

第二部分

1966 - 1976

Part Two





批判「三家村」

1966年4月，鄧拓（中共北京市委書記處書記）、吳晗（北京市副市長）及廖沫沙（中共北京市委統戰部部長）因曾合撰雜文集《三家村笥記》而被定性為「三家村反黨集團」受到批判。圖為北京師範大學的學生在查閱資料，寫批判文章。

Criticising the “Three Family Village”

Students of Beijing Normal University study documents and write critiques of *Notes from a Three Family Village* (or “Three Households Essays”) written in April 1966 by Deng Tuo, Secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Beijing Municipal Committee, Wu Han, Deputy Mayor of Beijing, and Liao Mosha, Head of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Beijing Municipal Committee. Accused of making veiled attacks against Mao Zedong, the three were denounced as the “Three Family Village Anti-Party Clique”.



1 1966年7月25日晚「中央文革小組」副組長江青到北京大學鼓動學生反對工作組

「中央文革小組」全稱「中央文化革命小組」，是黨中央於1966年5月設立的一個機構，名義上隸屬政治局常委會，領導「文化大革命」，後來卻成為管理「文革」事務的專門機構。由於「文革」是一切工作的核心，該小組遂成為管理全國事務的機構，也是最高權力的中心。5月底，北京中學出現紅衛兵組織。劉少奇、鄧小平等派出工作組進入北京各高等院校，協助領導，力圖穩定局勢，因而與中央文革小組分歧日增，導致日後工作組被撤銷。

Jiang Qing, Deputy Group Leader of the Cultural Revolution Group, stirs up Beijing University students to oppose the work team in the evening of 25 July 1966

The Cultural Revolution Group (CRG) was an organisation set up by the CCP Central Committee in May 1966. Nominally reporting to the Standing Committee of the Politburo, it was given the task of leading the Cultural Revolution and was later specifically charged with its administration. With the campaign quickly becoming the focus of all political tasks, the group wielded supreme power as it took control of the affairs of the entire nation. When the Red Guards first emerged in Beijing secondary schools in late May 1966, Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping and others tried to stabilise the situation by despatching work teams to Beijing's higher education institutions to assist in their management, but with the chasm with the CRG increasing every day, the work teams were eventually withdrawn.

天安門廣場的「文化大革命」

1966年8月1至12日，中共召開八屆十一中全會，正式發動「無產階級文化大革命」，天安門廣場上頓時人山人海。

The Cultural Revolution in Tiananmen Square

Tiananmen Square fills with people immediately after the CCP officially launches the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution at its Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee held from 1 August to 12 August 1966.



毛澤東檢閱紅衛兵

1966年8月18日至11月26日，毛澤東先後八次在北京接見從各地來「串連」的1300多萬紅衛兵。圖為毛澤東在天安門廣場乘車檢閱紅衛兵，天安門彷彿成為世界革命的中心。

Mao Zedong reviews the Red Guards

Mao Zedong reviews the Red Guards in Tiananmen Square, which was then seemingly regarded as the centre of world revolution. On eight occasions in Beijing from 18 August 1966 to 26 November 1966, Mao welcomed more than 13 million Red Guards to the city, as they poured in from across the country to “to exchange revolutionary experiences through linking up”.



Red Guards destroy China's cultural heritage

紅衛兵破壞文化遺產

1966年8月18日，北京的紅衛兵開始走上街頭「破四舊」即破除舊思想、舊文化、舊風俗、舊習慣，運動迅速遍佈全國。圖為紅衛兵砸碎山東曲阜孔廟大成門的匾額，破壞行動給中國文化帶來浩劫。

Red Guards destroy China's cultural heritage

Red Guards smash the horizontally inscribed board at Dacheng Gate of the Confucius Temple in Qufu county in Shandong. The campaign to “destroy the Four Olds” – old habits, customs, culture and thinking – was launched on 18 August 1966 and spread rapidly throughout the nation. The havoc and destruction it wreaked was a disaster for Chinese culture.



投奔台灣的共軍

60年代，兩岸關係持續緊張。雙方互有人員投奔對方，成為進行宣傳的好機會。圖為1966年10月10日，駕機投奔台灣的中共飛行員李顯斌在台北市中心致詞的情況。

A Communist soldier defects to Taiwan

Li Xianbin, a CCP pilot, gives a speech in Taipei city centre on 10 October 1966 after flying his plane to Taiwan. Relations between the mainland and Taiwan remained tense in the 1960s. People from both sides defected to the other, providing good opportunities for propaganda.





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「文革」時的「解放台灣」標語

「文革」期間，中央民族學院掛著「我們一定要解放台灣」的政治標語。

“Liberate Taiwan” banner during the Cultural Revolution

A political banner with the words “We must liberate Taiwan” at the Minzu College of China during the Cultural Revolution.



描繪上海 1967 年「一月風暴」的海報

1967 年 1 月，上海造反派組織宣佈接管《文匯報》和《解放日報》，張春橋、姚文元以「中央文革小組」成員的身份在滬接見「工總司」等造反派的首領，支持他們的革命行動。5 日，在張、姚的指揮下，造反派組織召開了「打倒市委大會」，批鬥了陳丕顯、曹荻秋等幾百名黨政高級幹部，要求徹底改組上海市委。8 日，張春橋、姚文元、王洪文成立了「上海市抓革命促生產火線指揮部」，奪了上海市的黨政大權，刮起了「一月風暴」。毛澤東高度讚賞上海市的革命行動。《人民日報》轉載了造反派稍早時在《文匯報》發表的「告上海全市人民書」，並加上毛澤東審定的「編者按」，指出「這是一場大革命，上海革命力量起來，全國就有希望。」11 日，根據毛澤東的意見，中央文革小組以中共中央、國務院、中央軍委、中央文革小組的名義，起草了給上海「工總司」等造反團體的賀電。《人民日報》連續發表社論，支持上海的奪權行動。受此鼓舞，全國各省市掀起奪權風暴，打、砸、搶、抄、抓和武鬥事件層出不窮，全國頓時陷入一片混亂。圖中顯示中央傳來賀電，多個造反組織歡天喜地上街遊行的盛況。

Poster depicting the “January Storm” in Shanghai in 1967

A poster showing a jubilant rally following receipt of a congratulatory telegram from the CCP Central Committee. In January 1967, a rebel faction in Shanghai announced it had taken over of *Wenhui Bao* and *Jiefang Daily*. As members of the Cultural Revolution Group, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyan received the heads of rebel factions such as the “Headquarters of the Revolutionary Revolt of Shanghai Workers” in Shanghai and expressed support for their revolutionary actions. On 5 January, under the command of Zhang and Yao, the factions held a meeting to “Seize Power from the Municipal Party Committee”, criticising several hundred senior party and government cadres such as Chen Pixian and Cao Diqu and demanding a thorough restructuring of the Shanghai Municipal Committee. On 8 January, Zhang, Yao and Wang Hongwen set up the “Commanding Office of the Firing Line to Grasp Revolution and Promote Production”, which seized control of the party and political power in Shanghai and thus sparked the “January Storm”. Mao Zedong praised the revolutionary actions in Shanghai, while the *People’s Daily* reprinted the rebel faction’s “Message to All the People of Shanghai” that had earlier been published in *Wenhui Bao*, but adding an editor’s note already approved by Mao Zedong that stated: “This is a major revolution. When the revolutionary forces in Shanghai are mobilised, there will be hope for our whole nation”. On 11 January, the Cultural Revolution Group drafted, on the basis of Mao’s opinion and in the name of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group, a congratulatory telegram to rebel organisations such as the Workers’ Headquarters in Shanghai, while the *People’s Daily* published a series of editorials supporting the rebels’ actions. With this encouragement from the top levels of government, a wave of movements to seize power broke out in a number of cities and provinces. They were accompanied by seemingly endless fighting, vandalism, robbing, looting, arrests and armed conflicts, and the entire nation descended into complete chaos.

批鬥劉少奇夫人王光美

1967年4月10日，清華大學紅衛兵將劉少奇的夫人王光美騙至清華大學批鬥。圖為號稱有30萬人參加的批鬥大會會場。

Wang Guangmei, wife of Liu Shaoqi, is subjected to criticism

A crowd allegedly numbering 300,000 take part in severe criticism of Wang Guangmei, the wife of Liu Shaoqi, after she had been tricked by Red Guards at Tsinghua University into going to the venue on 10 April 1967.





鼓動造反

「文革」期間所印製鼓動青年造反的海報。

Agitating revolt

A poster made during the Cultural Revolution
agitating youngsters to rebel.

毛澤東鼓動青年的海報

海報上毛主席的名言深深打動了中國青年的心，激發了他們無比的熱情，使他們不斷高呼毛主席萬歲，誓死效忠毛主席。

Poster with Mao Zedong's words inciting China's youth

With their hearts and enthusiasm fired by the famous words of Chairman Mao, Chinese youths shout out "Long Live, Chairman Mao!" as they swear loyalty to their leader.

世界是你们的，也是我们的，但是归根结底是你们的。你们青年人朝气蓬勃，正在兴旺时期，好象早晨八、九点钟的太阳。希望寄托在你们身上。

毛泽东



趕寫大字報

學校裏的師生趕著書寫各種大字報和戰報。由於集會頻繁，標語需求量大，他們必須通宵達旦趕工。

Writing big-character posters

Teachers and students in a school busily compose big-character posters and campaign reports. The frequent assemblies and great demand for banners with slogans meant they often worked overnight.



工人喊著口號

「文革」期間，工人正激動地齊呼口號，誓死追隨毛主席。

Workers shout out slogans

Workers yell slogans emotionally during the Cultural Revolution, pledging to follow Chairman Mao unconditionally.



工人閱讀大字報

一批工廠男女職工正閱讀牆上的大字報，了解「文革」最新的發展。

Workers read big-character posters

A group of male and female workers at a factory read the big-character posters on the wall to keep up with the latest developments in the Cultural Revolution.



1966 - 1976



效忠毛主席的小女孩

一個學齡前的小女孩，因為會跳「忠字舞」，會唱「忠字歌」，竟被推選為全省活學活用毛主席著作的積極分子。這位小代表胸前掛著毛主席像，手揮《毛主席語錄》，在各代表前邊跳邊唱，表達對毛主席的一片忠心。

A small girl pledges loyalty to Chairman Mao

A pre-school age girl, with a Chairman Mao portrait on her front and waving a copy of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Zedong* ("Little Red Book") in her hand, dances the *Zhong Zi Wu* ("The Loyalty Dance") and sings the *Zhong Zi Ge* ("The Loyalty Song") to express her loyalty to Chairman Mao. She is elected an "activist in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works" for her performance.



上海人民廣場的百萬群眾大會

百萬人出席群眾大會，上海人民廣場上旌旗飛揚，聲勢浩大。司令台上的管弦樂團吹奏著悠揚的樂曲，台上小將跳著「忠字舞」，午後的陽光灑向廣場，揭開一個時代的序幕。

One million people assembling in Shanghai People's Square

A mass assembly of one million-people at Shanghai People's Square. It was a grand occasion: flags and banners flew above the square, an orchestra played melodic music and young fighters danced the *Zhong Zi Wu* ("The Loyalty Dance") on the stage, as the afternoon sunshine flooded the city. A new era had begun.



「文革」時期革命樣板戲《紅色娘子軍》 的劇照

「文革」時期只准許八個樣板戲的演出，《紅色娘子軍》是其中之一。故事描述1927至1937年間在中國共產黨領導之下，一支革命武裝「紅色娘子軍」誕生、成長、壯大的歷程。該芭蕾舞劇歌頌人民群眾在毛澤東思想的指導下，風起雲湧鬧革命，展示了波瀾壯闊的人民戰爭的宏偉圖像。劇中受南霸天壓迫而參加紅軍的貧農女兒吳清華，更成為革命女性的典範。圖中左邊的主角吳清華面對南霸天，看來充滿了仇恨。

The Revolutionary Model Opera *Red Detachment of Women* during the Cultural Revolution

During the Cultural Revolution, only eight model operas were allowed to be performed, one of which was *Red Detachment of Women*. The story depicts the process of birth, growth and enlargement of an armed revolutionary unit, the “Red Detachment of Women”, under the leadership of the CCP from 1927 to 1937. The ballet eulogises how, under the leadership of Mao Zedong Thought, the masses staged a revolution like a “rising wind and scudding clouds”, presenting a grand image of the people’s war surging forward with unstoppable momentum. In the ballet, Wu Qinghua, the daughter of a poor peasant, joins the Red Army to escape the oppression of Nan Batian and becomes a model revolutionary woman. Here she looks at Nan with intense hatred.

「文革」時期在貴州安家落戶的 知識青年，正跋山涉水為偏遠地區 的貧下中農治病

毛澤東在1968年12月發出指示，要知識青年到農村去，接受貧下中農的再教育。全國各地於是展開了知識青年上山下鄉運動。開始時，這些青年在遼闊的邊疆地區安身立命、開地墾荒、艱苦創業，對建設祖國滿懷熱情與理想。但殘酷的現實逐漸使他們感到苦悶、徬徨，並激發他們去思考、懷疑、反省。

Educated youths residing in Guizhou make an arduous journey to a remote district to help poor and lower-middle peasants during the Cultural Revolution

In December 1968, Mao Zedong issued an instruction to send educated youths to the countryside to receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants, thus launching the “Up to the Mountain and Down to the Countryside” campaign. These youths, most of whom were volunteers to start with, were initially full of enthusiasm, inspired by the ideal of building their motherland, as they settled in the vast border areas to open up barren land and do pioneering work through hard labour. However, the cruel reality gradually left them bored and anxious, triggering in them much reflection and doubt about the purpose of their mission.



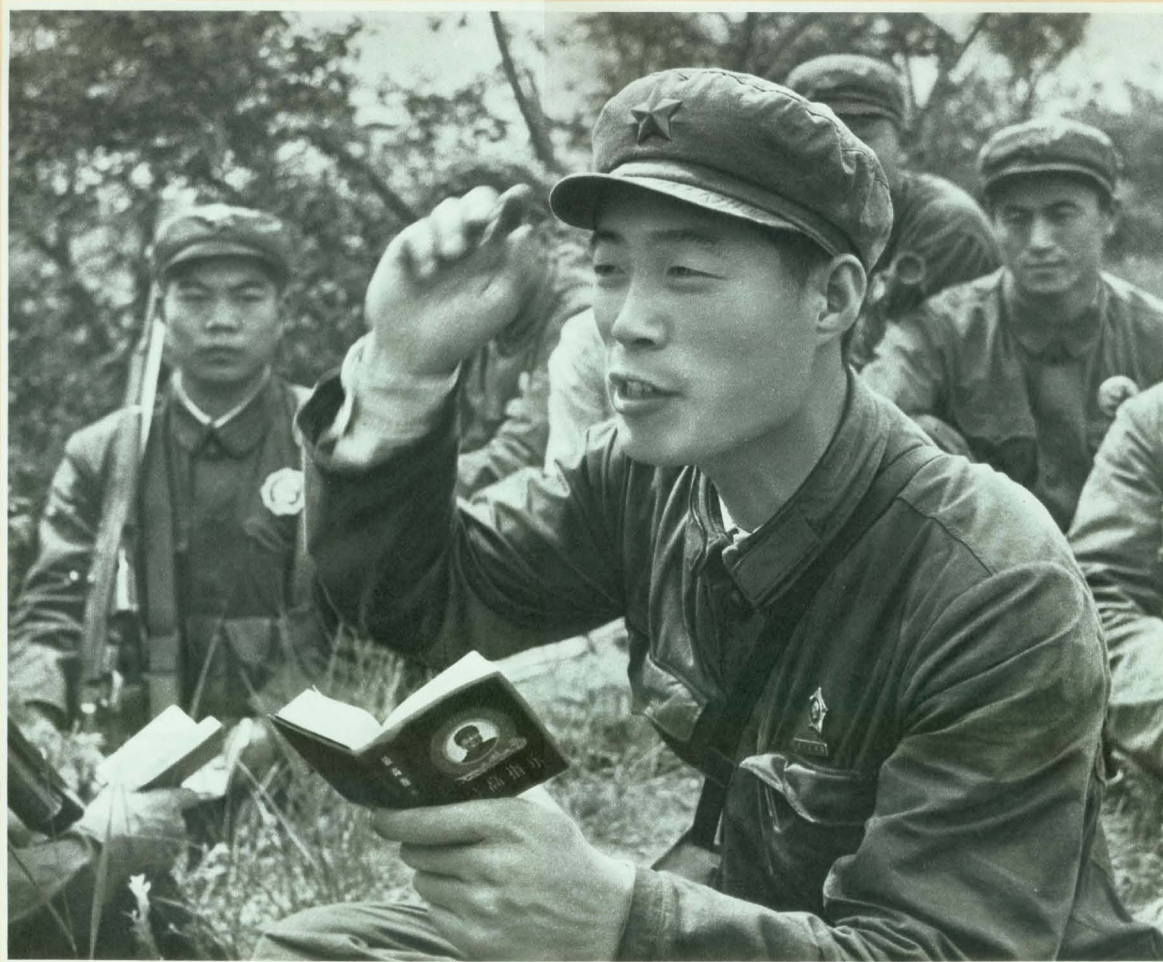
「文革」時期在田裏工作的知青

這些知青汗流浹背，在廣大的農村付出了寶貴的青春。由於理想與現實之間存在巨大的距離，又由於艱苦的邊疆生活及繼續求學的自然渴望，一部分下鄉的知青在一、二年後開始跑回城市。「文革」結束後，大批知青回到城裡重拾課本，以求知若渴的心情上大學，以追回那段失學的日子。知青在特定的時代環境中有其特殊的遭遇，濃烈的熱情與苦悶夾雜著期盼與茫然等情緒，他們上山下鄉的經歷無疑譜下了另一首時代的詩章。

Educated youths work in the fields during the Cultural Revolution

Urban youths sweat in the fields, missing out on valuable years of education. The great discrepancy between the ideal and the reality, coupled with the hard life in the border regions and their natural desire for education, prompted many of these youths to return to the cities after a couple of years in the countryside. To make up for their loss of schooling, they went to universities and studied hard after the Cultural Revolution. Educated youths of a specific age thus had an unusual experience: initially intense enthusiasm turned to boredom, expectations were mixed with puzzlement. The Down to the Countryside campaign undoubtedly marked another chapter of the time.





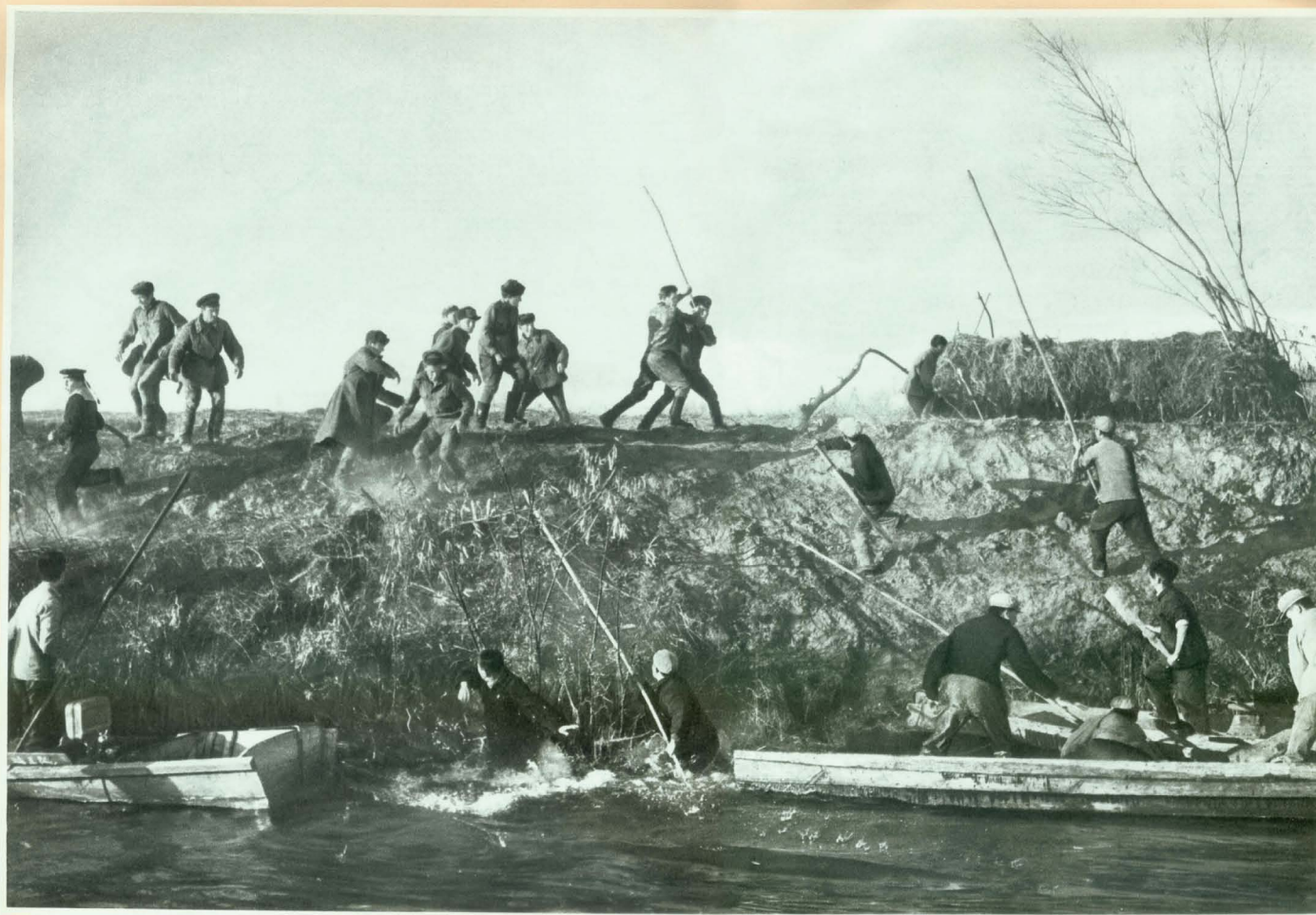
① 在保卫祖国神圣领土珍宝岛的战斗中，荣立一等功的孙玉国同志说：有了毛泽东思想，我们就一不怕苦，二不怕死，就能战胜一切敌人，就能无敌于天下！

1969年中蘇東北邊境衝突事件的宣傳海報之一

宣傳海報中有這一段文字：「在保衛祖國神聖領土珍寶島的戰鬥中，榮立一等功的孫玉國同志說：有了毛澤東思想，我們就一不怕苦，二不怕死，就能戰勝一切敵人，就能無敵於天下！」1860年，滿清政府與沙俄簽署《中俄北京條約》，把烏蘇里江以東至海約100萬平方公里之地劃給俄國。由於珍寶島位於烏蘇里江中，因而其歸屬便成為爭論所在。1960年代，中蘇發生意識形態論戰，雙方的邊界談判中止，此後雙方在烏蘇里江不斷發生衝突。1969年3月中共中央及毛澤東批准進行「珍寶島反擊戰」，雙方互有死傷，之後由中方實際佔領該島。

A propaganda poster about the 1969 Sino-Soviet border conflicts in northeastern China

“In the fight to protect Zhenbao Island, our motherland’s sacred territory, Comrade Sun Yuguo, who has achieved first-class merit, said, ‘As long as there is Mao Zedong Thought, we will be afraid of neither hardship nor death. We will defeat all enemies and will be invincible throughout the world!’” The Sino-Russian Treaty of Beijing that the Qing government had signed with Tsarist Russia in 1860 ceded about one million square kilometres of land from east of the Ussuri River to the sea. As Zhenbao Island lies in the middle of the Ussuri River, controversy erupted about which country it belonged to. The ideological debate between China and the Soviet Russia in the 1960s led to the suspension of border negotiations and regular conflicts between the two countries along the Ussuri River. The CCP Central Committee and Mao Zedong approved the “Zhenbao Island Strike-back War” in March 1969: both sides suffered casualties, but China eventually managed to gain a foothold on the island.



⑥ 中国人民受欺侮的时代早就一去不复返了。反修前哨吴八老岛的英雄人民，面对全副武装的苏修暴徒，不畏强暴，不怕牺牲，为保卫祖国的神圣领土英勇斗争。

1 1969年中蘇東北邊境衝突事件的宣傳海報之二

宣傳海報中有這一段文字：「中國人民受欺侮的時代早就一去不復返了。反修前哨吳八老島的英雄人民，面對全副武裝的蘇修暴徒，不畏強暴，不怕犧牲，為保衛祖國的神聖領土英勇鬥爭。」吳八老島位於黑龍江上游，在黑龍江主航道中國一側。因有綽號吳八老的居民吳相連全家居住島上，該島因此名為吳八老島。1960年代，中蘇關係惡化，雙方發生衝突，海報上的照片就是雙方衝突的記錄。1999年12月，中俄兩國簽署《中俄國界線東西兩段的敘述議定書》，該島主權歸中華人民共和國所有。

Another propaganda poster about the 1969 Sino-Soviet border conflicts in northeastern China

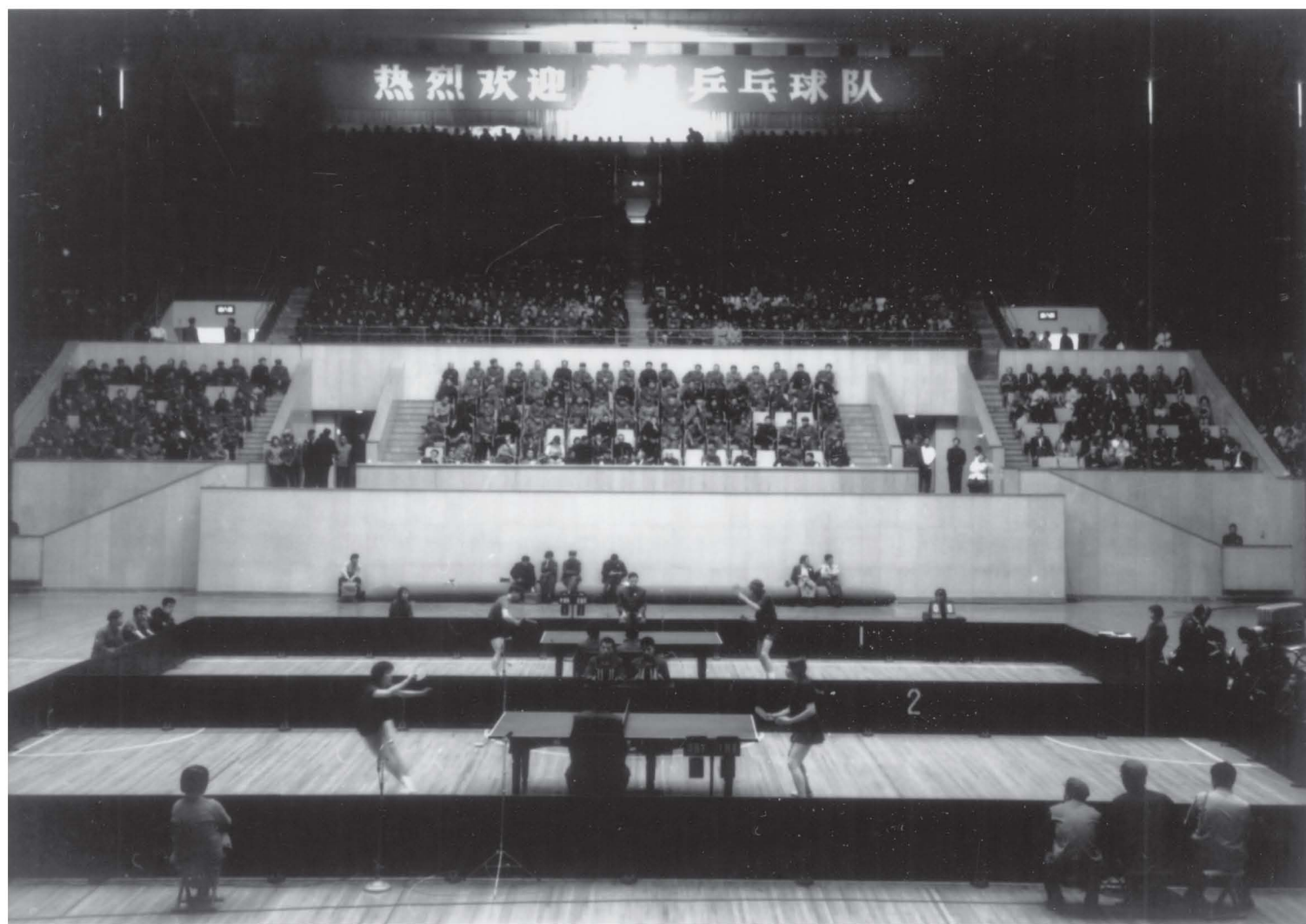
“The age in which Chinese people were bullied has gone forever. Faced by the fully armed Soviet revisionist gangsters, the heroic people at the anti-revisionist outpost of Wubalao Island have defied violence, made sacrifices and bravely fought to protect the sacred territory of our motherland.” Located in the upper reaches of the Amur River (Heilong Jiang) close to the Chinese shore, Wubalao Island takes its name from the nickname of the family of Wu Xianglian that lived there. Sino-Soviet relations continued to deteriorate in the 1960s with a number of conflicts breaking out between the two sides, one of which is recorded in the photograph on the poster. China and Russia signed the “Agreement between the People’s Republic of China and the Russian Federation on the Eastern Section of the China–Russia Boundary” in December 1999, which confirmed China’s sovereignty over the island.

乒乓外交

1971年4月，中國邀請正在日本參加第31屆世界乒乓球錦標賽的美國乒乓球隊訪問中國，開展了「乒乓外交」。圖為中、美兩國的乒乓球隊在北京舉行具有歷史意義的友誼賽。

Ping-pong diplomacy

A friendly competition between the Chinese and US national table tennis teams in Beijing takes on historical significance. China invited the US team, which was participating in the 31st World Table Tennis Championships in Japan, to visit in April 1971, thus initiating the “ping-pong diplomacy” that began the thaw in Sino-US relations.



林彪最後一次公開露面

1971年5月1日勞動節，毛澤東在天安門城樓上接待柬埔寨西哈努克親王，並由中共中央副主席林彪陪同。這是林彪最後一次的公開露面。

Lin Biao makes his last public appearance

Receiving Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia at Tiananmen Rostrum on 1 May (Labour Day) 1971, Mao Zedong is accompanied by Lin Biao, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee. This was Lin's last public appearance.



尼克遜遊長城

1972年2月24日，美國總統尼克遜夫婦遊覽長城。

Richard Nixon at the Great Wall

US President Richard Nixon and his wife visit the Great Wall on 24 February 1972.





中日建交

1972年9月，毛澤東與日本首相田中角榮一同步出會議室，順利完成了中日建交的會談。從1954年開始任周恩來日語翻譯的林麗韞（中）負責擔任全程的翻譯工作。

China and Japan establish diplomatic relations

Mao Zedong and Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka leave the conference room in September 1972 after successfully completing their talks on establishing diplomatic relationship between China and Japan. Lin Liyun (centre), who had been Zhou Enlai's Japanese interpreter since 1954, was responsible for the translation work throughout the negotiations.



「文革」中冒起的人物

1973年8月24至28日，中國共產黨舉行第十次全國代表大會。大會由毛澤東主持，周恩來做政治報告，王洪文作關於修改黨章的報告。大會聲討林彪集團的反革命罪行，並要求全黨堅持無產階級專政下的繼續革命。30日，中共十屆一中全會選出新的中央領導，毛澤東為中央委員會主席，周恩來、王洪文、康生、葉劍英、李德生為副主席。中央政治局常委為毛澤東、王洪文、葉劍英、朱德、李德生、張春橋、周恩來、康生和董必武。圖為在「文革」中冒起的代表人物〔左至右〕王洪文、張春橋、姚文元、徐景賢、王淑珍。

Rising to power during the Cultural Revolution

The main figures who rose to power during the Cultural Revolution: from left to right, Wang Hongwen, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyan, Xu Jingxian and Wang Shuzhen. The Tenth National Congress of the CCP was held from 24 to 28 August 1973. It was chaired by Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai submitted the political report and Wang Hongwen presented a report on amending the party constitution. The congress denounced the anti-revolutionary crimes of the Lin Biao clique and asked everyone in the CCP to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. On 30 August, the First Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the CCP formed the new central leadership: Mao was chairman of the CCP Central Committee, supported by Zhou, Wang Hongwen, Kang Sheng, Ye Jianying and Li Desheng as vice chairmen, all of whom were also members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee along with Zhu De, Zhang Chunqiao and Dong Biwu.

1973年8月，鄧小平出席「十大」

「文革」初期，鄧小平被撤消一切職務但保留黨籍，隨後鄧氏一家被下放到江西。1971年「林彪事件」後，毛澤東決定重新起用一批老同志。1973年3月，在毛澤東與周恩來的建議下，中共中央作出《關於恢復鄧小平同志黨的組織生活和國務院副總理的職務》，鄧小平回到國務院主持日常事務。老幹部復出代表著黨內利益重新分配。

Deng Xiaoping attends the Tenth Congress in August 1973

Deng Xiaoping had been dismissed from all duties in the early stages of the Cultural Revolution, although he was allowed to maintain his membership of the party. His whole family was later exiled to Jiangxi. After the Lin Biao Incident in 1971, Mao Zedong decided to reappoint a group of veteran cadres to senior positions. In March 1973, on the suggestion of Mao and Zhou Enlai, the CCP Central Committee decided to let Deng return to the State Council and adopted the document "On Restoring Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Duties in the Party Organisation and as State Council Vice Premier". The return of Deng and other veteran cadres represented a redistribution of party interests.



鄧小平與基辛格會談

1974年11月，中國副總理鄧小平、外長喬冠華在北京與美國國務卿基辛格舉行會談。

Talks between Deng Xiaoping and Henry Kissinger

Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and Foreign Minister Qiao Guanhua hold talks with US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Beijing in November 1974.



周恩來會見馬科斯

1975年6月，周恩來總理會見菲律賓總統馬科斯夫婦，
這段時期，東盟國家紛紛與中國建交。

Zhou Enlai meets Ferdinand Marcos

Premier Zhou Enlai meets Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and his wife in June 1975. One after the other, members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations began to establish diplomatic relations with China.



福特遊頤和園

1975年12月，美國總統福特訪華，由李先念副總理陪同遊覽北京頤和園。

Gerald Ford visits the Summer Palace

Accompanied by Vice Premier Li Xiannian, US President Gerald Ford visits the Summer Palace in Beijing during his trip to China in December 1975.



北京市民悼念周恩來

1976年1月8日，周恩來總理逝世，全國人民沉痛哀悼，然而「四人幫」卻壓制悼念周恩來的活動，同時又發起矛頭指向鄧小平的「批鄧、反擊右傾翻案風」，激起了全國人民的憤慨。北京市民悼念周恩來總理引發「四五天安門事件」。4月初，群眾自發地到天安門廣場獻花、誦詩，悼念周恩來，聲討「四人幫」。4日（清明節），活動達到高峰。5日，中共中央採取了鎮壓措施。7日，政治局撤消鄧小平黨內外一切職務，這是震驚一時的「四五天安門事件」。1978年11月，「四五天安門事件」獲得平反。

Residents of Beijing mourn the death of Zhou Enlai

The death of Premier Zhou Enlai on 8 January 1976 plunged the entire nation into deep grief. The “Gang of Four”, however, banned memorial activities and launched the “Criticise Deng and Oppose the Rightist Wind of Reversing Verdicts” campaign, targeting Deng Xiaoping, but their move backfired, serving only to anger the people. Beijing residents continued to mourn Zhou, and this led to the Tiananmen Incident of 5 April. The first few days of the month saw the masses going spontaneously to the square to offer flowers and recite poems for Zhou and also to denounce the Gang of Four. These activities reached their peak on 4 April, the day of the Ching Ming Festival, and the next day the CCP Central Committee ordered public security forces to clear the square. The Political Bureau removed Deng from all posts both inside and outside the party on 7 April. The Central Committee’s verdict that the incident was counterrevolutionary was reversed in November 1978.



「四 五天安門事件」一景

「四 五天安門事件」中群眾獻花悼念周恩來一景。

The April Fifth Tiananmen Incident

The masses pay tribute to Zhou Enlai during the Tiananmen Incident of 5 April.



毛澤東病逝

1976年9月9日，中共主席、中華人民共和國的肇始者毛澤東病逝，遺體安放在人民大會堂，由中共領導人輪流守靈。

Mao Zedong passes away due to illness

Mao Zedong, Chairman of the CCP and founder of the PRC, passed away from an illness on 9 September 1976. Leaders of the CCP took turns to keep vigil beside his body after it was placed in the Great Hall of the People.





「四」人幫
垮台

1976年10月6日，「四人幫」垮台，極「左」路線走向終點。

Downfall of
the Gang of
Four

The Gang of Four falls from power on 6 October 1976, bringing to an end the extreme "leftist" line.

北京慶祝「粉碎四人幫」遊行

毛澤東逝世後，「四人幫」加緊奪取最高權力。10月6日，以中共中央第一副主席華國鋒、中共中央副主席葉劍英、中共中央政治局委員為核心的中央政治局，迅速逮捕了江青、張春橋、姚文元、王洪文「四人幫」，為「文化大革命」劃上了句點。18日，中共中央向全黨發出《關於王洪文、張春橋、江青、姚文元反黨集團事件的通知》。21至30日，全國各地舉行盛大遊行和集會。圖為1976年10月24日，北京舉行「粉碎四人幫」的慶祝遊行盛況，群眾興奮之情溢於言表。

A procession celebrates the smashing of the Gang of Four in Beijing

The jubilant feelings of the masses can easily be seen in this grand procession held on 24 October 1976 in Beijing to celebrate the “Smashing of the Gang of Four”. After Mao Zedong’s death, Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen stepped up their efforts to seize supreme power, but on 6 October 1976 the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, headed by First Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Committee Hua Guofeng, Vice Chairman Ye Jianying and other members of the Political Bureau, ordered their arrest and thus brought the Cultural Revolution to an end. The Central Committee then issued the document “Regarding the Incident of the Anti-party Clique Comprising Wang Hongwen, Zhang Chunqiao, Jiangqing and Yao Wenyuan” to all CCP members on 18 October, and from 21 to 30 October processions and assemblies were held throughout the nation.



華國鋒

毛澤東死後，華國鋒成了過渡性的短暫領袖。

Hua Guofeng

Hua Guofeng becomes transitional leader after the death of Mao Zedong.

