei Chou-yu, Li Yuan, Fan Hsiao-chu (f.), Hsueh Chin-lien (f.), Chang Yao-tzu, Mao Yuan-hsin, Li Min (f.), Li Na (f.), Liu Yu-fa, Wu Pao-hua, Lu Ying, Hsu Chien-sheng, Mo Ai, Hsieh Li-fu, Teng Kang, Li Hsin, Shih Yi-chih, Sha Feng, Chen Shao-kun, Chou Tzu-chien, Li Chi-tai, Li Cheng-fang, Pien Chiang, Wang Yang, Hsiao Han, Kang Shih-en, Kuo Lu, Chung Fu-hsiang, Chang Ching-fu, Fan Tzu-yu, Chen Kuo-tung, Wu Ching-tung, Chih Chun, Yang Cheng-wu, Liang Pi-yeh, Chang Ting-fa, Hsiang

Shou-chih, Huang Hsin-ting, Tan Shan-ho, Wu Kehua, Yang Jung-kuo, Liu Ta-chieh, Chu Yung-chia, Feng Tien-yu, Feng Yu-lan, Chou Yi-liang, Wei Chien-kung, Hsia Chen-huan, Huang Kun, Kung Chitao, Hao Liang, Liu Ching-tang, Hao Jan, Wang Kueichen (f.), Tao Shou-chi, Tung Chia-keng, Liu Chungyang, Chu Yun-shan, Shih Liang (f.), Hu Yu-chih, Sha Chien-li, Chi Fang, Huang Ting-chen, Chou Peiyuan, Tien Fu-ta, Liu Fei, Tung Chi-wu, Tao Chihyueh, Tu Yu-ming, Sung Hsi-lien, Huang Wei,

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

## ANNOUNCEMENT

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

**T**O express the boundless respect and admiration and deepest mourning of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country for our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, it is hereby decided:

(1) Mourning services will be held at the Great Hall of the People from September 11 to September

17. Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, leading members of the central Party, government and army organizations and of various departments of Peking municipality, and representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and the masses of other circles will attend the mourning services to pay their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao lying in state.

Members of all government organizations, army units, factories, mines, enterprises, shops, people's communes, schools, neighbourhood communities and all other grass-roots units will hold memorial services in their own units.

(2) A solemn memorial rally will be held in Tien An Men Square at 3 p.m. Peking time on September 18.

Live transmissions of the memorial rally in Tien An Men Square will be carried by the Central People's Broadcasting Station and the Peking Television Station. All government organizations, army units, factories, mines, enterprises, shops, people's communes, schools, neighbourhood communities and all other grass-roots units should make arrangements for the masses to listen to or watch the broadcasts and express their condolences.

All localities at or above the county level across the country should arrange meetings of representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and other circles at 3 p.m. on September 18 to listen to the live transmission of the memorial rally in Peking, after which memorial speeches will be delivered by the principal leading members of the local Party, government and army organizations.

(3) From September 9 to September 18, the national flag will be flown at half-mast in mourning throughout the country and at the embassies, consu-

lates and other organizations of China stationed abroad. During this period all recreational activities will be suspended.

(4) At 3 p.m. sharp on September 18, people in all government organizations, army units, factories, mines, enterprises, shops, people's communes, schools and neighbourhood communities and all those moving outdoors, with the exception of those whose work cannot be interrupted, should stand at attention wherever they are in silent tribute for three minutes. At 3 p.m. sharp on September 18 all places and units with sirens, such as trains, ships, military vessels and factories, should sound their sirens for three minutes in mourning.

(5) To the governments, fraternal Parties and friendly personages of foreign countries who want to come to China to take part in the mourning, the Chinese embassies and consulates in these countries should express deep gratitude and inform them of the decision of the Central Committee of our Party and the Government of our country not to invite foreign governments, fraternal Parties or friendly personages to send delegations or representatives to take part in the mourning in China.

Hence the announcement.

September 9, 1976

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## CONTENTS

- Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country From the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China 6
- Name List of Funeral Committee for the Late Chairman Mao Tsetung 12
- Announcement 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 14