

BRILLIANT VICTORY OF CHAIRMAN MAO'S LATEST INSTRUCTION
(18 September 1967)

[Full text.]

In his latest instruction Chairman Mao says that there is no fundamental clash of interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two great irreconcilable organizations.

In response to this instruction, the revolutionary workers' organizations in the major industries and the 10 districts of the city have, within the last few days, succeeded, by and large, in forging the revolutionary great alliance. Proletarian revolutionaries on other fronts have also forged alliances along departmental lines.

The editorial declares: "Chairman Mao's latest instruction is the guiding principle for the forging of the revolutionary great alliance. It is the criterion for correctly handling relations among revolutionary mass organizations. It is an important guarantee for new victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

"The forging of the revolutionary great alliance is an important part of Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. At present, resolute action according to this instruction is crucial for mobilizing the broad masses into a mighty army and for forging the alliance. It is decisive for carrying out the mass revolutionary criticism and repudiation successfully and for the task of struggle-criticism-transformation.

"It is also a rigorous test to show whether or not a revolutionary mass organization or a revolutionary fighter is loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and closely follows his great strategic plan.

"We must carry out Chairman Mao's latest instruction fully and unconditionally.

"The key to its thoroughgoing implementation lies in waging a decisive battle to eliminate egoism and foster the concept of the collective.

"We should use the proletarian party spirit to conquer such petty bourgeois factionalist tendencies as anarchism, sectarianism and cliquism and use the proletarian revolutionary program of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to replace the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois program arising from egoism and the mountain-stronghold mentality.

"Under the banner of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, we should come together without delay in the mighty ranks of the revolutionary great alliance. We should concentrate all our forces and direct our fire at the handful of top party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchev, promote the struggle-criticism-transformation in each and every unit, and win complete victory in the cultural revolution."

Shanghai's citywide great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries was forged during the January revolution to seize power from the handful of local capitalist-roaders. The establishment of this great alliance of the major revolutionary mass organizations, which had a common goal and which were bound by close ties of militant friendship, prevented a top-to-bottom split of the local revolutionary forces.

However, two opposing sides did appear at the lower levels and the great alliance failed to materialize in a number of spheres, industries, districts and grassroots units. Revolutionary mass organizations belonging to opposing sides, though agreed on the cardinal issue of fighting against China's Khrushchev and other top capitalist-roaders, differed on many minor points and often engaged in feuds.

When Chairman Mao's latest instruction reached Shanghai, local revolutionaries immediately pledged themselves to act in accordance with it. The Shanghai working class, which was a glorious revolutionary tradition, again set an example in closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan.

Following the alliance of the workers' organizations in literary and art, publishing, and scientific and technological circles have united. Preparatory groups for the great alliance have been set up in a large number of colleges and schools.

A key to these successes has been the revolutionary masses' earnest study and application of Chairman Mao's works, under the leadership of the municipal revolutionary committee and with the help of local People's Liberation Army units.

Local revolutionaries have also acted according to Chairman Mao's instructions and to advice from other leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in making a sincere self-criticism and in approaching opposing organizations in a warm, comradely way.

Still another contributing factor has been the vigorous unfolding of the mass campaign of revolutionary criticism and repudiation and the concentrating of all attacks on China's Khrushchev and his gang.

All this has greatly enhanced unity and reduced feuding among revolutionary mass organizations. Now, with their strength redoubled by the great alliance, Shanghai's proletarian revolutionaries are intensifying their general offensive against the top handful of capitalist-roaders in order to refute and discredit them completely.