

Mao Tsetung Thought Will Always Guide Us Forward

In these days when the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country are mourning the passing of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung with the deepest sorrow, people working in the places where Chairman Mao had engaged in revolutionary activities; Party organizations and the revolutionary masses of some advanced units and people from all walks of life have written articles expressing their immense grief over the sad news of Chairman Mao's death. They extol Chairman Mao, Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, recall Chairman Mao's kind concern for them and his teachings. All the writers are determined to turn grief into strength and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, unite as one, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. They have pledged to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China which Chairman Mao pioneered.

Following are excerpts from some of the articles. — Ed.

Chairman Mao, We Will Stand Sentry for Your Revolutionary Line

by Unit No. 8341 of the P.L.A.

THE unfortunate passing of our great leader Chairman Mao has stricken us, the guards at Chairman Mao's side, like a thunderbolt out of the clear sky. It fills us with unparalleled grief. We have been unable to eat or sleep well for days. Our thoughts are with the great leader Chairman Mao day and night. When we take up our rifles, we think we are going to guard our Chairman on his trip across the country; at our sentry posts, we think we are still standing guard for our Chairman; passing his window, we walk softly as usual, fearful of disturbing him at his work or rest. When we close our eyes, we can see in our mind's eye our Chairman standing tall and robust with his kindly face turned to us. Our esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, you have not left us. You will live for ever in our hearts!

Chairman Mao, you are the founder of our Party, our army and New China. You dedicated all your energy 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. Working at your side, we saw that you tirelessly devoted your time, day and night, to the Chinese

revolution as well as to the world revolution. On holidays you did not rest. You worked and studied at all hours, sometimes for several days and nights on end, ignoring calls to meals. Sometimes a meal would be warmed and rewarmed before you ate it. We were very sorry for this. On many nights while standing sentry, we stared at your lighted windows and said to ourselves: "Chairman Mao, you should stop a bit and rest." With the great resolve of a proletarian revolutionary, you waged a most tenacious struggle against your illness, and continued reading books and documents and leading the work of the whole Party, the whole army and the whole nation till the last day. You fought indefatigably with painstaking effort till your last breath to ensure that our Party and state will never change their political colour and for the liberation of all mankind.

Our respected and beloved Chairman Mao, you were concerned about the masses more than anyone else and knew them well. You travelled from place to place in our motherland; going deep among the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and soldiers, looking into matters of all kinds and studying the situation and always show-

ing concern for the well-being of the masses. On the eve of Spring Festival, you went to the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants and chatted with them in a heartwarming way. You sent us out to make investigations, patiently listened to our reports and went over our written material word for word to correct and improve it. You even tasted the millet cakes we brought back from our home villages, and urged all the comrades present to try them. You taught us that we should never forget our bitter past.

Esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, you lived plainly and in a hard working way, and were unassuming and amiable. The house you lived in was old, but you declined all offers to have it repaired in the more than 20 years after liberation. Your shirts, terry-cloth blankets and shoes were worn thin from many years' use. Many times we suggested new ones, but you would not allow it. In the three years of temporary difficulties in our national economy, you not only encouraged us to uphold the moral integrity of the Chinese people by working hard and energetically in surmounting all difficulties so as to withstand the pressure from social-imperialists and overcome the effects of natural calamities, but you yourself stopped eating meat and drinking tea and shared weal and woe with the people throughout the country. You frequently reminded us to foster the good habit of thrift and not to waste a drop of water, a single kwh. of electricity or a grain of rice. One day, you picked up an empty match box and told us: "The workers laboured to produce it. What a waste to throw it away! Go buy some loose matches and it can be used again." We did as you suggested and you were very pleased. When you talked to us the first time, we felt a bit nervous at the beginning. Gradually, when we saw your benign smiling face and listened to your kind words, we felt more at ease and warmer at heart than when talking with our own parents.

You, our great teacher Chairman Mao, were very much concerned about our army building and about the progress of the guards. At the time we entered the cities, you set forth the tasks, principle and policies for the guards. You asked us to keep high vigilance, do security work well, be sure to prevail over the enemy and not to become divorced from the masses. You always took time out from your heavy schedule to receive us, talk with us, lecture to us and give us important instructions. Your lectures covered class struggle, the two-line struggle, history, philosophy, the natural sciences and the Party's policies. You explained to us what communism is and taught us how to serve the people. In the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, you asked us to study conscientiously the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and politics as well, and to concern ourselves with state

affairs and combat and prevent revisionism. You advised us to face the world and brave the storms by plunging into the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and you sent us to take part in the socialist education movement, do manual labour in the countryside and go to the front to steel ourselves in battle. You urged us to take an active part in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. You read our mass criticism wall posters, and taught us that there would be many more cultural revolutions in the future. You told us that attention must be paid to spotting China's Khrushchovs and to actively criticizing the bourgeoisie in the Party. You sent us to factories and schools to learn from the masses. On inspection tours of different areas of the country, you joined us in singing *The Internationale* and *The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention*, and urged us to act in accordance with these songs. You taught us to be modest and prudent, guard against conceit and get rid of complacency, respect the masses, avoid putting on airs, refuse privileges and do away with the custom of giving extravagant treats or exchanging expensive gifts. You taught us to work hard and keep to a style of plain living, set high demands on ourselves in work and keep our living standard at a minimum. You instructed us to revolutionize the surroundings of our barracks and plant fruit trees, vegetables, oil-bearing crops and timber trees instead of potted flowers and hot-house flowers. You educated us to resist corrosive bourgeois influences at all times and to restrict bourgeois right. You personally set for us the three tasks of sentry duty, study and investigation, drafted the "Rules for Those on Official Errands," and laid down regulations for those going down to the rural areas for investigation. You instructed us to raise our educational level and took upon yourself the post of honorary principal of our work-study school. You examined our curricula, enquired about our studies, corrected our homework and taught us how to use a dictionary. You told us to run factories and farms and go to the "May 7" school, and you inspected our small iron and steel workshop. You told us to advance along the path of working people mastering intellectual work and become revolutionary fighters able to handle both civilian and military affairs and do both factory and farm work, so as to do more for the people and serve them better. Recently, even in illness, you instructed us to raise our political consciousness and train ourselves in the art of leadership.

Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, you were most solicitous about our well-being. You often came to our dormitories to see us, asked about our families and how things were with us. You wanted to know how many times we had seen the model revolutionary

theatrical works and sent us tickets. You wanted to know whether we had received letters from home, and if all was well there and would like to know at once should anything happen at home. In summer, you asked whether we were bothered by mosquitoes and ordered our rooms sprayed. In winter, you stroked our hands to see if they were cold, and you came to our kitchen to inspect our food. You paid close attention to our health, asking how often we took baths, encouraging us to go swimming and to train ourselves and keep fit. You often passed on to us gifts you had received from foreign guests or our own people, such as plum blossoms, sunflower seeds and fruit, and offered us wax gourds and sweet potatoes you yourself had grown. You remembered us even during your illness. On several occasions when foreign guests or our own people presented you with mangoes, water melons or noodles, you said: The guards are doing a tiring job, they should have them.

Chairman Mao, although you have left us, your kind admonitions still ring in our ears, your close concern for us still warms our hearts. We will never forget those happy and significant days at your side. What we

learnt by working at your side will for ever be the powerful motive force in encouraging us to continue the revolution.

The development of our army unit and the maturing of each one of us stem from your loving care and education. We are sons and daughters of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. Some of us were beggars, cowherds, child labourers or orphans in the old society. It is you who liberated us and led us on to the road of revolution. Working by your side, we have matured as revolutionary fighters. Your brilliant great thought will illuminate our course of continued advance. We vow to live up to your expectations. We are determined to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, turn our grief into strength, and carry out your behests.

Esteemed and respected great leader Chairman Mao! We will for ever be your loyal guards. We will stand sentry for your revolutionary line for the rest of our lives and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause that you pioneered in China through to the end.

Carry On the Revolutionary Tradition Cultivated by Chairman Mao

by the Party branch of the Shaoshan Production Brigade

WE Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants of Shaoshan in Hunan, Chairman Mao's birthplace, mourn with deep grief the passing of the great leader Chairman Mao.

A folk song gives a picture of Shaoshan in the old days:

The valleys of Shaoshan interlink in a chain;

Nine out of every ten

Find it hard a family to maintain.

Tillers of the land, always under threat —

Like three swords over the head:

High interest, rent and taxes.

Before them only three choices to make:

Prison, beggar's stick or home to forsake.

It was Chairman Mao who delivered us from this untold suffering.

Early in the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War, Chairman Mao personally helped and guided us in taking the road of revolution and founded the Shaoshan branch of the Chinese Communist Party, one of the first and staunchest Party branches in China's

countryside. Led by it, the people of Shaoshan waged several decades of bitter and hard struggles. In the most difficult days of our struggle, at the crucial moment of the revolution, Chairman Mao taught us to work hard for the revolution, have no fear of heaven, earth, ghosts or execution, and fight the Kuomintang reactionaries and the Right and "Left" opportunist lines inside the Party. Under his wise leadership, we and the people of the whole country finally won the great victory of the new-democratic revolution.

After liberation, it was our great leader Chairman Mao who taught us to get organized and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line undermining the movement for mutual aid and co-operation, and thereby brought about the rapid progress of the movement. He warmly supported the Shaoshan people's initiative in taking the socialist road by writing from Peking to educate and encourage us. Chairman Mao's solicitude greatly inspired us. After a long absence of 32 years, Chairman Mao returned to Shaoshan in 1959, inspected our commune and wrote the splendid poem *Shaoshan Revisited* in which he excoriated the Right opportunists inside the Party who shamelessly attacked the Party's general line, the big

leap forward and the people's communes. Two lines from the poem read:

Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve

**Which dares to make sun and moon
shine in new skies.**

He encouraged us to bring this revolutionary spirit into play, to be self-reliant, work hard and valiantly march forward along the broad road of continued revolution.

Over the last 50 years and more, Chairman Mao, busy as he was, managed to find time to make several visits to Shaoshan, call at the houses of the poor and lower-middle peasants for heart-to-heart talks, raise our class consciousness and point out the revolutionary road for us to take. The great leader loved his people and the people had flesh-and-blood ties with him. Huge crowds often pressed round Chairman Mao, cheering and jumping for joy as we poured out our warm love for the great leader whom we hold in boundless esteem. And the poor and lower-middle peasants clasped Chairman Mao's hands tightly and looked up at his kind face, with tears of happiness trickling down their cheeks while absorbed in listening to his admonitions. From time to time these happy scenes flash back in our memories and stir us to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Throughout his life our great leader Chairman Mao dedicated all his energy to the liberation of the Chinese

people, the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and the cause of communism. Moreover, he often taught his family to have the motherland's future, the nation's destiny and the people's suffering at heart when the nation was in danger and the broad masses suffered. He taught them to work for the interests of the motherland instead of for their own families and to work for the interests of the people instead of for themselves. Chairman Mao sent his family members to work and fight where conditions were most difficult and most dangerous. At every important historical period of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao's dear and near ones were always found heroically laying down their lives for the revolution. Whether it was in the high tide of the peasants' movement, the trying days of white terror, on battlefields shrouded in gun smoke, in enemy prison cells or on execution grounds, they persevered from first to last Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and set us a brilliant example in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We people of Shaoshan for ever cherish the memory of Chairman Mao, the great leader and great teacher, our benefactor close to our hearts. We vow to turn grief into strength, carry out Chairman Mao's behests, for ever carry on the revolutionary tradition of the Shaoshan people which he himself cultivated, for ever uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and make revolution under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought all our lives.

The People of the Ching kang Mountains Take a Vow

by the Chinese Communist Party Committee of
the Ching kang Mountains in Kiangsi Province

GREY-HAIRED veterans of the Red Army, former Red Guards, old-time members of the insurrectionary detachment, seven- and eight-year-old Little Red Guards . . . all burst into tears on the afternoon of September 9 when the news of the death of the great leader Chairman Mao came to the Ching kang Mountains. As big as the universe is, it is not big enough to hold the tremendous grief of the people of the Ching kang Mountains; if the four seas consisted of ink, it would not be enough to write down the enormous sentiments the people of the Ching kang Mountains have for their leader.

At an important historical juncture of the Chinese revolution 49 years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao, with the courage and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, personally launched the Autumn Harvest Uprising and led troops into the Ching kang Mountains and set up the first rural revolutionary base area in the history of the Chinese revolution.

In those difficult years of the struggle in the Ching kang Mountains, our great leader Chairman Mao led us many times in smashing the Kuomintang reactionaries' "encirclement and suppression," in fighting the local despots and distributing land to the tillers so that the 500-li Ching kang Mountains became a scene of revolution and everywhere "wind and thunder are stirring" and "flags and banners are flying." Chairman Mao also led us in resolute struggles against the Right and "Left" opportunist lines inside the Party, thus making it possible for "daily enlarging the territory under our independent regime, deepening the agrarian revolution, extending the people's political power and expanding the Red Army and the Red Guards." The history of the struggle in the Ching kang Mountains convincingly testifies to this irrefutable truth: Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the only correct line for the Chinese revolution; the road of building rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities—the road

opened up by Chairman Mao — was the only correct road for the Chinese revolution. The brilliant works *Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?* and *The Struggle in the Ching kang Mountains* written by Chairman Mao in the Ching kang Mountains are a scientific Marxist summing-up of the experience in the Chinese revolution and the struggle in the Ching kang Mountains; they are important documents in the struggle against the Right and “Left” opportunist lines inside the Party and the mighty ideological weapon guiding us from victory to victory.

Fighting for the interests of the poor people and for the victory of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao went through all kinds of hardships. He ate the same food — a kind of red rice and pumpkin — as we the people of the Ching kang Mountains ate and, like us, used the same kind of oil lamp to light his dwelling. With a big rain-hat on his head and a pair of straw sandals on his feet, Chairman Mao trudged up and down the rugged Ching kang Mountains. His great thought and revolutionary practice and his fine style of going deep among the masses and hard struggle will impress us for ever. Soon after the founding of New China, Chairman Mao sent a central delegation to the old revolutionary base areas in the south to convey his kind concern to the people there; when it got to the Ching kang Mountains, it brought us a splendid inscription in Chairman Mao’s own calligraphy: “Carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory.” In late May 1965, Chairman Mao again ascended the Ching kang Mountains. In his poem *Reascending Ching kangshan*, he spoke highly of our Ching kang Mountains: “Everywhere orioles sing, swallows dart” as

“I find new scenes replacing the old.” Busy as he was, he nevertheless received the representatives of the Party, government, army and people of the Ching kang Mountain Prefecture and posed for a photo with us while encouraging us to continue the revolution. Though all this is now in the past, it is as if it happened only yesterday. When we recall it, we are deeply moved and feel as if our esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher is still with us.

*Whipping the horse on to cover ten thousand li,
We brave all kinds of hardships to hold the red flag
high.
When we think of Chairman Mao,
We become dauntless in the revolutionary struggle.*

In the days when the flames of war raged, we believed firmly in one truth: Following Chairman Mao means victory. The death of our great leader Chairman Mao is an inestimable loss to our Party, army and the people of all nationalities in our country. We people of the Ching kang Mountains vow to the Party Central Committee: We must carry out Chairman Mao’s behests, 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 closely rally round the Party Central Committee, deepen the great struggle of criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and repulsing the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and strive for still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

Carry Forward the Yen an Spirit, Win Still Greater Victories

by the Party branch and poor and lower-middle peasants of the Yangchialing Production Brigade in Yen an

THE passing of the esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has plunged our brigade’s Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants into immeasurable grief. Recalling Chairman Mao’s fighting activity during the years he was in Yangchialing, the magnificent contributions he made in leading the Chinese revolution here, his warm concern for us and his kind teachings, we feel that Chairman Mao is still with us and commanding our struggle.

Moving to Yangchialing in November 1938, Chairman Mao lived in a cave dwelling, wore homespun cotton clothes, ate cooked millet and used an oil lamp for lighting. He worked day and night under such hard conditions for the cause of the emancipation of the toiling masses. It was here that Chairman Mao wrote a series

of brilliant works of Marxism-Leninism, formulating the wise and correct line, principles and policies for the Chinese revolution. It was here that Chairman Mao led the great rectification movement and the production campaign, personally convoked and presided over the Party’s Seventh National Congress and made the famous statement that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. It was here that Chairman Mao delivered the brilliant report *Talks at the Yen an Forum on Literature and Art*, thereby indicating the orientation that literature and art must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. And it was here that Chairman Mao wrote the article *The Orientation of the Youth Movement* and pointed to the bright road for the revolutionary young people to take, namely, to integrate with the workers and peasants. In particular, what

we will never forget is that Chairman Mao delivered a speech at the reception in honour of the labour heroes of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region in which he pointed out that getting organized "is the only road to liberation for the people, the only road from poverty to prosperity and the only road to victory in the War of Resistance."

There were so many weighty matters that Chairman Mao was required to handle every day. Yet, he always managed to put aside time to take part with the masses in the production campaign. He often went among us, kindly inquiring about our lives, how the crops were doing, whether or not the tax in kind for national salvation was heavy, and did we or didn't we have surplus grain. He encouraged us to get organized, increase production and support the revolutionary war. The day in 1939 when our esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao had a photo taken with us in Yangchialing is most unforgettable. This was our greatest honour and happiness.

Living with Chairman Mao, we learnt to overcome difficulties with the spirit of hard struggle. Once when Chairman Mao came to our threshing-ground and saw a lot of green turnip leaves scattered about outside the ground, he told us that if the leaves were collected and dried and preserved, they would be valuable in difficult

times. We are going to liberate the poverty-stricken and disaster-ridden people all over China, he said, and this requires us to work hard and perseveringly. His words were a profound education for everyone there.

For more than 30 years since then, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have launched battles against heaven, earth and the reactionaries, and in the course of struggle we have become more and more enlightened and the road we have taken has become broader and broader. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which was initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, we have used Chairman Mao's important instructions as our weapon and waged resolute struggles against the capitalist-roaders in the Party, thus dealing heavy blows to the capitalist forces in the countryside and changing our Yangchialing from good to better. All Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants in our brigade are determined to turn grief into strength, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the cause of the proletarian revolution in China pioneered by Chairman Mao through to the end. We will carry forward the Yen-an spirit, redouble our efforts in work and strive to make more contributions to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

We Pledge to Defend Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

by Tsunyi city Party committee

WE mourn the passing of our most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao with the most profound grief.

Chairman Mao loved the people of Tsunyi and the people of Tsunyi have boundless esteem and love for the great leader Chairman Mao. In January 1935, Chairman Mao and the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army reached Tsunyi during the Long March and held the historic Tsunyi Meeting. This brought to an end the rule of Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line over the Party Central Committee and established the leading position of Chairman Mao in the whole Party. At that time the revolution was at a critical juncture and through tremendous effort Chairman Mao righted the course and saved the Party, the Red Army and the Chinese revolution and set the Chinese revolution on the correct path of Marxism-Leninism. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Not until the Tsunyi Meeting (the meeting of the Political Bureau at Tsunyi, Kweichow, in January 1935) did the Party definitively take the road of bolshevization." (Introducing "The Communist.") After the Tsunyi Meeting, with the correct leadership provided by Chairman Mao, the Workers' and Peasants'

Red Army changed from being surrounded ring upon ring by the enemy to taking the initiative into its hands and, in strategic manoeuvres, won the decisive victories of crossing the Chihshui River four times, forcing the Wuchiang River to the south, thrusting west into Yunnan and advancing northward across the Tatu River. In the one battle of Tsunyi alone 20 enemy regiments were wiped out, which took a lot of the wind out of the enemy's sail. Under Chairman Mao's leadership, the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army broke through enemy encirclement, freed itself from pursuit, obstruction, and interception, moved as it pleased, manoeuvred freely, forced dangerous crossings, took enemy positions by storm and victoriously completed the world-renowned 25,000-li Long March to reach the forward positions in the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and shoulder the heavy task of saving the Chinese nation, and then went on to win the great victories of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation (1946-49).

Looking back at what has gone before, we profoundly understand that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides every-

hing." All our victories are great victories for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, great victories of Mao Tsetung Thought. The revolutionary line of Chairman Mao will always be the life-line of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country. We will "act according to the principles laid down" as Chairman Mao adjured. We will study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought hard, diligently study the history of the two-line struggle in the Party, study Chairman Mao's brilliant revolution-

ary practice, unite still more closely round the Party Central Committee, resolutely safeguard the unity and unification of the Party, obey the commands of the Party Central Committee and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with our lives. We will see to it that the revolutionary torch kindled at the Tsunyi Meeting will burn for ever in the hearts of the hundreds of millions of people and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao through to the end.

Mao Tsetung Thought Will Shine For Ever

by the Party branch of the Hsipaipo Production Brigade in Pingshan County, Hopei Province

WE were extremely grief-stricken on hearing over the radio the news of Chairman Mao's passing.

Hsipaipo was where Chairman Mao once lived and its many poor and lower-middle peasants had learnt the teachings of Chairman Mao directly from him. We respect and love Chairman Mao from the bottom of our hearts; day and night, we had longed to see him again.

We went to the small single-storey house, which was Chairman Mao's dwelling when he was in Hsipaipo, to mourn our great leader Chairman Mao on the afternoon of September 9. In May 1948, Chairman Mao travelled eastward, crossed the Yellow River and arrived at Hsipaipo from northern Shensi. Since then, the red

sun has been shining over the hills and brought an entirely new look to Hsipaipo. In those happy days, we saw with our own eyes a light burning all night in Chairman Mao's dwelling, where he worked labouriously day in day out for the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. Chairman Mao was very busy but he often took time out to talk to us poor and lower-middle peasants, taught us the revolutionary truth, passed on to us his experience in rice-planting and, occasionally, even joined us in the harvest. In winter Chairman Mao wore an old cotton-quilted coat as he always led a very simple and plain life. He called on comrades working in the departments under the Party Central Committee to save their food grain and cotton for the poor and lower-middle peasants. Chairman Mao always identified himself with the masses. Chairman Mao truly is nearer and dearer to us than our fathers and mothers are.



Members of the Hsipaipo Production Brigade Party branch commemorate Chairman Mao in front of site of the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Hsipaipo is a witness to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's indelibly magnificent deeds and exploits. Here at Hsipaipo, Chairman Mao personally gave the commands for the three world-famous great campaigns — the Liaohsi-Shenyang, the Huaihai and the Peiping-Tientsin campaigns, and led the people of the whole country in overthrowing the Chiang dynasty. Here at Hsipaipo, he wrote *Carry the Revolution Through to the End* and 21 other brilliant articles which enriched the treasure house of Marxist theory. Here at Hsipaipo, Chairman Mao himself led us in struggling against Liu Shao-chi's reactionary line and in winning great victories in the land reform and the Party rectification movement. One particularly unforgettable thing for us is that in

March 1949, here at Hsipaipo, Chairman Mao personally convoked and presided over the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee and delivered a report of great historic significance. Like an inextinguishable beacon light, this report will always light up our path of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Hold Still Higher the Red Banner of Taching

WHEN the sad news of the passing of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao reached Taching, the workers at this oilfield looked fixedly at the portrait of Chairman Mao and gazed for a long time at the photo of Chairman Mao meeting "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi, the outstanding representative of the Taching workers, taken at the Party's Ninth Congress. They recalled Chairman Mao's warm solicitude for Taching's workers and their tears poured out.

The imperialists were blockading us, the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists were putting pressure on us and inside the country Liu Shao-chi and his like were whipping up the evil wind of cutting back industry when the campaign to open up Taching began. The hardships were great and the contradictions many. Workers and cadres repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's *On Contradiction* and *On Practice*, took class struggle as the key link, resolutely put proletarian politics in command, upheld Party leadership, went in for mass movements in a big way, gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of being daunted by neither difficulties nor death and went forward against wind and tide. Liu Shao-chi and his kind wantonly attacked mass movements on the industrial front, slandered our campaign as "great confusion" and "one awful mess; inconsistent with building industry," and tried in vain to shackle the advance of the working class of Taching. At this critical moment, Chairman Mao personally approved "The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" which pointed out the orientation for socialist industry. Illuminated by the radiance of "The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," the working class of Taching criticized the revisionist line in running industrial enterprises, took its own road of developing industry and within three years had built the Taching Oilfield, thus smashing the economic blockade by the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries and helping to make our country basically self-sufficient in oil. When Chairman Mao in 1964 issued the great call "In industry, learn from Taching" and raised the red banner of Taching, it was a great encouragement to the working class of Taching.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and

In looking back to the course of fighting, we deeply feel that all victories of the Chinese people were won under Chairman Mao's leadership and are all great victories for Mao Tsetung Thought. We firmly believe that the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought will for ever illuminate the Chinese people's road of advance.

by the Party committee of Taching

the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, the workers have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepened the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, adhered to the socialist orientation of the enterprise, upheld the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and have given play to the spirit of revolution plus all-out efforts so that there has been greater development of the oilfield. Take the output of oil for example. Today's Taching is equivalent to six Tachings before the Great Cultural Revolution started.

All of the Taching Oilfield's victories were won under the warm solicitude of Chairman Mao. "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi once said: "What did we rely on to conquer this oilfield? Reams and reams could be written but they all boil down to this: reliance on Mao Tsetung Thought, on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. . . . All difficulties, no matter how tough and big, are merely paper tigers before Mao Tsetung Thought." The "Iron Man" said what was in the hearts of the working class of Taching.

Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao! You live for ever in our hearts, we will be eternally faithful to your proletarian revolutionary line and we will carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China you pioneered. We are determined to turn grief into strength, carry out your behests, study ever more assiduously the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and your works, resolutely take class struggle as the key link, uphold the Party's basic line and resolutely persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must rally closely round the Party Central Committee, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, continue to develop the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victorious achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and strive to win still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

We are determined to hold still higher the red banner of Taching.

The Red Sun Always Illuminates the Tachai Road

by the Party branch and poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Brigade

WHEN we heard the news of the passing of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao the several hundred men, women, old and young, gathered in the meeting hall all burst into tears. Our hearts were full of sorrow. Dear as our fathers and mothers are, dearer still is Chairman Mao. Deep as the rivers and seas are, deeper still is Chairman Mao's warm solicitude for us.

Those who have known the rigours of a harsh winter appreciate the warmth of the sun, and the poor and lower-middle peasants who have known the misery and suffering of the old society love Chairman Mao best. We owe New China and the fine socialist society we live in today to the Chinese Communist Party founded and led by Chairman Mao. We owe the new Tachai of today to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Our great leader Chairman Mao personally set up this red banner of Tachai. Each and every achievement by Tachai was accomplished under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao. Each and every step forward to victory it made was due to the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

When we look back at the road taken by the peasants of Tachai and the people of the whole country, we know we shall never forget the great concern of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. It was the Communist Party led by Chairman Mao which led us in overthrowing the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism weighing down on us and enabled us poor and lower-middle peasants and all the labouring people of our country to become masters of the country for the first time. It was Chairman Mao who called upon us to get organized, form ourselves into mutual-aid teams, agricultural producers' co-operatives and then rural people's communes and enabled us to embark on the glorious path of common prosperity. During the three years of temporary economic difficulties, 1959-61, Liu Shao-chi pushed a revisionist line calling for the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of farm output quotas for individual households with each on its own and Teng Hsiao-ping spewed his "white cat, black cat" theme so that some people began to lose their way. Chairman Mao issued the timely great call "Never forget class struggle." The Party branch of the Tachai Brigade led the poor and lower-middle peasants to resolutely keep to the socialist orientation, fight the perverse wind, refuse to sell grain above state-fixed prices, refuse to sell fodder at higher prices, refuse to reclaim land for themselves and work single-mindedly for socialism, thus consolidating and developing the collective economy.

We remember that in 1963 when Tachai was struck by an extraordinary flood, the class enemies began egging people on to flee and look after themselves. Again it was Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking of self-reliance which lit up our hearts. We refused the relief grain, funds and materials which the state had sent. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai relied on their stout fiery hearts and their own hands to defeat this natural adversity. That autumn no less grain was sold to the state by our brigade, no less money put into collective accumulation and no less income earned by the brigade members than called for by the original plan. We remember how Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping pushed their bourgeois reactionary line and persecuted the cadres of our brigade during the socialist education movement in 1964. It was the document "Some Current Problems Raised in the Socialist Education Movement in the Rural Areas," which was drawn up under Chairman Mao's direction and severely criticized Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois reactionary line that was "Left" in appearance but Right in essence, that saved Tachai. As we recall each stage of the struggle in Tachai, we feel more and more that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life-line of us poor and lower-middle peasants.

Hundreds of millions of people during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao rose up to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping, smashed their schemes to restore capitalism and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus saving us poor and lower-middle peasants from reliving the miserable life and suffering all over again. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is fine! By providing the broad masses with a revolutionary line, Chairman Mao has put up a wall of bronze to combat and prevent revisionism. Teng Hsiao-ping wanted to reverse the correct appraisal of the Great Cultural Revolution but this shall never be! We must always remember the Party's basic line, get a thorough understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party and set our minds for a long struggle against the capitalist-roaders. Whoever engages in restoration and retrogression will have a rebellion on his hands! Wherever capitalist-roaders appear, they will be struggled against and vanquished there!

Today's Tachai grew out of struggle. Given the course set by Chairman Mao and given the sharp weapon provided by Chairman Mao for combating and opposing revisionism, we shall struggle no matter how many and how great the storms and stresses that lie before us. In order to fight better, we will study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought harder.