

The People Make Mao Tse-tung's Thought the Soul of Their Being

— Excellent situation of great proletarian cultural revolution in Shanghai —

THE great, earth-shaking proletarian cultural revolution has entered its year of all-round victory.

Over the past year, the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and the series of latest instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao have brought about a tremendous change deep in the souls of Shanghai's people.

The chimes of *The East Is Red* from the tower of the Customs Building by the Whangpoo River heralds the dawn of a new day over the port of Shanghai.

In factory workshops, commune fields and in classrooms, in army barracks, on airfields and aboard fighting vessels, the first thing workers, peasants, fighters and young Red Guards do is to stand before a portrait of the reddest red sun in their hearts to wish the great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life. This is followed by reciting in unison "the three constantly read articles" — *Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*.

On buses and trolley buses people animatedly debate how cadres are to be "liberated," or what are the criterions of a good Party member of Chairman Mao. . . .

On the threshing floors of people's communes bespectacled grandfathers are reading *Serve the People* by word with their grandchildren.

On the sea and in the air the People's Liberation Army uses quotations from Chairman Mao to direct its patrols, training and preparations against war.

In streets and lanes, sitting with their daughters and grandchildren, grannies who once could see little beyond their stoves and shopping baskets are denouncing the revisionist line of China's Khrushchov in Party building.

The series of latest instructions from Chairman Mao is being grasped by millions upon millions. The great thought of Mao Tse-tung is transforming the souls of the people.

Carry On the Revolution Under the Dictatorship Of the Proletariat

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Marxism consists of thousands of truths, but they all boiled down to one sentence, 'It is right to rebel.' . . . And from this truth there follows resistance, struggle, the fight for socialism."

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, continue to carry on the revolution, rebel against the bourgeois reactionary line, rebel against the capitalist roaders

who have sneaked into the apparatus of the proletarian dictatorship, rebel against the whole ideology of the exploiting classes, rebel against the self-interest in one's own mind—this is the brilliant thought which the great leader Chairman Mao is arming 700 million people with for the destruction of the old world.

Directly guided by the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and using his brilliant and invincible thought, the proletarian revolutionaries of Shanghai, with its working class as the main force, have charged triumphantly into battle and won one battle after the other.

A most vivid illustration of this is provided by the story of the birth, growth and development of the Shanghai Workers' Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters ("Workers' G.H.Q."), the militant organization uniting all Shanghai workers. One of the leaders of this organization is Wang Hsiu-chen, a woman worker in the State No. 30 Cotton Mill, who together with her comrades-in-arms went through many battles.

When the great proletarian cultural revolution started, she threw herself into it heart and soul in response to Chairman Mao's call and put up a big-character poster which became famous in her mill. It brought into the open the class struggle which was being fought inside the plant's Party committee. For this she was immediately labelled an "anti-Party element" by the work team sent to the mill by the now defunct Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The work team threatened her: "So you're not going to obey the Party? Do you want to lose your Party membership?" This set off a furious conflict in her mind. She stood before a portrait of Chairman Mao and repeated again and again this teaching of Chairman Mao: "A Communist should have largeness of mind and he should be staunch and active, looking upon the interests of the revolution as his very life . . . ; always and everywhere he should adhere to principle and wage a tireless struggle against all incorrect ideas and actions." Chairman Mao's directive cleared her head like sunlight disperses fog. She saw that, right then and there, genuine Communists must wage an untiring struggle in defence of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao! As chairman of the mill's cultural revolution committee Wang Hsiu-chen set off to the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee to denounce the work team.

She happened to run into Comrade Wang Hungwen, now the leading member of the "Workers' G.H.Q." He had been to Peking, had been reviewed together with the Red Guards by our great leader Chairman Mao, had read Chairman Mao's big-character poster "Bombard

Enlarged Meeting of Shanghai Revolutionary Committee Calls for Speedy, All-Round Implementation of Chairman Mao's Latest Instructions

THE Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee held an enlarged meeting on January 11, the day on which the great "January Revolution" took place a year ago. It called on the revolutionary people of the entire city to carry forward the spirit of the "January Revolution," hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, and strive for the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the seizure of the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Filled with feelings of boundless love and veneration for the great leader Chairman Mao, comrades attending the meeting said that it was the great leader Chairman Mao who had led them forward in their past struggles and that every victory they won was the result of their closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and thoroughly carrying out his revolutionary line. The hall resounded with cheers of "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" and "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

It was generally agreed at the meeting that the present cardinal task for the entire city was to implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions speedily and in an all-round way and to act determinedly according to his relevant instructions.

To put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and effectively revolutionize people's thinking was a matter of primary importance, the meeting stressed. It called on people on every front in Shanghai to carry the great mass campaign for creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to a still greater scope and depth, and to establish the revolutionary study style of theory linked with practice; to continue to

carry the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in a deep-going way and thoroughly eliminate the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of China's Khrushchov on all fronts.

The meeting asked organs carrying out the proletarian dictatorship to firmly rely on the masses, heighten their revolutionary vigilance, and resolutely suppress the disruptive activities of all class enemies.

It called on the revolutionary masses and commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. to further carry out Chairman Mao's great instruction of "**supporting the army and cherishing the people**" and to further strengthen army-civilian unity.

It called on comrades on every front to resolutely and thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's great instruction of "**taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production**" and to achieve more, quicker, better and more economical results in all kinds of work.

The meeting also called on leaders at different levels to follow Chairman Mao's instruction that every one of them should "**remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official.'**" They were asked to go back to their original units from time to time to participate in labour, and to maintain close ties with the masses, go deeper into practice, and be adept at discovering and supporting the new things coming from the masses.

The meeting called on the city to further carry forward the spirit of the "January Revolution," and to make continuous efforts for the speedy, all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the seizure of the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the Headquarters" (see *Peking Review*, No. 33, 1967) and he had heard the voice of the great leader himself. He told Wang Hsiu-chen that Chairman Mao had said that from the central down to the local levels there were people who, taking the bourgeois reactionary stand, were suppressing the revolutionary masses, and that Chairman Mao had said, "**It is right to rebel.**" "We have Chairman Mao's enthusiastic support when we rise up in revolutionary rebellion," he told her.

Chairman Mao's words "**It is right to rebel**" were like a flash of light lighting up the road forward for this ordinary working woman, Wang Hsiu-chen. She saw on the instant that this was a life-and-death struggle between two classes, two roads, two lines. Could she put her faith in bringing her charges before the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee? No! Put her faith in one person? One factory? No! Chairman Mao's words "**It is right to rebel**" must be made known to all the workers so that tens of thousands of workers could become organized into one huge workers' revolutionary rebel army!

On November 9, 1966, the Shanghai Workers' Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters proclaimed its establishment. With the appearance on the political stage of this main force of the great cultural revolution, the balance of political forces in Shanghai immediately underwent a change.

Wang Hsiu-chen and other Shanghai revolutionary rebel workers and revolutionary Red Guards raised aloft the great banner of **It is right to rebel**, smashed their way through the white terror staged by China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shanghai and launched a furious assault against the bourgeois reactionary line.

Together with the millions of revolutionary rebels of Shanghai Wang Hsiu-chen raised high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, set going the storm of the "January Revolution" which swirled over the whole country, and sounded the advance to seize power from the handful of capitalist roaders inside the Party.

Wang Hsiu-chen and the other revolutionary rebels of Shanghai unfurled the great banner of "**fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism,**" opened fire on the

self-interest in their own minds and broke with all traditional ideas so as to dig revisionism out by its roots.

Wang Hsiu-chen will never forget that evening of May 1, 1967, on the rostrum of Tien An Men when, taking with her the ardent love for Chairman Mao of 2 million Shanghai workers, she met Chairman Mao, the very red sun that shines most brightly in our hearts. She held Chairman Mao's hand firmly in hers and under his warm, kindly smile she packed a thousand, thousand thoughts into these words: "We wish you, Chairman Mao, a long, long life! A long, long life!" These were tremendously important words for they embodied the heartfelt wishes of 2 million Shanghai workers, embodied the common wish of the revolutionary people of the whole country and the whole world. Wang Hsiu-chen hurriedly took from her pocket a badge cast in commemoration of the "January Revolution" and presented it to the great leader. As she did so she shouted with great emotion, "Closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao!"

"Closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao!" This was the oath the revolutionary rebel Shanghai workers had taken, the oath that millions of Shanghai people had taken! They had pledged to be loyal for ever to the great leader Chairman Mao, for ever loyal to the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, for ever loyal to the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.

Unite the Majority, Emancipate All Mankind

Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of "emancipating all mankind," profound changes have taken place in the innermost souls of Shanghai's proletarian revolutionaries. Starting from fighting for their own emancipation, they extended their goal to encompass the emancipation of their class and all mankind and thereby gradually ascended to the heights of the communist world outlook.

After the proletarian revolutionaries took power in the Hudong Shipyard on the Whangpoo River, factional considerations prevented the two revolutionary mass organizations there from getting united. They put aside the struggle against the enemy and strayed from the correct general orientation of the struggle.

Then came Chairman Mao's latest instruction from Peking: "There is no conflict of fundamental interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable groupings." The Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the People's Liberation Army which had come to the shipyard, got the leaders of the two revolutionary mass organizations together to creatively study and apply this latest instruction from Chairman Mao. The more these leaders studied, the more clearly they saw things. Enlightened by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the shipyard's proletarian revolutionaries then formed a great alliance.

This was the way that Chairman Mao's idea of "emancipating all mankind" sprouted, took root, blossomed and bore fruit in the hearts of the ordinary workers.

In the Shanghai No. 9 Automatic Instrument and Meter Plant, Chang Chen-fang, leader of a revolutionary rebel group, had a knotty problem to solve after the revolutionary rebels seized power in the plant. When the reactionary line had dominated the plant in the early days of the movement, he figured out, they, the rebels, had been attacked by certain people. Now was the time, he thought, for the rebels to make the latter suffer. Guided with such ideas, however, the masses could not get united, the revolution could not move ahead smoothly and work was not done satisfactorily. This situation troubled Chang and twice he wanted to hand over power to someone else and leave the leadership. At this crucial juncture, the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team from the P.L.A. brought him the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. Chairman Mao said: "Strive to unite with all those who can be united" and "Have heart-to-heart talks." Chairman Mao's every word touched the chords of Chang Chen-fang's heart. He asked himself: "Why can't I unite with the vast majority of the revolutionary masses and carry on the revolution together? It is 'self-interest' that separates me from the masses and leads me away from the correct general orientation of the struggle. Oh, Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao! When I lose my bearings, it is the direction you give that leads me back to the correct path. The emancipation of all mankind should be the heart's desire of all proletarian revolutionaries."

Chang took the initiative in having heart-to-heart talks with Wang Lien-chun, whom he had criticized by name. He told Wang what was in his mind: "You attacked me in the past because you were hoodwinked by the bourgeois reactionary line. It was wrong for me to oppose you in turn. We both suffered much in the past and we should settle accounts jointly with China's Khrushchov. Let's unite and fight together against the enemy!" Wang was deeply moved. She wrote an open letter to the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the P.L.A. in the plant. She said: "I must take you and the revolutionary rebels as my examples, really rise up to make revolution and strive to be Chairman Mao's good worker."

Take the Revolution's Interests as the Most Important Thing in One's Life

There are quite a number of veteran fighters in Shanghai who had experienced the years of revolutionary war. Because they did not pay sufficient attention to remoulding their world outlook after going into the city, they were affected by the poison spread by China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shanghai and hoodwinked by them. And in the great cultural revolution they carried out the bourgeois reactionary line. Then, tempered in mass struggles, they got rid of the political dust that had accumulated in their minds and with renewed fighting spirit joined the ranks of the proletarian revolutionaries.

One of them is Comrade Chang Ching-piao, former first secretary of the Yangpu District Party Committee and now leader of the Yangpu District Revolutionary

Committee. When the revolutionary masses began to criticize his mistakes, he felt very bitter about it. Then the proletarian revolutionaries of Shanghai on many occasions organized mass criticism and struggles against China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shanghai, Chen Pei-hsien and Tsao Ti-chiu, and exposed the facts of the sharp struggle between the two classes, the struggle for and against capitalist restoration. This woke Chang up. The serious criticism and patient help given him by the revolutionary masses and the latest instructions of Chairman Mao made him begin to correct his attitude towards the masses and towards himself and boldly rise up to make revolution. Chairman Mao said: **"The veteran cadres made contributions in the past but they must not rest on their laurels. They should strive to temper themselves in the great proletarian cultural revolution and make new contributions."**

Chang Ching-piao studied this latest instruction of Chairman Mao again and again. The more he studied, the more he was inspired. How Chairman Mao cares for and loves us veteran fighters, he thought! How badly had he failed to live up to Chairman Mao's expectations! The more he thought about this, the heavier his heart grew. He wanted then "to be 'liberated'" but he still did not want to be "included in the new district revolutionary committee." He was "unwilling to take the top post again." The young Red Guard fighters read to him the following quotation from Chairman Mao: **"A good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater."** Together with him they also studied Chairman Mao's latest instruction: **"Fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism."** Chang's soul was further awakened by Chairman Mao's latest instruction. To destroy self-interest, he thought, one must destroy it in where it is most vital, which in his case lay in unwillingness to shoulder heavy revolutionary tasks again. Fostering devotion to the public interest should also be linked up with the most important thing, that is, taking the revolutionary interests as the most important thing in one's life and following Chairman Mao to carry the revolution through to the end.

The brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought once more lighted up Chang Ching-piao's road of advance. At the mass meeting where it was announced that he was to head the new district revolutionary committee, he could not keep back his tears. For a long time he stood on the platform, then he finally said: "I must follow Chairman Mao to carry the revolution through to the end even at the cost of my life!"

During the great proletarian cultural revolution which has been going on for over a year, large numbers of revolutionary leading cadres have been educated and helped to rise up to make revolution. Moreover, in the storm of this revolution a great number of ordinary Shanghai workers are being tempered and are growing into reliable successors to the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Hu Han-chang, member of the revolutionary committee of the Shanghai Electric Meter Plant, is one of the first batch of revolutionary rebel fighters in his plant. When the plant achieved its revolutionary

great alliance, the masses elected him to the revolutionary committee of the plant and to the vice-chairmanship of the revolutionary committee in his workshop. Yet he always holds himself simply as an ordinary worker. When he received an invitation for the National Day banquet from the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and a ticket to attend the National Day celebrations, he thought this honour should go to the revolutionary masses. He gave the invitation and the ticket to two old workers, while he himself stayed in the plant on duty. What sort of attitude is this? This is the attitude of proletarian revolutionaries dedicated wholeheartedly to the service of the people, the style of revolutionaries who seek no self-interest or the limelight, who work hard and whose hearts beat as one with the hearts of the masses.

Carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Through to the End

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The proletarian revolution in education depends on the masses of revolutionary students, teachers and workers in the schools and on the activists among them, namely, those proletarian revolutionaries who are determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end."**

Following Chairman Mao's May 7, 1966 directive, a group of young revolutionaries in Shanghai's Tongji University overcame all kinds of obstacles to work out a programme for revolutionizing education. (See *P.R.*, No. 47, 1967.)

The construction site where this programme was put into practice took on a lively aspect. It was an inspiring scene. There, on the same platform, students debated with their teachers, workers contended with designers and the P.L.A. men propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought. There, while their main task was to study, the students began learning industrial work and military affairs. And the workers on their part began to gain book knowledge and learn military affairs. Students, workers, teachers and designers all took the main required course in Mao Tse-tung's thought, and studied what Chairman Mao teaches on the revolution in education and on Party building. Together they denounced the revisionist line in education and Party building, fought self-interest and repudiated revisionism. What did all this show? It was a prototype of a brand new proletarian educational system.

There were heated debates on whether designing or construction should be studied first. It seemed on the surface to be simply a question of arrangement; but at bottom, it involved the struggle between the two world outlooks. Those students who said that designing should come first argued that this was only natural because they were students of higher learning who would some day become engineers. It followed from this argument that book knowledge should come first. The armymen and workers at the construction site pointed out that no mere question of method was involved in

this matter of priorities; in the last analysis it was a question of which road the educational revolution should take — putting politics first or professional skill first, practice first or book knowledge first. The workers said with deep feeling: Chairman Mao has asked us workers to train you and we are determined to train you into successors of the proletariat. These few words touched the students to their very souls. Poisoned by the revisionist educational line in the past, they said, they were making plans to gain fame and position and build the “edifice” of individualism. Chairman Mao’s May 7 directive was the plan for building communism.

Over the past year, Shanghai’s proletarian revolutionaries with the working class as their main force, have closely followed Chairman Mao’s great strategic plan and always been in the van of the nation in revolutionary mass criticism and in building the revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary “three-in-one” combinations. They hold firm to Chairman Mao’s latest instructions on Party consolidation and Party building: **“The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous and vital organization of vanguards which can lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in struggle against the class enemy.”** And they have now unfolded a city-wide mass campaign to study Chairman Mao’s line on Party building and thoroughly repudiate

the revisionist line on Party building advocated by China’s Khrushchov.

Simultaneously with this and bearing in mind the great leader Chairman Mao’s teaching that **“you must concern yourselves with state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!”** they have brought the class struggle further into the open to purify their ranks and build up the class ranks of the proletariat in the fields of literature and art, press, publications, education and public health as well as in the old Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, the old Shanghai Municipal People’s Council and other Party and government organs. Taking **“fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism”** as the key link, they are determined to keep up their efforts in running Mao Tse-tung’s thought study classes well on all fronts, mercilessly fight bourgeois self-interest and foster the public interests of the proletariat. They have pledged to make Mao Tse-tung’s thought the soul of their being, closely follow Chairman Mao and be proletarian revolutionaries determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

The proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses of Shanghai are determined to implement in every respect Chairman Mao’s latest series of instructions and win all-round victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1968.