

# Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Sets Up Revolutionary Committee

**T**HE Revolutionary Committee of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region was formally established on November 1. This comes at a time when the situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution is better than ever. The chairman is Comrade Teng Hai-ching; Comrades Wu Tao, Kao Chin-ming and Huo Tao-yu are vice-chairmen.

Elsewhere in China, revolutionary committees have been set up earlier in Peking, Shanghai and the provinces of Shantung, Heilungkiang, Kweichow, Shansi and Chinghai.

The new revolutionary committee was established in the midst of the upsurge of the campaign to "fight self, repudiate revisionism" launched by the revolutionary masses throughout China in response to the militant call of our great leader Chairman Mao. It is a splendid victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, a tremendous victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

This is a grand event for the people of all the nationalities of China and another heavy defeat for the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchov. It deals a telling blow against U.S. imperialism, Soviet and Mongolian modern revisionism and all reaction.

## Downfall of China's Khrushchov's Agents In Inner Mongolia

The establishment of the Revolutionary Committee of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region proclaims the complete overthrow of the agents of China's Khrushchov in the region and the total bankruptcy of the criminal scheme engineered by the clique of counter-revolutionary revisionists and splitters of national unity to restore capitalism in Inner Mongolia and split the unity of the motherland.

This handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists and splitters of national unity are a gang of representatives of the feudal princes and nobility, herd-owners, landlords and bourgeoisie who had wormed their way into the Party. Always waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag, they have frenziedly opposed the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. In a wild attempt to sabotage the mass movement among the people of various nationalities to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, they used the pretext of "putting the national question to the fore" to oppose putting proletarian politics and Mao Tse-tung's thought to the fore.

They did their utmost advocating "class co-operation" and publicizing the nonsense that "class struggle is dying out." They opposed Chairman Mao's brilliant theses on classes and class struggle; they opposed socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. They maliciously distorted Chairman Mao's policy on national regional autonomy. They planted national reactionaries and counter-revolutionaries in key positions, vainly hoping to change the nature of the regional autonomy, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

They persisted in pushing their policies of "no struggle, no redistribution [of herd-owners' means of production] and no differentiation of class status," of "benefiting both herd-owners and herdsman" and of "peaceful transition" in areas inhabited by herdsman. All this was meant to protect the exploiting classes by every possible means and to develop capitalism.

To create public opinion for their sinister conspiracy to restore capitalism and split the unity of the motherland, they energetically spread the poison of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, and publicized national separatism.

At the crucial moment in the struggle during the great proletarian cultural revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao endorsed the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on Handling the Inner Mongolian Question." This lit the way for the advance of the great cultural revolution in Inner Mongolia, as a result of which the proletarian revolutionaries there won the decisive victory in the struggle to seize power.

Also at this juncture, the People's Liberation Army units stationed in Inner Mongolia came out boldly in support of the masses of the revolutionary Left. They have made outstanding contributions and won immortal merit in their work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training, and in safeguarding the frontiers of the motherland.

An unprecedentedly excellent situation now exists in both revolution and production in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. The proletarian revolutionaries and the masses of the various nationalities there have been mobilized. Mao Tse-tung's thought and his revolutionary line have entered deeper than ever into the hearts of the people. Never have the people of the various nationalities been so united as they are today. Never before has the dictatorship of the proletariat been so solidly established.



When the Revolutionary Committee of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region is established, the revolutionary masses of various nationalities celebrate in Huhhot.

Answering Chairman Mao's great call to **"grasp revolution and promote production"** and stimulated by the upsurge in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of Inner Mongolia have scored great successes in animal husbandry and reaped a good harvest this year. Industrial production also grows steadily.

### Mammoth Rally in Huhhot

On November 1, Huhhot, capital of the Autonomous Region, was the scene of a rally of 170,000 proletarian revolutionaries and others of the revolutionary masses to celebrate the establishment of the revolutionary committee. The No. 1 Notice of the revolutionary committee read out at the rally solemnly declared: From this day, all Party, government, financial and cultural power in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region belongs to the Revolutionary Committee of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

Addressing the rally, Comrade Teng Hai-ching, chairman of the revolutionary committee, reviewed the acute struggle which had taken place between the two classes, two roads and two lines in Inner Mongolia. The establishment of the revolutionary committee, he said, marked the decisive victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Inner Mongolia. Far from being the end of the revolution, he declared, this was **"only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li"** and greater and harder tasks lay ahead.

Teng Hai-ching attributed the victorious seizure of power by the Inner Mongolian proletarian revolutionaries to Mao Tse-tung's thought. The effective holding and exercising of power in the time to come also de-

pendent on Mao Tse-tung's thought, he added. He pointed out that the most fundamental and important task was to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, arm the worker, peasant and soldier masses, revolutionary young Red Guards, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and make further efforts to promote the revolutionization of people's thinking. This was the most reliable and most fundamental guarantee for preventing revisionism and a capitalist comeback.

Teng Hai-ching said that the series of extremely important directives issued by Chairman Mao during his inspection tour of north, central south and east China were the beacon guiding the advance of the whole Party, the whole nation and the whole army. They constituted the latest and most powerful ideological weapon for ensuring the complete victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. "We must," he said, "carry out these directives resolutely and in full."

Other speakers at the rally were representatives of Huhhot's revolutionary workers and peasants, the Huhhot Revolutionary Rebel Headquarters of the Red Guards from Universities, Colleges and Middle and Secondary Technical Schools and representatives of the P.L.A. units stationed in Inner Mongolia. They gave the pledge: We, Inner Mongolian proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses of various nationalities, are determined to hold and exercise power well under the guidance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee headed by him.

The rally received messages of greetings from all over the country.

In a message saluting our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, the rally reported the happy news of the establishment of the revolutionary committee in these words: "This is a major victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution under your leadership, won in the northern border area of our motherland and at the forefront of the struggle against revisionism! This is another great achievement of the Chinese People's Liberation Army you founded in its

work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training! This is another great victory for the proletarian revolutionary line represented by you! It is another soaring song of triumph for your illustrious thought! Most respected and beloved Chairman Mao! Guided by you, our great helmsman, the great proletarian cultural revolution in the Inner

Mongolian Autonomous Region has won a decisive victory. Under your wise leadership, Inner Mongolia will certainly become a new, red region shining with the radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

After the rally, the whole revolutionary committee joined the revolutionary masses in a grand demonstration.