

Tsingtao Revolutionary Rebel Committee's Decision

On Launching a Rectification Campaign Among the City's Revolutionary Rebel Organizations

A rectification campaign for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works was launched in mid February by the Revolutionary Rebel Committee in the city of Tsingtao, Shantung Province, east China.

At a meeting of 1,300 representatives from revolutionary rebel organizations, the committee called on the city's revolutionary rebel groups to respond resolutely to Comrade Lin Piao's call that they carry the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works to a new stage and unfold a rectification campaign in order to eradicate all non-proletarian ideas and build up the ranks of the revolutionary rebels into an extremely proletarianized revolutionary contingent.

Following are excerpts from the committee's decision on launching a rectification campaign among the city's revolutionary rebel organizations. — Ed.

THE Revolutionary Rebel Committee of Tsingtao seized all vital power on January 22 from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority in the city and taking the capitalist road, and waged a struggle for an all-round seizure of power throughout the city. The bourgeois reactionary line is in a state of total collapse and the handful of persons who have wormed their way into the Party and who are in author-

ity and taking the capitalist road are heading for extinction under the merciless pounding of the proletarian revolutionaries. The impetus of the excellent revolutionary situation has brought forth songs of triumph on the production front. The total value of industrial output in January surpassed the target of the original plan, while preparations for spring ploughing and sowing are already under way in the countryside. An excellent revolutionary situation now prevails in Tsingtao.

However, the class enemy is not reconciled to its defeat, and is now desperately engaging in new schemes and intrigues to sabotage the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries and disrupt production in an attempt to undermine the proletariat's new political power.

With successes and victories, feelings of conceit and complacency and the "small group" mentality and other erroneous ideas grew up among the proletarian revolutionaries in a number of organizations, especially among a number of their leading members. The enemy is exploiting these erroneous ideas to sow dissension and create splits among them. He creates confusion in the revolutionary camp, sabotages the struggle to seize power on the basis of a great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries from the handful

of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, and undermines the new political power we have already established.

A decision has been taken to launch an all-round rectification campaign among the city's revolutionary rebel organizations. Its aim is to consolidate and enlarge the great alliance of the revolutionary Left, strengthen its great unity, carry the struggle to seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road through to victory and consolidate the new political power of the proletariat.

The content in rectification includes the thorough criticism and correction of "small group" mentality, excessive decentralism, sectarianism, non-organizational viewpoints, ultra-democracy, small departmentalism, individualism, anarchism, subjectivism, conceit and complacency and other erroneous tendencies of excluding, opposing and attacking all as well as the question of correct treatment of cadres.

The method in rectification is to give prominence to politics and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, to integrate theory with concrete practice and theory with the thoughts in one's mind, and repeatedly and conscientiously study Chairman Mao's *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*, the "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*) and "On the Proletarian Revolutionaries' Struggle to Seize Power," editorial of *Hongqi*, No. 3,

1967 (see *Peking Review*, No. 6). In studying, one should integrate theory with practice, have a deep understanding of the spirit of those articles and aim to destroy self-interest and promote the devotion to public interest from beginning to end.

According to the principles of "**Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones**" and "**cure the sickness to save the patient**," and **unity-criticism-unity**, an open-door rectification campaign must be carried out, encouraging and welcoming the people to criticize the leadership. With an attitude of being strict with oneself but lenient with others and of showing kindness to others, leaders and comrades among themselves should adhere to the principle of "Say all you know and say it without reserve" and "Blame not the speaker but be warned by his words." They should carry out heart-to-heart talks and help each other. Stress must be laid on self-revolution, and on the rigorous removal of the "self-interest" from the depths of one's being.

This campaign involves the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works in conjunction with the present struggle, it means eradicating "self-interest" and fostering devotion to the public interest. Throughout the campaign, it is imperative to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and make it the guide for the campaign.

Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, this campaign will surely be crowned with significant victories.