

CRITICIZE BOURGEOIS REACTIONARY LINE CONCERNING CADRE AND
ESTABLISH OUR SCHOOL'S REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

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Under the splendid situation of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the temporary power organ of our school, with its three-way alliance--the Revolutionary Committee--will soon be born.

This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought, another reverberating song of victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Warmly cheering for this great victory, we are determined to struggle for the establishment of the Revolutionary Committee.

The strategic task lying before us now is to get rid of every interference, break through all impediments, have a firm grip on the main direction, point the spearhead unrelentingly and directly at the top party man taking the capitalist road, Liu Shao-ch'i, and the bourgeois reactionary line put forward by him, criticize his big poisonous weed, the work on "The Cultivation of Party Members," until it falls, collapses, and smells, and thoroughly eliminate its venom. At the moment we should concentrate our firing power on the criticism of the

bourgeois reactionary line on the cadre question, and thoroughly expose the towering crime of "attacking the big mass and protecting the handful," committed in the Normal University and charge it to the reactionary line.

We should see that this reactionary line of "attacking the big mass and protecting the handful" was faithfully implemented by the Sun Yu-yu (1327 0645 0151) working unit, the bogus preparatory committee, and the Red Guard division at the Normal University. They "wiped out everything" and "excluded everything," and struggled with counselors and cadres in general, as if they were "clowns," and as a result a large number of cadres "stood aside." Thus their objective was fulfilled of protecting the criminal aims of the handful of party persons taking the capitalist road, who were headed by Ch'eng Chin-wu (4453 0093 0710). By criticizing the bourgeois reactionary line on the cadre question, we can liberate the large number of good and comparatively good cadres, who have been attacked and persecuted, unite them, and swell the ranks of revolution. Furthermore, we can thereby attack and isolate to the greatest extent the handful of counterrevolutionary revisionists headed by Ch'eng Chin-wu, and victoriously fulfill the great historic task of our school in struggle, criticism, and transformation.

For the criticism of the proletarian reactionary line on the cadre question it is imperative to destroy the black "Cultivation," which serves as the ideological and theoretical basis of the line. We must criticize the black "Cultivation" until it collapses and smells, to make the broad masses of deceived cadres really understand that "the attack of the large mass and protection of the handful," involving the indiscriminate exclusion of all cadres, has been the consistent stand taken by Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the manufacturers of the bourgeois reactionary line, which has always been implemented by them. All revolutionary cadres, in this great criticism, must self-consciously touch the soul, increase their class consciousness, really return to the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and unite and struggle together with the proletarian revolutionaries.

During the criticism of the bourgeois reactionary line on the cadre question, a small minority of obstinate elements persisting in the bourgeois reactionary line have distorted the facts and made the false charge that the proletarian revolutionaries have "relied on the attack of the big mass" for their rise. They have shamelessly stated, "We have in the past oppressed the masses, while you have attacked the cadres. We have both implemented the bourgeois reactionary line."

Said Chairman Mao, "Only those who have no sense of

shame can make shameless remarks. How can the reactionaries be qualified to utter a single word before us?" Proletarian revolutionaries must strongly refute the shameless lies of the reactionaries. All revolutionary comrades must expose and criticize the very small minority of chiefs among the Red Guard division and bogus preparatory committee for their obstinate persistence in mistaken viewpoints, and isolate them from the masses.

Another group of people who are consistently conservative have been attacked by our little revolutionary heroes, who have made the necessary criticism of, and struggle with, their mistakes. But up to now they have not only failed to correct their mistakes and repent, but have struck back by asking for the "apologies" of our little revolutionary heroes. Can we permit these people to act in this way? No, absolutely not! We must strike down their "haughtiness."

This great criticism is a severe test facing the broad masses of revolutionary cadres, and a big check on the ranks of the cadres. Those cadres who were persecuted by the bourgeois reactionary line must not wait passively for their "liberation" by others or for others to "unite" with them. They can only clarify their attitude in the struggle for the criticism of the top party man taking the capitalist road, and indicate that they support Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, resolutely support the revolutionaries, and stand firm with our little revolutionary heroes. So far as those cadres whose world outlook has not been satisfactorily transformed are concerned, it would be easy for them to stand on the side of conservatives with "customary cultivation," but it would not be so easy to stand together with our little revolutionary heroes, because that would involve the touching of one's soul. Therefore revolutionary cadres must self-consciously subject themselves to the test of the struggle. Through struggle they can only shake off their spiritual shackles and acquire Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The thorough criticism of the bourgeois reactionary line on the cadre question is the fulfillment of the requirements imposed by our school's great historic tasks of struggle, criticism, and transformation, by the conduct of the struggle between the two lines till total victory is achieved, by the establishment of our school's power organ with its "three-way alliance"--in a word, by the seizure and consolidation of political power on the part of the proletarian revolutionaries. Therefore we must take a further step forward in developing the dauntless revolutionary spirit, breaking through the numerous impediments to the criticism of the bourgeois reactionary line on the cadre question, and carrying the struggle through to the end.

In uniting the proletarian revolutionaries with the revolutionary cadres, we have the support of the broad revolutionary masses and the resolute support of the great Chinese People's Liberation Army, we shall always stand in a position of invincibility, and we shall win the victory of our struggle wherever we go.

The present struggle is also a test for the proletarian revolutionaries. Chairman Mao has taught us: "The proletariat is not only to liberate itself, but also all mankind. If it cannot liberate all mankind, the proletariat will not be ultimately liberated itself."

In our school there are now some comrades who are very enthusiastic about fighting internal warfare. Some forces, including two units in the Ching-kang Shan Commune, have not yet been united. We hope that all revolutionary comrades will clearly see the main direction of the struggle, hold aloft the banner of revolutionary criticism, and strive actively, self-consciously, and with initiative for the realization of the great revolutionary alliance. We proletarian revolutionaries should seriously study Chairman Mao's works and overcome the doctrine of the mountain peak, anarchy, and individualism. All internal warfare must stop. All of us must wholeheartedly participate in the struggle with the top party person taking the capitalist road, Liu Shao-ch'i until he collapses and smells, his notoriety is handed down for myriads of years, and he can never turn around.

Chairman Mao has taught us, "All revolutionary struggles are aimed at the seizure and consolidation of political power. On the other hand the life-and-death struggle of the counter-revolutionaries with the revolutionary forces is also entirely aimed at the maintenance of their political power." It can be foreseen that the establishment of the revolutionary committee will certainly occasion a new struggle. The handful of party persons taking the capitalist road and the rotten eggs persisting in the bourgeois reactionary line will never willingly accept their collapse. They will certainly come out to cause disturbances and "struggle with the revolutionary forces till the death."

The experience of the class struggle tells us that the word "power" can mobilize every nerve in each class, whose performance on the political stage is invariably directed by this word. In recent days, on the eve of the birth of the revolutionary committee of Peking Municipality, the handful of party persons taking the capitalist road, in partnership with demons and monsters, have caused trouble, manufactured conflicts, and

provoked militant struggles, in order to destroy the proletarian's struggle for the seizure of power. This is unimpeachable evidence. This struggle is bound to be reflected in our school, and so we must keep our heads clear, increase our vigilance, and be prepared at all times to meet headlong the counterattacks of the class enemies.

The class struggle is frequently reflected in the revolutionary ranks. The alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries in the struggle for seizure of power from the handful of party persons in authority taking the capitalist road is a revolution carried on by one class, under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the overthrow of another and a revolution carried on by the proletariat for the elimination of the bourgeoisie. The establishment of the Revolutionary Committee signals the winning of its great victory by the revolution, which victory belongs to the whole of the proletariat. The seizure of power is the proletariat's seizure of power, and the victory is its victory. The proletarian revolutionaries must seize power for the class and for the party, and must not do so for individuals or for small groups. If the latter were the case, they would inevitably be going in the opposite direction and become ephemeral characters on the historical stage.

We proletarian revolutionaries must strive hard to make a creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, especially the "three old articles," do away with selfishness and implant the public spirit, get rid of all miscellaneous selfish conceptions, and bravely seize the power of the word "self" in the mind. Only thus can we consolidate our political power and insure that it will never change its color.

Our struggle is advancing amid victory, and the road of the revolution is by no means level. But we have every reason and confidence to declare to the people of the world that it will be the lot of the proletarian revolutionaries to sentence to death the handful of party persons in authority taking the capitalist road and all exploiting classes and their agents; that only we can take possession of the land; that only we can hold the Great Seal; and that the ultimate victory will be that of the proletarian revolutionaries persisting in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and that of the great and ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung.

We firmly believe that through the great criticism of the top party person taking the capitalist road, Liu Shao-ch'i, we proletarian revolutionaries will certainly be further united, the Great Proletarian Cultural Army with the Ching-kang Shan Commune as its nucleus will be further developed and augmented,

and a revolutionary and representative provisional power organ, with the "three-way alliance" of the revolutionary authorities of the proletariat--the great Revolutionary Committee of the Peking Normal University--will soon be born. Revolutionary comrades, Red Guard comrades-in-arms, let us usher it in with struggle!

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