

1967

January

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In a joint New Year's Day editorial "Carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Through to the End", *Jen-min Jih-pao* and *Hung Ch'i* reviewed the development and progress of the cultural revolution in 1966, attributing more than ever before all achievements to Mao Tse-tung's thought. The editorial set forth the following four central tasks for the year: 1) To carry out the great cultural revolution on a large-scale in the factories and rural areas so as

to stimulate the revolutionisation of people's thinking and promote the development of industrial and agricultural production; 2) To promote the idea of making revolutionary students, teachers and intellectuals go to the factories and rural areas in a planned and organised way and to integrate themselves with the worker-peasant masses; 3) To mobilise on the principle of developing extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat hundreds of millions of people to launch a general attack on the enemies of socialism and, at the same time, criticise and supervise leading organs and cadres at all levels; 4) To continue to carry out mass criticism of the bourgeois reactionary line.

The *Chieh-fang-chun-Pao* New Year's Day editorial urged all officers and men to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, bring the mass movement of creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's works to a new stage and turn the P.L.A. into a truly great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

- January 5 The Shanghai *Wen-hui Pao* published the "Message to All Shanghai People" by 11 revolutionary mass organisations in Shanghai; the message urged the people to "grasp the revolution, promote production and utterly smash the new counter-attack launched by the bourgeois reactionary line."
- January 9 *Jen-min Jih-pao* devoted its whole front page to an editorial note and the "Message to All Shanghai People" by the Shanghai Workers' Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters and ten other revolutionary mass organisations in Shanghai.
- January 11 Thirty-two organisations in Shanghai issued an "Urgent Notice" in the Shanghai *Wen-hui Pao* and *Chieh-fang Jih-pao* following the publication of the "Message to All Shanghai People" earlier by 11 Shanghai revolutionary rebel groups. The ten-point message was issued to combat the capitalist roaders' conspiracy in "using material incentives to corrupt the revolutionary will of the masses." On the same day, the CCP Central Committee, State Council, Military Commission, and Cultural Revolutionary Group sent a message of greetings to the thirty-two organisations, praising the correctness of their policy and action in opposing "economism of the counter-revolutionary revisionism."
- January 12 Mao Tse-tung and the CCP Central Committee ratified the decision of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on reorganising the All-Army Cultural Revolution Group.
- On the same day, *Jen-min Jih-pao* and *Hung Ch'i* published their joint editorial entitled "Oppose Economism and Smash the Latest Counter-Attack by the Bourgeois Reactionary Line."
- In Shanghai, more than 100,000 rebels of the thirty-two mass organisations staged a rally acclaiming the message to them from the CCP Central Committee and three other central organs in recognition of their action in opposing "economism."
- January 14 *Chieh-fang-chun Pao* published an editorial entitled "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in Our Army Must Be Thoroughly Carried Out." The editorial admitted that a handful of power-holders taking

the capitalist road who wormed their way into the PLA and an extremely few diehards continued to put up resistance to the great cultural revolution in the Army.

- January 15 An Article by commentator in the *Kuang-ming Jih-pao* urged the workers, peasants and cadres to go back to their factories, villages, and offices and rebel against the local power-holders instead of staying in Peking to "establish revolutionary ties and exchange revolutionary experiences."
- January 17 PLA officers and men pledged to stand squarely behind the proletarian revolutionaries in their struggle to combat "economism" and capture the bastions in which counter-revolutionary revisionism has entrenched itself, and establish new revolutionary order.
- January 19 Commenting on the revolutionaries' seizure of leadership of Shanghai *Wen-hui Pao* and *Chieh-fang Jih-pao* from the hands of the bourgeois Rightists, *Jen-min Jih-pao* carried an editorial entitled "Let Mao Tse-tung's Thought Occupy All Positions in the Press."
- January 22 *Jen-min Jih-pao* published an editorial "Proletarian Revolutionaries, Form a Great Alliance To Seize Power From Those in Authority Who Are Taking the Capitalist Road!"
- January 25 *Chieh-fang-chun Pao* carried an editorial "The People's Liberation Army Firmly Backs The Proletarian Revolutionaries." The editorial declared that at the present stage of the proletarian cultural revolution, "it is not possible for the People's Liberation Army to refrain from intervening."
- January 25 The great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries of Kweichow province successfully took over all the powers of leadership of the Provincial Committee of the CCP and of the Provincial People's Council, the Kweiyang Municipal Committee of the CCP and the Municipal People's Council. Comprising 40 revolutionary organisations of the province, the Kweichow Proletarian Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters issued a five-point proclamation urging the local people to "grasp revolution and promote production," "resolutely oppose economism," and "strengthen the proletarian dictatorship."
- January 29 The State Council ordered the cancellation of the traditional Spring Festival holidays to ensure that nothing would interrupt the development of the proletarian revolutionary alliance so essential to the seizure of political power from the Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road.
- January 31 The victory of the revolutionaries in Heilungkiang in their struggle against the capitalist roaders led to the birth of the first Provincial Revolutionary Committee on the "three-in-one combination" basis. A mass rally of 100,000 "red rebels" and PLA men was held in Harbin to inaugurate this provisional organ of power in Heilungkiang province. Sung Jen-ch'ung, 1st Secretary of the Northeast Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.
- February 2 The *Jen-min Jih-pao* published an editorial entitled "A New Dawn Breaks Over the Northeast," acclaiming the seizure of power by revolutionary rebels in Heilungkiang province.

- February 3 The establishment of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee was announced at a 100,000-strong rally held in Tsinan today. On the same day, a notice issued by the Revolutionary Committee declared null and void all directives and orders promulgated by the former CCP Provincial Committee and People's Council.
- February 6 The Kweichow Revolutionary Rebel Headquarters issued a ten-point order calling for united action to recapture State powers of south-western China.
- February 7 *Chieh-fang-chun Pao* published an editorial entitled "Our Army Will Always Link Heart-to-Heart With the Revolutionary Left."
- February 8 An order of the Central Military Commission enjoined teachers and students of PLA colleges and schools and members of the Army literary and art groups to leave the organs of the Canton Military Region and the army barracks following their assault of such organs and arrest of persons without authorisation.
- February 12 In a notice the CCP Central Committee and the State Council ordered the immediate dissolution of all "national organisations" formed in Peking and elsewhere during the early period of the great cultural revolution. Members of such organisations were ordered to return to their respective units, and return the funds they had taken from the State treasury.
- February 13 The Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee was inaugurated today on the basis of the three-in-one combination comprising responsible members of revolutionary mass organisations, representatives of the PLA units stationed in the province and leading cadres of Party and government organs.
- February 22 The Congress of the Red Guards of Universities and Colleges in Peking was inaugurated at a 10,000-strong rally. Chou En-lai attended the inaugural meeting and extended greetings on behalf of Mao Tse-tung, Lin Piao, the Party Central Committee, the State Council, the Military Commission and the Central Cultural Revolution Group. The Declaration of the Congress of the Red Guards was adopted at the rally. Besides reaffirming loyalty to Mao Tse-tung and his proletarian revolutionary line, the Declaration also stressed that the main body of the Red Guards should be formed by revolutionary students from families of the working people (workers, peasants, soldiers, cadres).
- February 24 Establishment of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee was declared at a grand rally attended by Chang Ch'un-ch'iao and Yao Wen-yuan. The "Draft Resolution on the Present Situation and Tasks of Shanghai's Great Cultural Revolution" was read out at the rally and was unanimously adopted.
- February 24 *Chieh-fang-chun Pao* published an editorial entitled "The People's Liberation Army Is A Pillar of Proletarian Dictatorship."
- March 7 Mao Tse-tung issued a directive instructing the PLA to "give political and military training in the universities and middle schools and help in re-opening school classes." This is known as the March 7 (1967) Directive, but was published in the press as late as March 8, 1968.

- March 17 *Chieh-fang-chun Pao* published an editorial, "Let the Militia Play Its Full Role in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution."
- March 18 The CCP Central Committee published an open letter to "Revolutionary Workers and Staff and Revolutionary Cadres In Industrial and Mining Enterprises Throughout the Country," urging them to "carry the great cultural revolution through to the end, make a diligent study of Chairman Mao's works, and co-operate with the PLA comrades."
- March 18 Establishment of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee was announced at the Representative Conference of Revolutionary Organisations of Shansi Province held in Taiyuan from March 12 to 18.
- March 22 A representative conference of Peking revolutionary workers and staff was held at the Great People's Hall with 10,000 attending. It was a conference to pledge implementation of Mao Tse-tung's policy of "grasping the revolution and promoting production." Chou En-lai and Ch'en Po-ta spoke at the meeting.
- March 25 The Congress of Red Guards of the Middle Schools of Peking was proclaimed at a meeting held in the Great People's Hall attended by 10,000 middle school Red Guards. Chou En-lai and Chiang Ch'ing made important speeches at the meeting.
- April 20 Over 100,000 people attended a rally at the Peking Workers' Stadium to celebrate the establishment of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Chou En-lai, Hsieh Fu-chih and Chiang Ch'ing spoke at the meeting. A message saluting Mao Tse-tung was adopted.
- April 24 Mao Tse-tung received in the evening leading members of the revolutionary committees of Shanghai, Shansi, Kweichow, Heilungkiang, Shantung and Peking. Lin Piao, Chou En-lai, Ch'en Po-ta, K'ang Sheng and Li Fu-ch'un were among those present.
- May 8 The editorial departments of *Hung Ch'i* magazine and the *Jen-min Jih-pao* published an article entitled "Betrayal of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Is the Essential Element in the Book on 'Self-Cultivation'."
- May 10 Chiang Ch'ing's speech, "On the Revolution of Peking Opera" delivered in July 1964 at a forum of stage artists attending a festival of Peking opera on contemporary themes, was simultaneously published in the *Hung Ch'i*, No. 6, 1967 and today's *Jen-min Jih-pao* and *Chieh-fang-chun Pao*.
- May 16 The Circular of the CCP Central Committee, dated May 16, 1966 to revoke the "Outline Report on the Current Academic Discussion Made by the Group of Five in Charge of the Great Cultural Revolution" was published. The editorial comments of the *Hung Ch'i* magazine and the *Jen-min Jih-pao* called the Circular "A Great, Historic Document."
- May 23 A mass rally of more than 16,000 representatives of Peking's literary and art circles, workers, peasants and soldiers, teachers and students and others was held in Peking in commemoration

- of the 25th anniversary of the publication of Mao Tse-tung's "Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art." Ch'en Po-ta spoke at the meeting.
- June 1 The *Hung Ch'i* magazine and the *Jen-min Jih-pao* published an editorial entitled "A Great Strategic Measure" in commemoration of the anniversary of Mao Tse-tung's personal approval for publication on June 1, 1966 of the first "Marxist-Leninist" big-character poster which was put up in Peking University on May 25, 1966.
- June 10 Over 14,000 members of literary and art organisations in Peking held a rally to criticise and repudiate the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. Ch'en Po-ta, head of the Central Cultural Revolution Group, and Chin Ching-mai were among the principal speakers at the meeting.
- July 1 To mark the 46th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party, the *Hung Ch'i* published an editorial under the title "The Thought of Mao Tse-tung Illuminates the Road for Our Party's Victorious Advance"; *Jen-min Jih-pao* under the title "Use Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Remould Our World Outlook"; and *Chieh-fang-chun Pao* under the title "Forever Make Revolution According to Mao Tse-tung's Thought."
- July 12 The Chinese Red Guard delegation led by Yao Wen-yuan, member of the Central Cultural Revolution Group, returned to Peking today after attending the 5th Congress of the Albanian Union of Working Youth and visiting Albania from June 21 to July 10. The delegation was greeted on arrival by Party and government leaders including Chou En-lai, Ch'en Po-ta and Chiang Ch'ing.
- July 13 A rally to launch the mass campaign for thorough criticism and repudiation of the P'eng Chen counter-revolutionary revisionist clique was held today in Peking. It was convened by the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Ch'en Po-ta spoke at the meeting.
- July 20 Ch'en Tsai-tao, commander of the Wuhan Military Region, staged a counter-revolutionary coup in Wuhan with the active participation of army men and members of certain mass organisations. They abducted emissaries from Peking, including vice-premier Hsieh Fu-chih and Wang Li, member of the Central Committee Cultural Revolution Group.
- July 22 Hsieh Fu-chih and Wang Li, who were dispatched by the Central Cultural Revolution Group as its representatives to Wuhan to handle important problems concerning the great cultural revolution there, returned to Peking.
- July 25 A mass rally of one million army men and civilians was held in Peking to extend warm welcome to Hsieh Fu-chih and Wang Li, who returned safely from Wuhan. On the same day, the three services in Wuhan also staged a demonstration in support of the proletarian revolutionaries in the Wuhan area.
- July 27 In a letter, the CCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission and the Central Cultural Revolution Group commended the revolutionary masses and members of the PLA in the Wuhan area for defending the cultural revolution

- through their struggle against the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road.
- August 2 *Chieh-fang-chun Pao* carried an editorial praising the "proletarian revolutionaries" of Wuhan and accusing "China's Khrushchev" and his agents in the Party and the army in Wuhan for "hoodwinking" some PLA units into taking a hostile stand against the "proletarian revolutionaries."
- August 12 The Tsinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee, consisting of responsible members of mass organisations, PLA representatives stationed in the province and revolutionary leading cadres, was inaugurated at a mass rally attended by over 100,000 people in Sining.
- September 5 An order of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission and the Central Cultural Revolution Group declared: "All mass organisations and individuals, irrespective of their affiliations, are forbidden to seize under any pretext whatever the arms, ammunition, equipment, vehicles, materials and supplies of the PLA."
- September 5 Speaking at a conference of representatives of Anhwei province in Peking, Chiang Ch'ing pointed out: "Sometime earlier, there was this wrong slogan: 'Seize a handful in the Army!' As a result, 'a handful in the Army' was seized everywhere, and even the weapons of our regular troops were seized."
- September 9 The Administrative Office of the CCP Central Committee issued a notice calling upon the proletarian revolutionaries of the whole country to earnestly study a speech by Chiang Ch'ing on September 5 at a meeting of representatives from Anhwei.
- September 14 The *Jen-min Jih-pao* carried an editorial entitled "Promote Revolutionary Alliance Through Revolutionary Criticism." The editorial admitted that the working class had split into two factions hostile to each other, and appealed for unity in the working class.
- September 23 Nearly 100,000 members of the Peking units of the Institute of National Defence Sciences and Technology and the national defence industrial system met to celebrate the formation of the revolutionary great alliance of their organisations. Vice Premier Nieh Jung-chen spoke at the meeting.
- September 24 *NCNA* in a release disclosed that Mao Tse-tung had recently inspected parts of North China, Central-South China and East China. During the inspection he made a study of conditions of the great cultural revolution in the provinces of Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Chekiang and in Shanghai.
- October 1 The editorial departments of the *Jen-min Jih-pao*, *Hung-ch'i* magazine and *Chieh-fang-chun Pao* published a special article entitled "Long Live the Victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" in celebration of the National Day. Meanwhile, Lin Piao while speaking at a 500,000-strong rally at the Tienanmen Square declared that the great cultural revolution had won a decisive victory.

- October 8 The *Hung-ch'i* magazine published in its 15th issue an editorial entitled "A Great Revolution To Achieve the Complete Ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's Thought." The editorial called for conscientious study and profound comprehension of Mao Tse-tung's instruction on combating self-interest and criticising and repudiating revisionism.
- October 10 The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee made a decision calling for earnest study and resolute implementation of Mao Tse-tung's instruction on the question of how to handle the cadres, which was issued during his inspection tour of North, Central-South and East China.
- October 16 The Standing Committee of Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee passed a decision that four-fifths of the Standing Committee members must go down to the grassroots level to learn from the masses, leaving only one-fifth of the members behind to carry on the Committee's routine work.
- October 17 In the "Notice Concerning Implementation of Revolutionary Great Alliance According to Systems" issued by the CCP Central Committee, State Council, Military Commission and Cultural Revolution Group, Mao Tse-tung gave an instruction as follows: "All factories, schools, departments and agencies, and enterprise units must form revolutionary great alliance under the revolutionary principle and according to different systems, business lines and trades, and classes in schools, so as to facilitate and promote the establishment of revolutionary "three-in-one" combination, the conducting of mass criticism and repudiation and of struggle-criticism-transformation in all units, the grasping of revolution and promotion of production, work and war preparedness."
- October 25 The *Jen-min Jih-pao* carried an editorial entitled "Universities, Middle and Primary Schools Must Resume Classes While Making Revolution."
- November 1 The Revolutionary Committee of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region was inaugurated at a mass rally in Huhehot. T'eng Hai-ch'ing, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, declared in his inaugural speech: "We must thoroughly eliminate the influence and poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist and national splittist group that has affected all spheres and fronts for the past two decades, and push forward to a new high tide the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation."
- November 3 All Peking papers carried a long article by Yang Ch'eng-wu, Acting Chief of PLA General Staff, under the title, "Establish in a Thoroughgoing Way the Absolute Authority of Our Great Supreme Commander Chairman Mao and of His Great Thought."
- November 3 The *Jen-min Jih-pao* published several tentative programmes for the revolution in education together with an editor's note which quoted Mao Tse-tung's instruction on the subject: "The proletarian revolution in education should be carried out by relying on the masses of the revolutionary students, teachers and workers in schools, by relying on the activists among them, namely those proletarian revolutionaries who are determined to carry the great proletarian revolution through to the end."

- November 6 At a Peking rally commemorating the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution, Lin Piao said in his speech: "With supreme courage and wisdom, Chairman Mao has successfully led the first great proletarian cultural revolution in history. This is an extremely important landmark, demonstrating that Marxism-Leninism has developed to the state of Mao Tse-tung's thought."
- November 12 The CCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission and the Central Cultural Revolution Group announced their decision to set up a preparatory committee for the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee to be headed by Huang Yung-Sheng, Ch'en Yu, K'ung Shih-ch'uan, Wang Shou-tao, and Ch'en Te.
- November 13 Mao Tse-tung, Lin Piao and other Party and government leaders received delegates attending the meeting of representatives of activists in the study of Mao Tse-tung's works in the PLA Air Force units stationed in Peking, comrades attending the plenary session of the Air Force Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and comrades who have taken part in the work of receiving the revolutionary masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution.
- November 14 Mao Tse-tung, Lin Piao and other Party and government leaders received PLA cadres and representatives of mass organisations who were attending Mao Tse-tung's thought study class in Peking, delegates of the PLA and local cadres of some provinces and cities who were attending conferences in Peking, red diplomatic personnel who returned from Indonesia, and the red experts and technicians who returned from Burma where they had helped with that country's construction.
- November 29 Lin Piao wrote an inscription for the First Congress of Activists in the Study of Mao Tse-tung's Works in the Naval Forces: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman; making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought."
- December 3 Mao Tse-tung, Lin Piao and other Party and government leaders received delegates to the first congress of activists in the study of Mao Tse-tung's works in the PLA Navy and Communications Corps stationed in Peking and cadres who had taken part in the work of receiving the revolutionary masses and other work during the great proletarian cultural revolution.
- December 6 The Tiensin Municipal Revolutionary Committee was inaugurated today. Speaking at a celebration rally, Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, said that in the acute and complex struggle, the proletarian revolutionaries experienced many reversals and that the founding of the committee by no means signified the ending of the revolution but a new starting point in it. *Jen-min Jih-pao* and *Chieh-fang-chun Pao* published editorials warmly congratulating the birth of the committee.
- December 31 Mao Tse-tung, Lin Piao and other Party and State leaders received over 20,000 cadres of the PLA and Party organs, representatives of masses attending Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in Peking and representatives attending other conferences in Peking.