

# Master the Ideological Weapon of The Great Cultural Revolution

THE Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution [see *Peking Review*, No. 33, 1966] has enabled the popular masses of our country to hear the voice of our great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

This decision sums up the new experiences which have been created by the broad masses of China in the course of the proletarian cultural revolution. It reflects their revolutionary initiative.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung says: Our policy must be made known not only to the leaders and to the cadres but also to the broad masses. Once the masses know the truth and have a common aim, they will work with one heart. When the masses are of one heart, everything becomes easy.

The broad worker, peasant and soldier masses, all the members of the Communist Party, revolutionary members of the working staffs, revolutionary intellec-

tuals, and revolutionary teachers and students should all study this decision of the Central Committee of the Party in real earnest. They should familiarize themselves with it, be well versed in it and apply it. They should make a comparative study of the situation of the cultural revolution in their own units in the previous period in the light of the principles and policies laid down in this decision, continue to do accordingly what is right, resolutely correct what is wrong, and do what remains to be done.

There are two opposite principles, policies and methods of work. One is to trust the masses, rely on them and boldly arouse them, believing that they are capable of liberating and educating themselves in the course of the movement, and giving enthusiastic support to their revolutionary spirit and revolutionary action. The other is to stand on the opposite side to the masses and suppress them at the crucial moment of the revolution. The former represents the putting into practice of the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism and Mao

Tse-tung's thought, whereas the latter is the implementation of the erroneous line in opposition to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

It is necessary to block, repudiate and struggle against the erroneous line. In this way it will be possible to fully implement the correct line and carry the great cultural revolution through to victory.

The proletarian cultural revolution is an unprecedented, great revolution. Such a revolution inevitably meets with resistance of various kinds. Just as the decision points out, "At present, this resistance is still fairly strong and stubborn." To carry through and implement this decision of the Party's Central Committee, it is necessary to struggle against the erroneous line within the Party, against opportunism of one kind or another, and against the old forces of habit in society.

Marx and Engels said in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*: "The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no

wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." [English edition, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1965, p. 57.]

The current great proletarian cultural revolution is for the elimination of the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, for the liquidation of the old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits which prepare the ground for a capitalist restoration, and to enable the broadest masses to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought so that they can create the new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits of socialism.

After mastering this powerful ideological weapon — the decision of the Party's Central Committee — the 700 million Chinese people are sure to unite still more closely, to burst through all obstacles and, with the force of an avalanche, to overthrow those within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and to sweep away all ghosts and monsters.

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