

CHRONOLOGY

(November 1965—November 1966)

- November 10 *Wen-hui Pao* of Shanghai published an article by Yao Wen-yüan criticising the historical drama "Hai Jui Dismissed from Office." The article pointed out that the drama, written by Wu Han, Vice Mayor of Peking, was a big "anti-Party poisonous weed."
- November 25 Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of CCP Central Committee and Defence Minister, issued instructions on the work of the PLA in 1966, stressing the importance of giving prominence to politics and of creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought.
- December 30 *Jen-min Jih-pao* published an article by Wu Han criticising his own writings. He admitted his mistake in falsifying the character of Hai Jui.
- February 1 *Jen-min Jih-pao* published an article criticising the stage play "Hsieh Yao-huan," written by T'ien Han, Chairman of the Union of Chinese Drama Workers and Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. The play was described as a "big poisonous weed."
- March 11 *Kuang-ming Jih-pao* of Peking published an article attacking the book *Collected Works on Motion Pictures* written by Hsia Yen, Vice-Chairman of All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. This was followed by another article on March 12 criticising Hsia Yen's play, "Sai Chin Hua."
- April 14 *Jen-min Jih-pao* published an editorial entitled "Politics Must Take Command over Work," which stressed that in all fields of work, politics must be given top priority and that Mao Tse-tung's thinking must be taken as the guide for doing things.
- April 14 At the 20th meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-President of the NPC Standing Committee and President of the China Academy of Sciences, criticised himself for not having been reformed ideologically according to the thought of Mao Tse-tung.
- April 16 *Pei-ching Jih-pao* published a lengthy article denouncing the anti-Party, anti-socialist works carried in the magazine *Ch'ien Hsien* under the column "Notes from Three-Family Village" and in the newspaper *Pei-ching Wan-pao* under the column "Evening Chats at Yenshan." The articles of the "Three-Family Village" series were attributed to Wu Han, Teng T'o and Liao Mo-sha and those of the "Evening Chats" series to Teng T'o.
- April 18 *Chieh-fang-chün Pao* published an editorial under the title of "Hold High the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought and Actively Participate in the Great Socialist Cultural Revolution." The editorial called on literary and art workers of the armed forces to take an active

part in the revolution to eliminate old bourgeois ideas on literature and art and usher in a new epoch of socialist, proletarian art and literature.

- May 4 In an editorial entitled "Never Forget Class Struggle" *Chieh-fang-Chiin Pao* warned the members of the PLA against "unarmed enemies" who were described as being more dangerous than open enemies. The editorial called on members of the PLA to resolutely fight the "anti-Party, anti-socialist black line" of the bourgeoisie and modern revisionism.
- May 10 Shanghai's *Chieh-fang Jih-pao* and *Wen-hui Pao* simultaneously published an article by Yao Wen-yüan, editor in chief of the *Chieh-fang Jih-pao* and a member of the Cultural Revolution Group of the CCP Central Committee, which exposed the reactionary nature of "Evening Talks at Yenshan" and "Notes from Three-Family Village." The article pointed out that Teng T'o, author of "Evening Talks at Yenshan," and his cronies of Three-Family Village made *Ch'ien Hsien*, the *Pei-ching Jih-pao* and *Pei-ching Wan-pao* instruments for opposing the Party and socialism.
- May 25 The newly reorganised CCP Peking Municipal Committee decided to dismiss the previous editorial board of *Pei-ching Jih-pao* and *Pei-ching Wan-pao* and Fan Chin, their director, and set up a new editorial board. It also decided to dismiss the editorial board of the fortnightly *Ch'ien Hsien* and to temporarily suspend publication of the journal pending reorganisation.
- May 25 A "big-character poster" appeared in Peking University denouncing Sung Shuo, deputy director of the department in charge of university affairs under the CCP Peking Municipal Committee, Lu P'ing, president of the University and 1st secretary of its Party Committee, and P'eng P'ei-yun, deputy secretary of the Peking University Party Committee. The three were charged with sabotaging the cultural revolution at Peking University.
- June 1 *Jen-min Jih-pao* carried an editorial entitled "Sweep Away All Monsters" which pointed out that in the last few months, in response to the militant call of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman Mao, hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers and vast numbers of revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, all armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, had been sweeping away a horde of monsters that had entrenched themselves in ideological and cultural positions. It further stated that the great and unparalleled proletarian cultural revolution was sounding the death knell not only for the remnant capitalist forces on Chinese soil, but for imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries.
- June 2 A commentary in *Jen-min Jih-pao* hailed the "big-character poster" put up by Nieh Yüan-tzu and six others of the Philosophy Department of Peking University on May 25, as the first Marxist-Leninist poster in the whole country. The poster was reproduced in full by the paper.
- An editorial entitled "A Great Revolution That Touches the People to Their Very Souls," appeared in the *Jen-min Jih-pao*. It held that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was a struggle between the antagonistic world outlook of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, which invariably resulted in one vanquishing the other.

This revolution, it declared, was a sharp struggle to shatter all schemes for the ideological restoration of capitalism. The revolution also had to dig out the ideological roots of revisionism, as well as struggle to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and defend Mao Tse-tung's thought.

- June 3 The CCP Central Committee decided that Li Hsüeh-feng, 1st secretary of the North China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, be appointed 1st secretary of the CCP Peking Municipal Committee, and that Wu Teh, 1st secretary of the CCP Kirin Provincial Committee, be transferred to the post of 2nd secretary of the CCP Peking Municipal Committee to reorganise it.
- June 4 *Jen-min Jih-pao* reported that the newly reorganised CCP Peking Municipal Committee decided to dismiss Lu P'ing, president of Peking University and 1st secretary of the University Party Committee, and P'eng P'ei-yun, university vice-president and deputy secretary of the University Party Committee, from all their posts and that the University's Party Committee be reorganised. Both Lu and P'eng were accused of having committed anti-Party and anti-socialist crimes.
- June 4 In its editorial "Tear Aside the Bourgeois Mask of 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity'," the *Jen-min Jih-pao* charged that a handful of representatives of the bourgeoisie who wormed their way into the Party hoisted aloft the black bourgeois banner of "liberty, equality and fraternity" in opposition to the line of the proletarian cultural revolution advanced by the CCP Central Committee headed by Mao Tse-tung. Pointing out that the enemy holding a red flag is more dangerous than the enemy with a white flag, it declared, "We shall smash anyone who tries to oppose the Party and socialism, to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat and oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought. No matter what his authority, no matter how high his post, the whole nation and the whole Party will rise to denounce him... In dealing with the enemy of revolution, we cannot rely on persuasion but on struggle."
- June 6 *Chieh-fang-chiin Pao* published the essential points for propaganda and education in connection with the great cultural revolution under the title "Raise High the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought and Carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution through to the End."
- June 7 *Chieh-fang-chiin Pao* carried an editorial entitled "Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Telescope and Microscope of Our Revolutionary Cause." It pointed out that Mao Tse-tung's thought was the most powerful ideological weapon with which to sweep away all monsters and that it was the ideological and political telescope and microscope for observing and analysing all things. The paper further asserted that in this great cultural revolution, Mao Tse-tung's thought should be put in command of everything.
- June 8 China's broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, using as their weapon the thought of Mao Tse-tung, started to criticise the old world, old things and old thinking on an unprecedented scale, *Jen-min Jih-pao* declared in its editorial, "We Are Critics of the Old World."

- June 13 The CCP Central Committee and the State Council announced their decision to change the old system of entrance examinations and enrolment of students in higher educational institutions and to postpone 1966 enrolment of new students in colleges and universities for half a year.
- June 15 The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League announced its decision to reorganise the League's Peking Municipal Committee and to dismiss Wang Chia-liu, deputy secretary of the CYL Peking Municipal Committee, from all her posts.
- June 17 Premier Chou En-lai, in a speech at the banquet given by the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and the Rumanian Council of Ministers in Bucharest declared that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China is a question affecting the destiny and future of the Chinese Communist Party and the State. The spearhead of this revolution, he said, was directed against a small handful of anti-communist villains who donned the cloak of communism and a small handful of anti-Party, anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary bourgeois intellectuals.
- June 17 Ch'en Ch'i-t'ung, deputy director of both the Culture and Propaganda Departments of the General Political Department of the PLA, was denounced in a *Jen-min Jih-pao* article for his work, *A Searching Anatomy*, in which he was alleged to have spread capitalist and revisionist ideas on art and literature and proposed a reactionary programme for drama that ran counter to the line presented by the Party and Mao Tse-tung.
- June 17 Ch'in Mu, editor of *Yang-ch'eng Wan-pao*, Canton, and a well-known writer, was denounced as an "extremely reactionary rightist" by workers in Canton. He was alleged to have said that the Communist cadres cared only for themselves and were arrogant and ruthless.
- June 19 In a letter, printed in the *Jen-min Jih-pao* and all other Peking newspapers, which dealt with the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's works on the industrial and communications fronts, Lin Piao said it was a very good thing that the industrial and communications departments stressed putting politics in command and putting politics first.
- June 20 In an editorial entitled "Revolutionary Big-Character Posters Are Magic Mirrors That Show Up All Monsters," *Jen-min Jih-pao* encouraged the masses to write "big-character posters" to express their views fully and frankly, expose all the representatives of the bourgeoisie who oppose the Communist Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, expose all the monsters and, one by one, smash to pieces the reactionary bastions of the bourgeoisie.
- June 27 In a speech at a mass rally in Tirana during an official visit to Albania, Premier Chou En-lai stated that in the last analysis, the present class struggle in China was a struggle between attempts at staging a capitalist come-back and efforts to thwart such attempts. This struggle to dig out the roots of revisionism, he said, will further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, including the dictatorship in all cultural spheres.

- June 29 The All-Army Conference on Creative Art and Literature was summoned by the General Political Department of the PLA, and Liu Chih-chien, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, stressed that the main task of the literary and art workers of the PLA was to publicise and defend the thought of Mao Tse-tung, make thoroughgoing criticism of bourgeois ideology, and wage a resolute struggle against all bourgeois, revisionist ideology.
- July 1 In its editorial "Long Live Mao Tse-tung's Thought" which commemorated the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, *Jen-min Jih-pao* pointed out that the great thought of Mao Tse-tung was the biggest barrier to the schemes of all anti-Party cliques trying to stage a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. It warned that anyone who opposed Mao Tse-tung's thought, now or in the future, would be a mortal enemy of the revolution and the people, and would be condemned by the whole Party and denounced by the whole nation.
- July 1 *Hung-ch'i*, the theoretical organ of the CCP Central Committee, published an editorial in the No. 9 issue of 1966 entitled "Thoroughly Criticise and Repudiate the Revisionist Line of Some of the Principal Leading Members of the Former Peking Municipal Party Committee." The editorial made ten charges against the former CCP Peking Municipal Committee led by P'eng Chen, and labelled it "an insidious anti-Party and anti-socialist clique." The same issue of *Hung-ch'i* also carried an editorial note on the reprinting of Mao Tse-tung's "Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art," which was published in May 1942. It pointed out that the talks of Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a systematic criticism of the bourgeois line on the literature and art of the 1930s which was represented by Chou Yang. However, for 24 years, Chou Yang and Company consistently refused to carry out Mao's line on literature and art and stubbornly adhered to the bourgeois, revisionist black line on literature and art. It said further that under the control and influence of this black line, came a spate of absurd theories and a profusion of "poisonous weeds," creating a miasma in literary and art circles.
- July 10 While reporting those present at a banquet given at the end of the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting on July 9, the New China News Agency referred to Ch'en Po-ta, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and Chief Editor of the Central Committee's theoretical journal, *Hung-ch'i*, as the "leader of the group in charge of the cultural revolution under the Party's Central Committee." This was the first indication of the formation of the Party's Cultural Revolution Group as a steering organ of the cultural revolution. (NCNA reported on August 31 that Chiang Ch'ing [Madame Mao Tse-tung] is First Deputy Leader of the Group.)
- July 11 Furthering the attack launched by *Hung-ch'i* on July 1, the Chinese press opened an all-out campaign against Chou Yang, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy director of the Department of Propaganda, CCP Central Committee. *Chieh-fang-ch'in Pao* published an article entitled "Chou Yang the Planner and Concocter of the Anti-Party Play 'Hai Jui'." This article pointed out that Chou was the behind-the-scenes commander responsible for the production of the play "Hai Jui's Memorial to the Emperor," which it described as a "poisoned arrow" directed at the Party, socialism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

- July 16 Chairman Mao Tse-tung once again swam in the Yangtze River. In 65 minutes his swim took him from near the mouth of the Wu-ch'ang dykes to a place near the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, and covered a distance of almost 15 kilometres.
- July 17 *Jen-min Jih-pao* said in its editorial "A New Stage of the Socialist Revolution in China" that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution had pushed China's socialist revolution to a new, deeper and broader stage. The aim of the current revolution, the editorial pointed out, was to solve the question of who will win out in the ideological struggle, socialism or capitalism.
- July 21 The *Jen-min Jih-pao* declared in an editorial entitled "From the Masses, to the Masses," that every Communist Party member must be tested in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in the flame of the mass struggle. It asserted that "they must prove by their actions that they are the faithful servants of the masses, and that they really take Comrade Mao Tse-tung's teachings as the supreme guide in all their actions." The paper charged that a handful of people have adopted the attitude of bureaucratic overlords towards the masses and had taken retaliatory actions against the masses who criticised them. The paper warned that if they acted in this way, they would be discarded by the masses.
- July 26 Chairman Mao's swim in the Yangtze River on July 11 was hailed by *Chieh-fang-chün Pao* in its editorial "Valiantly Forge Ahead along the Revolutionary Course Charted by Chairman Mao." Simultaneously, NCNA reported that people all over the country had expressed their joy over the news of Chairman Mao's swim in the Yangtze, and had pledged to follow him closely in forging ahead in the teeth of the storms of class struggle.
- August 1 *Chieh-fang-chün Pao* published an editorial entitled "Turn Our Army into a Great School of Mao Tse-tung's Thought," in commemoration of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The editorial referred to a call issued by Mao that the PLA should be turned into a great school and that military men should get into politics, run farms and medium or small factories and do mass work besides their regular duties.
- August 1 The 8th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held its 11th Plenary Session in Peking with Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee, presiding. It was the first plenary session of the 8th Central Committee in four years. The 10th plenary session was held in September, 1962.
- August 7 The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party announced its decision to speed up the mass publication of Mao Tse-tung's works in order to meet the urgent needs of the people in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought. It directed the publication, printing and distribution departments throughout the country to make all-out efforts to make the publishing and distributing of Chairman Mao's works their foremost task.
- August 8 The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party adopted a 16-point decision concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The resolution was drawn up under the personal direction of Mao Tse-tung.

- August 10 Chairman Mao Tse-tung this evening met Peking's revolutionary masses at the reception centre near the headquarters of the CCP Central Committee, who gathered to celebrate the Central Committee's decision concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Speaking to the crowd, Mao said, "You should pay attention to State affairs and carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution through to the end!"
- August 11 In an editorial entitled "Master the Ideological Weapon of the Great Cultural Revolution," the *Jen-min Jih-pao* urged all the people in China to earnestly study the decision of the CCP Central Committee concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and to put this decision into effect. Noting that resistance to the cultural revolution was great and stubborn, it called on the people to master the powerful ideological weapon of the decision of the Central Committee, to knock down those in power within the Party who take the capitalist road, and sweep away all freaks and monsters."
- August 12 The 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued a communique announcing its approval of the 16-point decision concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution adopted by the Central Committee on August 8, as well as the important policy decisions and measures concerning domestic and international questions adopted by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee since the 10th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee in September, 1962.
- August 18 Chairman Mao Tse-tung attended a mass rally of one million revolutionary people at the Tienanmen Square in Peking, to celebrate the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Dressed in an army uniform, he reviewed a parade of the one million revolutionaries with Defence Minister Lin Piao beside him.

Speaking at the rally, Lin Piao declared, "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is aimed precisely at eliminating bourgeois ideology, establishing proletarian ideology, remoulding people's souls, revolutionising their ideology, digging out the roots of revisionism, and consolidating and developing the socialist system. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, we must launch fierce attacks on bourgeois ideology, old customs and old force of habit! We must thoroughly topple, smash and discredit the counter-revolutionary revisionists, bourgeois rightists and reactionary bourgeois authorities, and they must never be allowed to rise again!"

Other speakers at the rally included Premier Chou En-lai, Ch'en Po-ta, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee and leader of the group in charge of the cultural revolution under the CCP Central Committee, and Nieh Yüan-tzu, a representative of Peking University.

Among the million people attending the rally were tens of thousands of Red Guards, from the capital's colleges and middle schools, all wearing red arm bands. During the rally, a Red Guard mounted the rostrum and put the arm band of the Red Guards on Mao, amid the cheers of the Red Guards who exclaimed, "Chairman Mao has joined our Red Guards. This is the greatest support and inspiration to us. With Chairman Mao's backing, we have nothing to fear!"

- August 20 An editorial in *Chieh-fang-chün Pao*, the organ of the army, called on all members of the PLA to follow Lin Piao's instructions to creatively study and apply Mao's works and make a great effort to apply them. It said that in the final analysis the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution aimed at establishing the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It also aimed at using Mao Tse-tung's thought to change the mental outlook of the whole society and to turn its great spiritual force into a great material force.
- August 22 NCNA reported that since August 20th, the Red Guards in Peking had been taken to the streets and had launched a fierce attack against bourgeois customs and habits, all old ideas and culture. They changed street names and shop signs which had "feudal, capitalist and revisionist" connotations, and proposed that barbers, tailors and book-sellers never again give outlandish haircuts, make outlandish clothing, and sell or rent out decadent books or magazines.
- August 23 *Chieh-fang-chün Pao* and *Jen-min Jih-pao* simultaneously praised in their editorials the "proletarian revolutionary rebel spirit" of the Red Guards in Peking. *Jen-min Jih-pao* also called upon the workers, peasants and soldiers to give resolute support to the revolutionary students.
- August 26 The Peking Municipal People's Council, at the demand of Peking's Red Guards and revolutionary masses, announced the banning of *Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie* and the taking over of *L'Ecole Sacre-Coeur*, a school run by the mission. It also decided to deport the eight foreign nuns of the mission who were charged with "counter-revolutionary" activities.
- August 28 A call for the Red Guards to learn from the PLA was made by *Jen-min Jih-pao* in its editorial entitled "Revolutionary Young People Should Learn from the Chinese People's Liberation Army." The editorial stated that they (the Red Guards) should always be loyal to the Party and to Mao Tse-tung, and resolutely observe the "Three Main Rules of Discipline" and "Eight Points for Attention" laid down by Mao for the PLA.
- August 29 In its editorial "Salute to Our Red Guards," *Jen-min Jih-pao* praised the Red Guards for their meritorious deeds in dragging out the "blood-suckers," by taking out their concealed gold, silver, valuables and other treasures as well as secret accounts and various kinds of murderous weapons, and showing them to the public. It further stated that the Red Guards were playing the role of a shock force of the cultral revolution, sweeping away the old customs and habits of all the exploiting classes.
- August 31 Chairman Mao Tse-tung with his "close comrade-in-arms" Lin Piao and other Party leaders received half a million Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers at T'ienanmen Square in Peking. During the rally, the Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students who came from various parts of the country pledged themselves to follow the Party and Mao forever and carry the proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Speaking at the rally, Lin Piao emphatically declared that the main targets of the revolutionary struggle were those persons in authority who wormed their way into the Party and took the capitalist

road. He urged the Red Guards to carry out the struggle by reasoning and not by coercion or force.

Also speaking at the rally, Premier Chou En-lai stressed that the Red Guards must be built into a highly organised and disciplined militant army with a high level of political consciousness and become the reliable reserve force of the PLA. He announced that the Party's Central Committee had decided that all college students and representatives of middle school students in the other parts of the country should come to Peking, group after group, at different times, to exchange revolutionary experiences with their counterparts in the capital.

September 5 The *Jen-min Jih-pao* stated in an editorial, "Struggle by reasoning instead of by coercion or force is an important policy of the Party in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. We must persist in this policy, abide by it and implement it."

September 7 The editorial of the *Jen-min Jih-pao* urged the Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students to organise themselves and go to the countryside to take part in manual labour, help with the autumn harvest and learn from poor and lower-middle peasants their diligence, revolutionary enthusiasm and other fine qualities they possessed as working people. It stressed that the important tasks before the whole Party and the entire people were to take a firm hold of the revolution and stimulate production.

September 15 Chairman Mao Tse-tung again received a million Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students in Peking's T'ienanmen Square. Addressing the rally, Lin Piao, while reiterating that the main targets of attack in the cultural revolution movement were those in the Party who were in power and were taking the capitalist road, noted that some people were going against Mao's instructions and the 16-point decision of the CCP Central Committee. Lin further stated that they were creating antagonism between the masses of workers and peasants and the revolutionary students and were inciting the former to struggle against the latter. He called upon the masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary students and revolutionary comrades to unite and carry the revolution through to the end.

In his speech, Chou En-lai stressed the importance of promoting production and urged the revolutionaries to respond to Mao's call to take a firm hold of the revolution with one hand and spur production on with the other. Specifically, he advised the Red Guards and revolutionary students not to go to the factories and enterprises, to Party, government and public organisations of county level or below, or people's communes in the rural areas to establish revolutionary ties, because factories and rural areas could not take time off like the schools and stop production to make revolution. He further stated that the Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students should organise themselves and go and work in the countryside, help bring in the autumn harvest and learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

September 15 Today's *Jen-min Jih-pao* emphasized that production on industrial and agricultural fronts must not be interrupted by the cultural revolution. The paper asserted that the "four clean-up" movement would be temporarily suspended in the rural areas, during the busy

period of the autumn harvest and that it was not necessary for the Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students to go to factories and rural areas to exchange revolutionary experience and interfere with the arrangements there.

- October 1 China marked its National Day with a mammoth rally and parade of 1.5 million people in Peking's Tienanmen Square. Chairman Mao Tse-tung together with other Party and State leaders including Lin Piao, Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou En-lai reviewed the parade from the rostrum. Speaking at the rally, Lin Piao declared that in the current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, hundreds of millions of Chinese people had been aroused, and that the reactionary bourgeoisie had been completely discredited and the corner-stone of victory laid.
- October 1 The editorial of *Hung-ch'i* No. 13, 1966 noted that the struggle of the two lines within the Party had not yet come to an end; and that in some places and units, it was still very acute and complicated. Some people, it alleged, adopted new forms to deceive the masses and acted against the 16-point decision of the Central Committee, stubbornly persisting in the bourgeois reactionary line and inciting the masses to struggle against each other.
- October 9 *NCNA* reported that Lin Piao recently gave extremely important directions on the study of Mao Tse-tung's works in the PLA. The directions, which were communicated to a meeting of Air Force cadres by Hsiao Hua, Director of the General Political Department of the PLA, called on the entire army to carry forward to a new stage the mass drive for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's works. Lin Piao asserted that every comrade in the army must raise higher than ever before the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and do his utmost truly to grasp Mao's thought and truly to master it.
- October 18 Chairman Mao Tse-tung, accompanied by Lin Piao and other leaders of the Party centre, received for the fifth time 1.5 million Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students who had come to Peking from various parts of China to establish revolutionary ties. Dressed in military uniforms the CCP leaders, riding in nine open cars, with Mao standing in the first one, reviewed the young revolutionaries lining both sides of the boulevards running into Tienanmen Square.
- October 19 *Jen-min Jih-pao* commemorated the 30th anniversary of the death of Lu Hsün, a noted leftist writer, by publishing an editorial entitled "Learn from Lu Hsün's Revolutionary Spirit of Unyielding Integrity." The editorial called on the revolutionary people to carry forward Lu Hsün's spirit of "beating a dog in the water" and never to become soft-hearted or show any kindness to the enemy. The editorial further stated, "We must resolutely hit hard, pull down and completely discredit, without exception, the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, the counter-revolutionary revisionists and all ghosts and monsters, so that they can never get up again."
- October 20 *Jen-min Jih-pao* editorially praised as a significant pioneering action the 15-member "Long March Detachment" of Red Guards of Dairen Mercantile Marine Institute who walked all the way from Dairen to Peking to establish revolutionary ties, and covered a distance of

1,000 kilometres within a month. While calling on other revolutionary students to do the same if they wish to, conditions permitting, the editorial noted that people who had no intention of undertaking hard struggle can never become genuine revolutionaries. It cautioned, "Whoever imagines that he will make a revolution in comfort will likely effect a comfortable peaceful evolution in himself and slide down into the quagmire of revisionism."

- October 31 Speaking at a mass meeting to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the death of the noted leftist writer Lu Hsün, Ch'en Po-ta, head of the Cultural Revolution Group under the CCP Central Committee, recalled a statement made by Lu Hsün on the eve of his death, "Never mix with people who injure others yet oppose revenge and advocate tolerance." This, he said, contained some penetrating remarks which were worthy of deep thought even today.
- November 3 More than two million people were reported to have taken part in a mammoth rally in Peking's Tienanmen Square when Chairman Mao Tse-tung, accompanied by his close comrade-in-arms Lin Piao, received for the sixth time revolutionary teachers and students and Red Guards from all parts of the country. Addressing the rally, Lin Piao pointed out: "Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's correct line, the broad revolutionary masses have created the new experience of developing extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat. By this extensive democracy, the broad masses are allowed to use the media of free airing of views, big-character posters, great debates and extensive exchange of revolutionary experience to criticise and supervise the Party and government leading institutions and leaders at all levels. At the same time, the people's democratic rights are being fully realised in accordance with the principles of the Paris Commune."
- November 10-11 Chairman Mao Tse-tung received and reviewed for the seventh time some two million Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students in Peking's Tienanmen Square. The young revolutionaries rode in 6,000 motor vehicles, waving the "red book"—"Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung"—as their cars drove past the rostrum. The review lasted more than six hours, during which time Mao was reported to have said to some "leading comrades" on the rostrum: "You should put politics in command, go to the masses and be one with them and carry on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution even better."
- November 15 Premier Chou En-lai and other Communist leaders received some thirty "Long March Detachments" of Red Guards who travelled on foot from various provinces to Peking to establish revolutionary ties with the Capital's Red Guards.
- November 24 A *China News Service* report stated that over nine million revolutionary teachers and students had come to Peking to "exchange revolutionary experiences" since August 1966.
- November 25-26 Chairman Mao Tse-tung again received two and a half million revolutionary teachers and students and Red Guards in Peking's Tienanmen Square, this being his eighth reception of the revolutionaries since August 18, and also the last one until next spring, *NCNA* announced. The news agency estimated that in three months

and more, Mao had received altogether 11 million revolutionary teachers and students and Red Guards from all parts of the country.

November 28

More than 20,000 revolutionary militants in the field of literature and art from Peking and other parts of China held a rally for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in the People's Hall in Peking. Premier Chou En-lai, Ch'en Po-ta and Chiang Ch'ing, leader and first deputy leader respectively of the Cultural Revolution Group under the CCP Central Committee, made important speeches at the rally. They called upon the revolutionary fighters in literature and art throughout the country to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, give prominence to proletarian politics, resolutely implement the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, thoroughly criticise and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line, unite on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, complete the tasks of struggle, criticism and transformation and strive to create the most splendid new proletarian literature and art in human history.

Hsieh T'ang-chung, head of the Cultural Department of the PLA General Political Department, announced at the rally the appointment of Chiang Ch'ing (Madame Mao Tse-tung), by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, as adviser on cultural work to the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He also announced the Military Commission's decision to incorporate the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking, the National Peking Opera Theatre, the Central Philharmonic Society, the ballet troupe and the orchestra of the Central Song and Dance Ensemble into the PLA as constituent parts of the army for political and literary and art work.

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- December 10 *Chieh-fang-chun Pao* editorially urged leading army cadres at all levels to go to the masses and promote among them the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.
- December 17 All Peking newspapers frontpaged the foreword by Lin Piao for the second edition of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.
- December 19 Representatives of 100,000 PLA officers and men who were mainly responsible for receiving 11 million revolutionary teachers and students attending Red Guard rallies in Peking in the past few months were commended at an open reception by Party and government leaders at the Peking Workers' Stadium. Among the speakers were Hsiao Hua, who spoke on behalf of Lin Piao, Chou En-lai, Chiang Ch'ing and Ch'en Po-ta.
- December 26 *Jen-min Jih-pao* in an editorial "Welcome the Upsurge of the Great Cultural Revolution in Industrial and Mining Enterprises" declared that the "Chinese working class is the leading force and the most active factor in this revolution..." It urged the workers and revolutionary teachers and students to exchange revolutionary experiences in the factories and schools. "They must learn from each other, help and support each other for mutual advancement," the editorial said.
- December 28 More than 100,000 Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students who marched to Peking from all over the Chinese mainland met in the afternoon at the Peking Workers' Stadium to exchange revolutionary experiences. Present at the rally were Chou En-lai, K'ang Sheng, Yang Ch'eng-wu and Chiang Ch'ing. Both Chou En-lai and Chiang Ch'ing spoke at the rally.
- December 31 The PLA General Political Department called upon the whole Army to carry out "support the government and cherish the people" activities with emphasis on publicising Mao Tse-tung's thought.
- December 31 The Ministry of Interior Affairs issued a notification urging the people to "support the Army and honour dependents of servicemen" during the New Year and the Spring Festival.