

## For Ever Hold Aloft the Great Red Banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and Advance Courageously

- Representatives of the people from all walks of life in Peking hold forum in the hall atop Tien An Men Gate on the eve of National Day
- Widespread celebration at grass-roots units throughout the country

THE People's Republic of China founded by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has advanced triumphantly for 27 years. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country boundlessly esteem and profoundly cherish the memory of Chairman Mao, the great liberator of the people of all our nationalities, on the occasion of this glorious anniversary.

Over 400 representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers and students and commercial workers in the capital met at a forum in celebration of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on the evening of September 30 in the hall atop the magnificent Tien An Men Gate.

They warmly praised Chairman Mao's great contributions and talked about the vigorous and flourishing excellent situation in the great socialist motherland illuminated by Mao Tsetung Thought. They spoke of the great advances China's socialist revolution and socialist construction had made under the leadership of Chairman Mao and angrily criticized Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

They expressed the determination to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and "practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." They said they would turn grief into strength, rally closely round the Party Central Committee, assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, follow Chairman Mao's adjuration to "act according to the principles laid down," persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and carry through to the end the cause of proletarian revolution in China which Chairman Mao pioneered.

A huge portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao hung in the hall, and under it were large red placards inscribed in gold with some of Chairman Mao's splendid poems. Attending the forum were Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-

yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Ulan-fu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien, and President of the Supreme People's Court Chiang Hua.

When the leading comrades came among the representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers and students and commercial workers, a standing ovation of several minutes burst out to greet them. The Party and state leaders repeatedly applauded and expressed cordial regards to the representatives. This moving scene showing the close links between the leadership and the masses fully demonstrated the firm determination of the Chinese people to rally closely round the Party Central Committee and always advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

### Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and

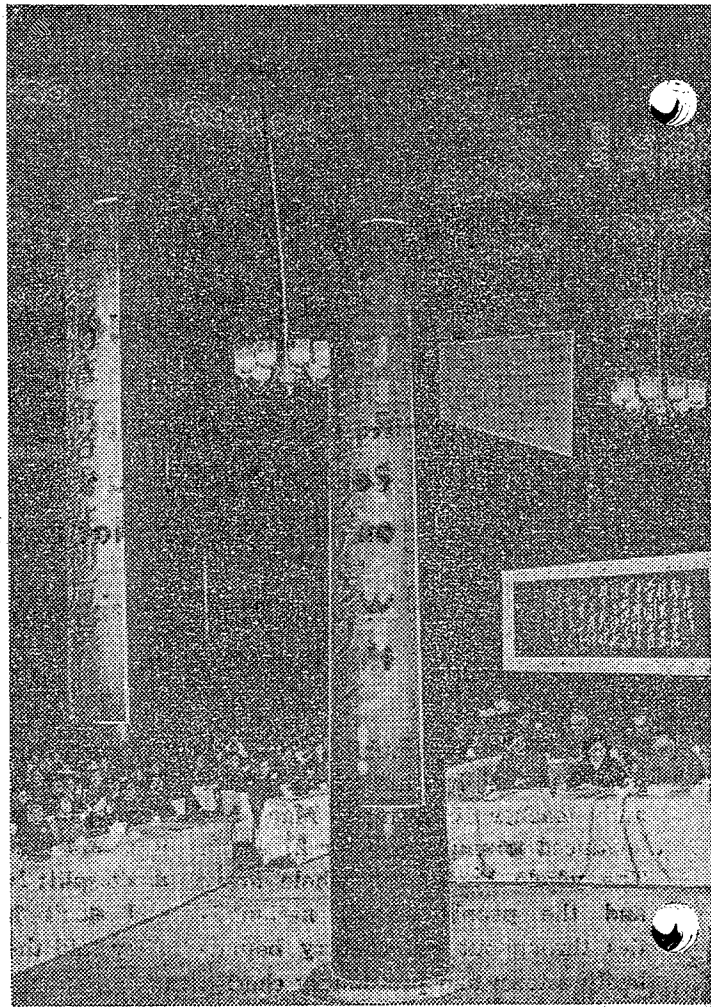
Premier of the State Council, spoke at the end of the forum.

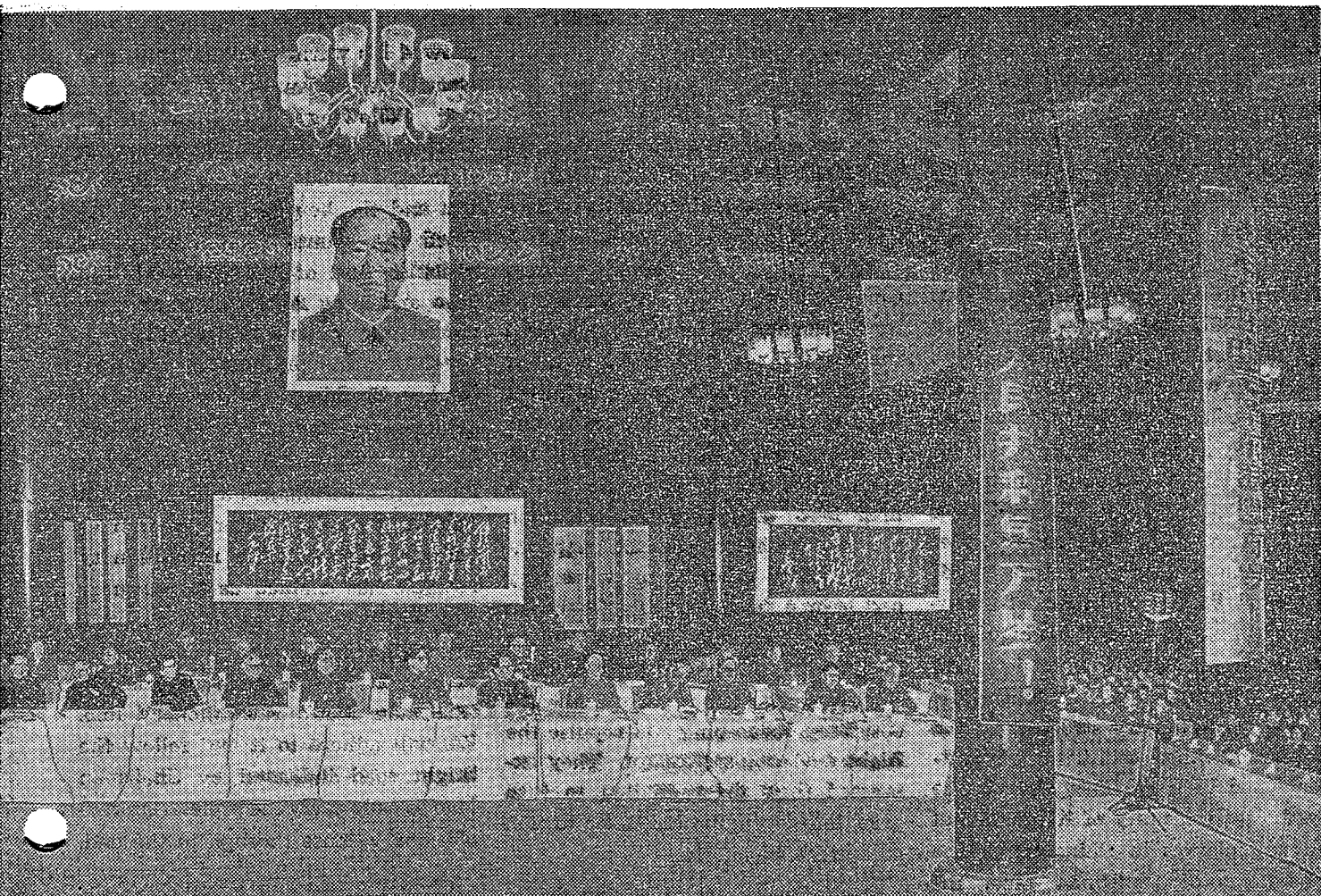
"Comrades," he said, "today, on the eve of the 27th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China founded by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, we join in this meeting being held by representatives of Peking workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers and students and commercial workers. We are learning from you comrades and pay our respects to you. In celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we cherish the memory of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao all the more. We must turn grief into strength, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China which Chairman Mao pioneered. Chairman Mao will always live in our hearts! Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought! Long live the Communist Party of China! Long live the People's Republic of China!" The hall rang with thunderous applause.

Comrades Hsu Shih-yu, Wei Kuo-ching, Li Teh-sheng and Saifudin participated in similar meetings in Kwangchow, Shenyang and Urumchi by people of various circles, cadres, and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army in celebrating the 27th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Tien An Men Square was brightly lit on the night of September 30. Tien An Men Gate was resplendent, and a huge portrait of Chairman Mao hung in the middle of its red ochre wall. Opposite were huge portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin standing to the east and west of Tien An Men Square. A portrait of Sun Yat-sen stood on the southern end of the square.

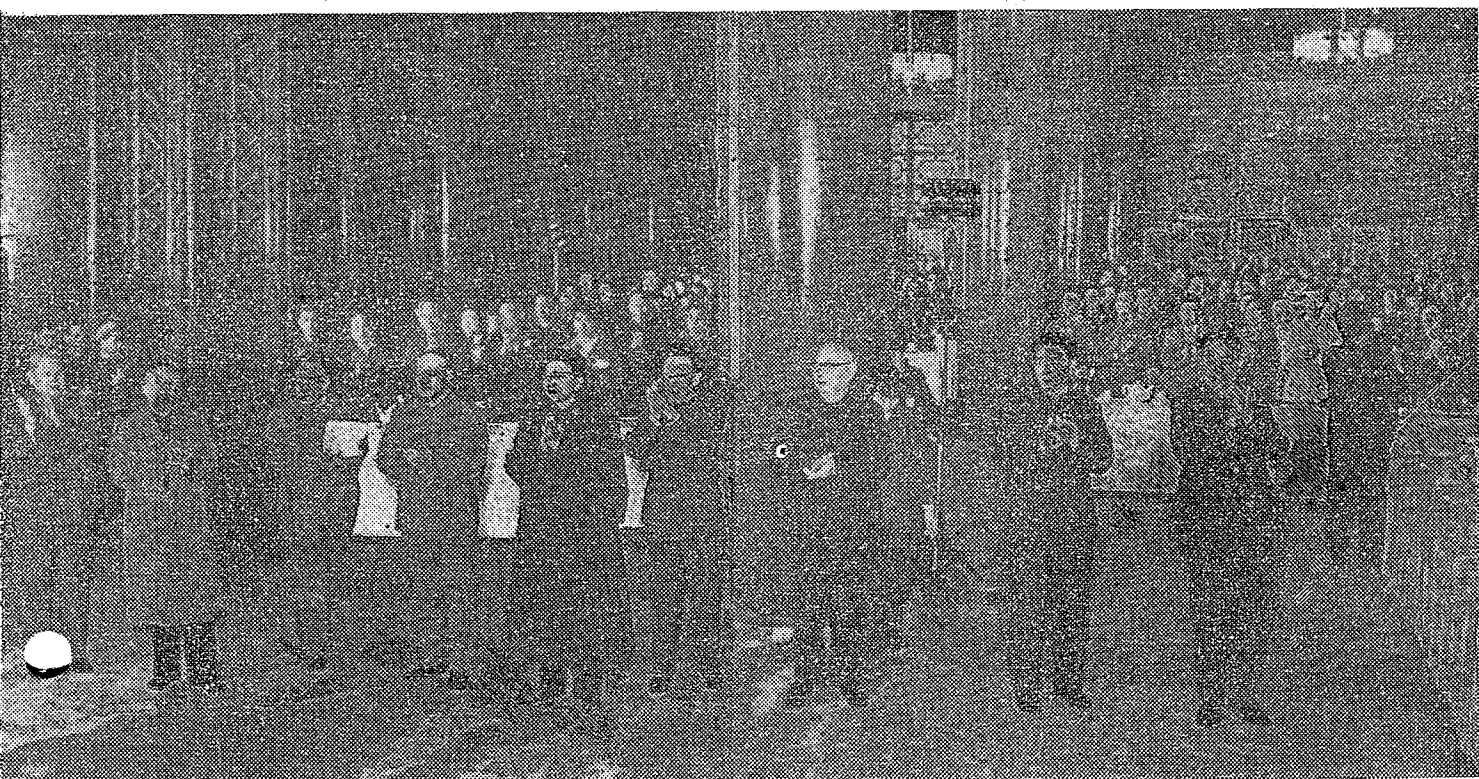
As the representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers and students and commercial workers in the capital mounted magnificent Tien





*Above: Party and state leaders attending the National Day forum.*

*Below: Party and state leaders warmly greeting the representatives.*



An Men Gate, they cherished the memory of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao all the more. Twenty-seven years ago, Chairman Mao Tsetung ascended the rostrum atop Tien An Men Gate with firm and steady steps and personally raised the first five-star red flag, solemnly proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China. Since then the Chinese people have stood up. It is here that Chairman Mao, together with the people of the capital, celebrated the glorious National Day on more than 20 occasions, reviewed millions upon millions of revolutionary masses, received over ten million young Red Guards, met with many leading members of fraternal Parties and Marxist-Leninist organizations and distinguished guests from various countries, and issued solemn statements in support of the revolutionary struggles of the people of other countries. World-renowned Tien An Men Gate is the symbol of the unity of the people of all nationalities in China under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the symbol of struggle and the symbol of victory. Although Chairman Mao has passed away, Mao Tsetung Thought will shine for ever and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

will always guide us from victory to victory.

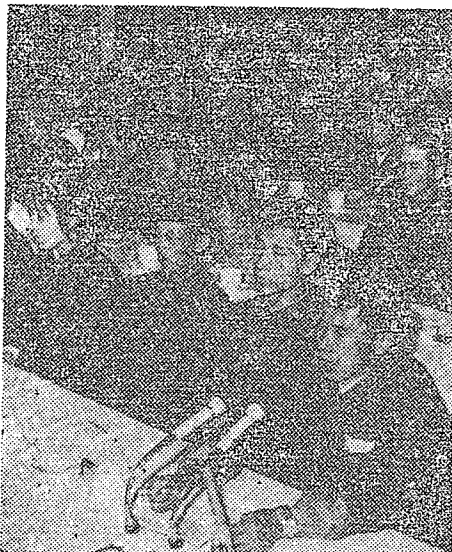
### Speeches by Representatives

At seven o'clock in the evening, Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, First Secretary of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, declared the forum open. In the two hours or so that followed, representatives from various walks of life spoke one after another. They cherished the memory of the great leader Chairman Mao with boundless affection and extolled his magnificent contributions. They reported on what they had gained from studying Chairman Mao's works and their study plans in the days ahead as well as their achievements in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt. They expressed their determination to turn grief into strength, and unite to win still greater victories.

Chen Fu-han, chief engine driver of the crew of the "Mao Tsetung Locomotive" under the Fengtai section of the Peking Railway Sub-Bureau, recalled the cordial solicitude the great leader Chairman Mao had shown towards the crew. He said: We will never forget that Chairman Mao autographed the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* our representatives had brought with them when he received them. The three

glittering characters of his name showed his warm concern for us and were a tremendous encouragement to us! Following Chairman Mao's teachings, we have persevered in fighting the class enemies, revisionism and the bourgeoisie, sharply refuted the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, and have scored one victory after another in revolution and production. By September 25 this year, our crew had achieved a safety run of three million kilometres in the 30 years since our locomotive was named after the great leader. This is a record in China's railway history. Our revolutionary struggle has enabled us to recognize that, just as driving a locomotive means staying on the rails, making revolution means we must stick to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We will adhere to it and follow the bright road indicated by Chairman Mao so as to carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

Chen Yung-hsiang, secretary of the Party branch of Hsuchiauwu Production Brigade in Pingku County on the city's outskirts, said: In celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we poor and lower-middle peasants cherish the memory of Chairman Mao. Thanks to the revolutionizing of people's thinking and improvements in farming conditions, our grain yield has increased from 2,250



Speaking at the forum: Chen Fu-han, chief engine driver of the crew of the "Mao Tsetung Locomotive."

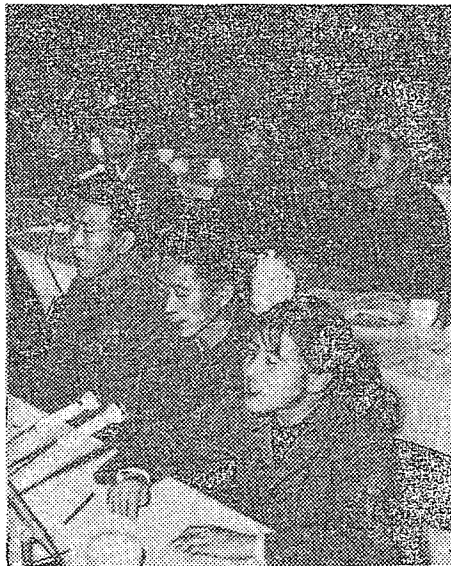


Chen Yung-hsiang, secretary of the Party branch of Hsuchiauwu Production Brigade in Pingku County.



and by Chairman Mao and fight the capitalist-roaders in the Party all their lives. "We will transform our profound feelings for Chairman Mao into infinite strength to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping. We will grasp the crucial point and concentrate the fire on criticizing the three poisonous weeds including 'On the General Programme' cooked up on Teng Hsiao-ping's instructions and carry through to the end the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts," he said.

A 15-year-old Red Guard of the middle school attached to Peking University, Huang Shuai, stated: In celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of New China,



Huang Shuai, a Red Guard of the middle school attached to Peking University.

we Red Guards honour the memory of Chairman Mao with boundless love. We will never forget that on August 1, 1966, a critical juncture in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao wrote a letter warmly supporting the revolutionary actions of young Red Guards in rebelling against reactionaries; we will never forget the great image of Chairman Mao in a green

army uniform and wearing a red armband waving his hand when reviewing the Red Guards. We will always advance courageously along the course charted by Chairman Mao and temper ourselves into a revolutionary younger generation dedicated to the cause of communism.

Kuo Feng-tien, a veteran worker at the "February 7" Rolling Stock Plant in Changhsintien on Peking's outskirts, said that the plant's workers and staff, in resolute response to the Party Central Committee's call, were turning grief into strength and ushering in a new high tide in the study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. They had made a plan to restudy the four volumes of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* within a year.

Chia Teh-chin, a representative of the Marxist-Leninist works study group at the Peking Friendship Store, said that their study group would act according to Chairman Mao's great teaching "Read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism," link theory with practice and conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. They pledged to keep to their study despite work pressure or various other difficulties. Wang Ling-hao, a veteran open-hearth furnace operator from the No. 1 Steel Plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company who happened to be in Peking, recalled with profound



Chia Teh-chin, representing the Marxist-Leninist works study group of the Peking Friendship Store, making a speech.

feelings Chairman Mao's kind attention to the Anshan workers. He said: "The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company that Chairman Mao endorsed in 1960 is the fundamental charter guiding the work in socialist enterprises. The Anshan Iron and Steel Company owes all its achievements to Chairman Mao's wise leadership; these achievements are great victories for Mao Tsetung Thought. Chairman Mao taught us: 'Grain and steel — with these, everything is easier.' We'll live up to his earnest expectations, hold aloft the great banner of The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, deepen the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, build the Anshan Iron and Steel Company into a strong bastion to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and fight the bourgeoisie inside the Party to the finish."

At the end of the forum, the representatives watched from the Tien An Men Gate the bright lights sparkling throughout the capital on the eve of National Day. Their hearts were stirred and filled with pride. They pledged that the heroic 800 million Chinese people would always hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and advance courageously.

### Celebration Activities at Grass-Roots Units

Gatherings, study sessions or criticism meetings were held in almost every factory, mine, people's com-

mune, shop, army unit, office, school and neighbourhood community in Peking on October 1 to celebrate National Day. Leading Party, government and army cadres at various levels, including those of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Peking Garrison, joined workers, peasants, soldiers and people of other walks of life in these activities. The cadres and masses recalled the 27 years in which they had the opportunity to work in the city where Chairman Mao lived, and recounted the immortal contributions Chairman Mao had made. They were full of love and esteem for Chairman Mao. At these meetings, they conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, his scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party and his teaching "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." With Mao Tsetung Thought as their sharp weapon, they condemned Teng Hsiao-ping's towering crimes in opposing Chairman Mao, Mao Tsetung Thought and his revolutionary line and attempting to restore capitalism, and criticized the three poisonous weeds "On the General Programme for All Work of the Party and the Country," "Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" and "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development," thus courageously defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line by actual deeds.

To cherish the memory of the great leader Chairman Mao by concrete actions in building socialism, the cadres and masses who remained at their posts on National Day ushered in a high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production. The

communist spirit of labour prevailed in both factories and villages. At the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company, molten iron flowed and steel sparks glittered. Output of steel, iron and rolled steel all rose by a big margin. The miners at the collieries under the Peking Coal Mining Administration turned out still more coal. Workers at the Peking General Petrochemical Works put six sets of big new installations into operation so as to mass produce petrochemicals that are in urgent demand. Peking citizens expressed their profound mourning for Chairman Mao with new achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production.

People of various nationalities throughout the vast territory of the

motherland held celebration activities at the grass-roots level and, with boundless feelings, extolled Chairman Mao's contributions from the bottom of their hearts.

As was the case with Peking, leading members of the Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels and those of P.L.A. units in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hopei and the other 25 provinces and autonomous regions, joined the masses in factories, rural people's communes, government offices, P.L.A. units, schools, shops and neighbourhood communities in study, in criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and in collective labour. All China is a revolutionary scene of militant unity with everyone pledging to carry out Chairman Mao's behests.

### Premier Hua Meets Schlesinger

Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 28 met and had a friendly conversation with James R. Schlesinger, former U.S. Secretary of Defence.

Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Minister of Na-

tional Defence, met with Mr. Schlesinger and his party and exchanged views with him on questions of common concern the previous day.

Schlesinger and his party arrived in Peking on September 6 for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. The following day Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua held talks with Schlesinger and feted the visiting American guests.



Premier Hua Kuo-feng meeting with James R. Schlesinger.