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Great Cultural Revolution in Progress

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Study Classes Solve Many Problems

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently taught us: "Running study classes is a good method; you can arrive at a solution of many problems in these classes."

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the revolutionary masses all over the country are running various types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in large numbers to fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism, overcome bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism and enhance the proletarian Party spirit. In this way they are vigorously consolidating and developing the revolutionary great alliances and "three-in-one" combinations. On this basis, many revolutionary committees, provisional organs of power, have been established one after another in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and at the levels below them. The situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the country is excellent and is getting better and better.

Today the revolutionary people are everywhere pressing forward their victorious advance. They are continuing their big efforts to run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and implement every one of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, so as to win all-round victory in the great cultural revolution. A new high tide in forming revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations is the magnificent prospect that confronts the nation.

From the following reports, our readers can see the tremendous role played by Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in promoting the victorious advance of the great cultural revolution. — Ed.

All Peking Districts and Counties Set Up Revolutionary Committees

Guided by the latest instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao, all 18-districts and counties in the urban

and rural areas of Peking had, by February 14, established their provisional organs of power — revolutionary committees. Following the birth of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee last April, this is another great new victory won by the proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses of the capital.

In his latest instructions, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the country is not just good, it is excellent." "In a few more months, the whole situation will become better still." Peking's revolutionary committees at the district and county levels were successively established in this excellent situation. Since last October, with the help of the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, all trades and professions of Peking have made big efforts to run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and use "fight self, repudiate revisionism" as the key link in implementing every one of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. This has greatly accelerated the revolutionization of people's thinking. Up to now, more than 2.5 million people have taken part in such classes in Peking. In these study classes the revolutionary masses are vigorously studying and applying Chairman Mao's latest instructions, ruthlessly fighting self-interest, "encircling and annihilating" bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism, and giving serious, active and enthusiastic assistance to the revolutionary cadres to step forward and make revolution. As a result, revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations have been formed one by one first at the lower and then at the higher levels. Some districts and counties have also dragged out the class enemies who had sneaked into the revolutionary ranks; thus the schemes of the class enemies to stir up factionalism and use it as a cover for themselves were smashed.

Up to the present time, revolutionary committees have been established in more than 55 per cent of the industrial enterprises under the central and municipal authorities in Peking, in over 90 per cent of its rural

people's communes and in more than 94 per cent of the primary and middle schools in the urban and suburban areas.

The provisional organs of power at district and county levels in Peking have been established in the sharp struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines. The course of struggle was one of victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Since last April, the several million revolutionary people of Peking have closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, firmly grasped the correct general orientation of the struggle, deeply developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and thereby completely isolated the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. Following this sharp class struggle, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has penetrated deeper into the hearts of the people than ever before. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary movements of the workers, peasants and students have converged into an irresistibly mighty current.

During the sharp struggle in which the proletarian revolutionaries seized power from the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, the People's Liberation Army has played its tremendous role as the mighty "Great Wall" of the revolution. Standing firm on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and upholding the principle of "supporting the Left, but not any particular faction," the commanders and fighters enthusiastically propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's latest instructions among the broad masses of workers and peasants and the young Red Guard fighters and helped all to translate them into action.

Soon after the district and county revolutionary committees were established, their leading members studied, propagated and carried out Chairman Mao's latest instructions with the greatest enthusiasm and determination and as speedily as possible. Some districts and counties organized many forums on the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and these spread the outstanding experience in fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism gained by the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, young Red Guard fighters and revolutionary cadres. Most of the districts and counties have mapped out overall plans for the great proletarian cultural revolution movement in their own areas. Many leading cadres have gone to the grass-roots level to get experience by tackling typical problems in key units.

A vigorous and thriving scene has now appeared in both revolution and production in Peking's districts and counties. The dictatorship of the proletariat has never been firmer than it is today. Peking's great cultural revolution, advancing to an ever higher level, is striding towards all-round victory. The victorious development of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China's

capital has provided valuable experience and set a brilliant example for other places.

Rubber Goods Factory Forms Revolutionary "Three-in-One" Combination

The revolutionary mass organizations belonging to the two main groups in the Tunghua Rubber Goods Factory in China's northeast formed a revolutionary great alliance quite some time ago. However, due to bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism, they were slow in "emancipating" quite a number of revolutionary cadres who, because of their earlier mistakes, had been severely criticized and temporarily removed from leading positions by the masses. As a result they were having difficulties in building up a revolutionary "three-in-one" combination in the factory.

The cadre question at issue centred around the former secretary of the factory Party committee. During the early stages of the great cultural revolution, this leading cadre failed to understand properly the great significance of the movement and was misled by the top capitalist roader in the Party. He carried out the bourgeois reactionary line and suppressed the masses. As a result, some of the masses had thought his mistakes extremely serious and insisted that he be overthrown. But others thought differently. Assessing his life and work as a whole, they maintained that despite his mistake in carrying out the bourgeois reactionary line, he was not a person in authority taking the capitalist road.

The Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the P.L.A. assigned to the factory studied this question and expressed the opinion that the question of whether or not to "emancipate" this former Party committee secretary was in fact an issue of whether Party spirit or factionalism should be upheld in handling the cadre question. Failure to overcome factionalism would mean failure to follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely and hence failure to bring about speedily the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination.

To solve this question, the propaganda team gave a helping hand to the revolutionary mass organizations in running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. Those who attended the classes made repeated studies of Chairman Mao's latest instruction: "**The correct handling of cadres is the key question in forming the revolutionary 'three-in-one' combination, consolidating the revolutionary great alliance and making a success of struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit, and it must be solved properly.**" Gradually they came to a more correct view of the question. The group which had insisted on the ousting of the former Party secretary, took the lead in criticizing themselves: On this

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cabmen worked every day from early morning till late at night, pedalling under a scorching sun in summer and against the icy wind in winter, with hunger burning our insides. We worked and worked and yet we made hardly enough to keep ourselves. We lived in misery the whole year round. When U.S. soldiers and idlers hired us, they would beat us up if we argued over the fare.

Comrades, how can we workers want to be exploited? What contribution can exploitation make? It was China's Khrushchov, representing the capitalists, who advocated "exploitation has its merits." This is evidence of his crime of trying to restore capitalism in China.

After liberation, the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao brought us happiness. A pedi-cabman like me, "on the lowest rung of the social ladder in the old society," was able to get work at a power plant and become a master of the country. The old society has gone for ever from China. But China's Khrushchov was not reconciled to this. It goes to show that China's Khrushchov and the capitalists are of the same mould.

You, China's Khrushchov, prick up your dog's ears and listen: We are determined to follow Chairman Mao and take the socialist road. And we will resolutely overthrow those who would enslave us.

(By Liu Ku-chiu, an old worker)

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cadre question we failed to act according to Chairman Mao's cadre policy. Instead, we fought hard to prove that our group was in the right. We were afraid that if the man we wanted to overthrow was "emancipated" we would have lost our case. Through this study of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, we have come to see that we should fight for the victory of the proletarian Party spirit, and never for bourgeois or petty-bourgeois factionalism.

The other group also made a self-criticism admitting that they had wanted to prove that they were in the right by "emancipating" the former secretary, and that they had also looked on this as a victory for their group, and as a pressure to bear upon their opponents. This kind of thinking, they declared, was not in keeping with Chairman Mao's teachings.

With this enhanced understanding, members of the two groups were able to use the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to launch a fierce attack on factionalism. The broad revolutionary masses, learning a profound lesson, said that only by treating cadres in the Party spirit, was it possible to "appoint people on their merit," while factionalism could only lead to "appointing people by favouritism." Once they had rid themselves of factionalism, they were able to go to the former Party committee secretary and have a heart-to-heart talk with him, to help him treat the masses correctly, and also get a correct view of himself as a means of making revolution deep down in his innermost soul.

With the help of the propaganda team, the masses all agreed to "emancipate" the former secretary. Some of their leaders, however, found it difficult to go along fully with this and still less would they agree to let him join the "three-in-one" combination. The propaganda team, analysing the ideas behind such attitudes, pointed out that the question now hinged on rooting out factionalism among the leaders. They helped organize a study class for the leaders of the two groups.

In this study class, using Chairman Mao's latest instructions as their weapon, the leaders launched a "war of encirclement and annihilation" against factionalism. Yao Ching-fa, formerly a standing committee member of the group called "The Revolutionary Committee" made a profound self-criticism in the light of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. He pointed out that he had been afraid that the prestige of his group would have been hurt by the "emancipation" of the former secretary; that it would have caused the masses to lose faith in him, Yao, as a leader, and so made it difficult for him to carry on his work. He pledged to overthrow factionalism completely and to set an example in acting always in accordance with the proletarian Party spirit.

Since then Yao Ching-fa has treated the former secretary as his own class brother and actively helped him step forward to make revolution. One evening he went to the former secretary and told him with deep sincerity: "Do you know why you have committed mistakes of line? The root cause is that you didn't trust the masses and were divorced from them. During the great cultural revolution, the masses rose in rebellion and you were afraid lest the flames of the mass movement touched you on a tender spot. From distrusting the masses you went on to fearing and finally to suppressing them, and so pitting yourself against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." This piece of criticism was right on target, and the former secretary told him that from then on, he was determined to bear Chairman Mao's teachings always in mind, trust and rely on the masses and place himself under their supervision. With the patient help of the masses, the former Party committee secretary made a profound criticism of his own mistakes and won the understanding and confidence of the masses.

The correct solution of the cadre question in the factory has finally led to the forming of the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination. The former Party committee secretary was elected the first vice-chairman of the factory's revolutionary committee. With close unity achieved between cadres and masses, the factory has now taken on a new look both in revolution and production.