

# The Banks of the Haiho River Glow In the Morning Sun

— Founding of Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee warmly acclaimed

WITH the warm solicitude of our great leader Chairman Mao and illuminated by the radiance of his latest instructions, a revolutionary committee has come into being in Tientsin, one of China's biggest cities, following the example of Shanghai and Peking.

The founding of this Municipal Revolutionary Committee has completely shattered the fond dream of China's Khrushchov to turn Tientsin into a base for a restoration of capitalism. It signals the total collapse of the evil, counter-revolutionary revisionist rule of China's Khrushchov and his agents in Tientsin. We warmly acclaim this new victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung!

During the 18 years since its liberation, Tientsin has been the scene of sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

Earlier, on the eve of nationwide liberation, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party that **"after the country-wide victory of the Chinese revolution and the solution of the land problem," the basic contradiction internally was "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie."** He sharply repudiated the Right opportunist view that the struggle in the cities should rely on the bourgeoisie, and pointed out: **"We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class."**

No sooner was the session over than China's Khrushchov rushed to Tientsin and fell into the arms of the capitalists. He made his notorious "Tientsin talk," in which he wildly advocated the theory that "exploitation has its merits," lauding the bourgeoisie to the skies, urging them to "exploit more" and "make big profits" and doing his utmost to incite them to "struggle" against the working class. He tried by every possible means to dress up such ultra-reactionary capitalists as Wang Kuang-ying and installed them in important positions as his carefully nurtured specimen of "red capitalists." It was in Tientsin, too, that he first peddled the "experience at Taoyuan production brigade" — the sham "four clean-ups" (cleaning things up in politics, ideology, organization and economy) but a real restoration of capitalism — and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education. He and his agents in Tientsin recruited deserters and renegades, formed cliques for their selfish interests, trained their

confidants and henchmen and brought together monsters and ghosts in a vain attempt to bring about the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. His sinister aim was to make Tientsin a bridge-head for subversion of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a nationwide restoration of capitalism.

The establishment of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee is the result of repeated trials of strength with China's Khrushchov and his agents in Tientsin and the heroic struggles against them by the city's proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses who used Mao Tse-tung's thought as their sharp weapon. The proletarian revolutionaries and the young Red Guard fighters in Tientsin, who are loyal to Chairman Mao and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, have courageously implemented and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, smashed the enemy's frenzied counter-attacks one after another, and made outstanding contributions to the struggle to seize back power. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the People's Liberation Army units stationed in the Tientsin area have unswervingly supported the proletarian revolutionaries, made strenuous efforts to carry out careful and thoroughgoing political-ideological work among the masses, energetically set up classes for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and warm-heartedly armed the revolutionary masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought, thereby doing a lot of good work and winning new merits for the people.

The founding of the revolutionary committee is just the first step in a new long march. A lot of hard work will have to be done to consolidate the new revolutionary committee. Thousands of things must be done, but they all boil down to this: **fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism,** creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, resolutely implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions, make a great revolution in the depth of one's mind in destroying self-interest and fostering utter devotion to the public interest and strengthen ideological revolutionization.

As they approach their doom, the handful of class enemies are using bourgeois and petty-bourgeois individualism and anarchism and sectarianism in our revolutionary ranks, sowing discord and creating confusion, in an attempt to undermine the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination and to obstruct and sabotage the victorious

advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. They are trying to defeat the weak-willed in our revolutionary ranks with sugar-coated bullets, in an effort to corrupt and disintegrate the ranks of the proletarian revolutionaries. All proletarian revolutionaries should carry out a ruthless struggle against self-interest to ensure the constant ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought in our minds while carrying on the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, headed by China's Khrushchov.

Tientsin is an important industrial city and port in China; it is an important communications hub. We

are confident that the masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres in the city, inspired by the unprecedentedly excellent situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and led by their Municipal Revolutionary Committee, will **grasp revolution, promote production and other work, promote preparations against war** with still greater revolutionary enthusiasm, and make new contributions to China's socialist construction and to supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world.

*(Excerpts from editorial in "Renmin Ribao" and "Jiefangjun Bao," December 7.)*