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This serial publication contains the complete translation of articles from the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peking, No 15, 6 October 1967. Complete bibliographic information accompanies each article.

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CHAIRMAN MAO INSPECTS NORTH, CENTRAL-SOUTH
AND EAST CHINA

- In the Unprecedentedly Fine Situation of China's
Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution -

Following is a translation of an unsigned article in the
Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peking,
No 15, 6 October 1967, p 42

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has recently inspected parts
of north China, central-south China and east China in the unprecedentedly fine
situation which exists throughout the country in the great proletarian cul-
tural revolution. He made a study of the condition of the great cultural
revolution in the provinces of Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Chekiang and
in the municipality of Shanghai, etc.

Chairman Mao has now returned to Peking.

(Hsinhua News Agency, September 24)

COMRADE LIN PIAO'S SPEECH

- At the rally celebrating the 18th anniversary of the
Founding of the People's Republic of China -

[Following is a translation of a speech in the Chinese-language
periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peking, No 15, 6 October 1967,
pp 5-7.]

Comrades and friends,

Today is the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. On this glorious festive occasion, on behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Central Committee of the Party, the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee, I most warmly salute the workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, the Red Guards, the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and extend a hearty welcome to our comrades and friends who have come from different parts of the world!

We are celebrating the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China at a time when tremendous victories have been won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and an excellent situation prevails both in China and in the whole world.

The great proletarian cultural revolution movement initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao has spread to the whole of China. Hundreds of millions of people have been aroused. From the capital to the border regions, from the cities to the countryside, and from factory workshops to workers' homes, everyone, from teenagers to grey-haired old folk, concerns himself with state affairs and with the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Never before has a mass movement been so extensive and deep-going as the present one. The broad masses of workers and peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, gradually

uniting themselves through their struggles in the past year, have formed a mighty revolutionary army. Under the leadership of the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, they have badly routed the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchev who have collapsed on all fronts.

Frightened out of their wits by China's great proletarian cultural revolution, U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reaction hoped that this great revolution would upset our national economy. The facts have turned out to be exactly the opposite of the wishes of these overlords. The great proletarian cultural revolution has further liberated the productive forces. Glad tidings about the successes in our industrial production keep on coming in. In agriculture, we are reaping a good harvest for the sixth consecutive year. Our markets are thriving and the prices are stable. The successful explosion of China's hydrogen bomb indicates a new level in the development of science and technology. What is even more important, the great cultural revolution has educated the masses and the youth, greatly promoted the revolutionization of the thinking of the entire Chinese people, enhanced the great unity of the people of all nationalities and tempered our cadres and all the P.L.A. commanders and fighters. Our great motherland has never been so powerful as it is today.

China's great proletarian cultural revolution has won decisive victory. In the history of the international communist movement, this is the first great revolution launched by the proletariat itself in a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is an epoch-making new development of Marxism-Leninism which Chairman Mao has effected with genius and in a creative way.

In response to the great call of Chairman Mao, we must not only thoroughly destroy the bourgeois headquarters organizationally, but must also carry out more extensive and penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation so that the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchev will be completely overthrown and discredited politically, ideologically and theoretically and will never be able to rise again. Such mass criticism and repudiation should be combined with the struggle-criticism-transformation in the respective units so that the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought will fly over all fronts.

At present, the most important task before us is, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and his theory, line, principles and policy for making revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to hold fast to the general orientation of the revolutionary struggle pointed out by Chairman Mao, to closely follow his strategic plan and, through the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation combined with the struggle-criticism-transformation in the respective units, to consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-way combination" and make a success of the struggle-criticism-transformation in these units, thus carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Chairman Mao has recently instructed us that "it is imperative to combat selfishness and criticize and repudiate revisionism." By combating selfishness, we mean to use Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought to fight selfish ideas in one's own mind. By criticizing and repudiating revisionism, we mean to use Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought to combat revisionism and struggle against the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. These two tasks are interrelated. Only when we have done a good job of eradicating selfish ideas, can we better carry on the struggle against revisionism through to the end. We must respond to the great call of Chairman Mao and, with the instruction "combat selfishness and criticize and repudiate revisionism" as the guiding principle, strengthen the ideological education of the army and civilian cadres and of the Red Guards. Various kinds of study classes should be organized both at the central and local levels and can also be run by the revolutionary mass organizations, so that the whole country will be turned into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. These studies will help our veteran and new cadres and young revolutionary fighters to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way, liquidate all sorts of non-proletarian ideas in their minds, raise their ideological and political level and perform new meritorious deeds for the people.

We must respond to the great call of Chairman Mao and "take firm hold of the revolution and promote production," energetically promote the development of our industrial and agricultural production and rapidly raise our scientific and technological level.

We must respond to the great call of Chairman Mao and unfold a movement of "supporting the army and cherishing the people." We must strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and resolutely suppress the sabotaging activities by class enemies, domestic and foreign.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a movement that integrates Mao Tse-tung's thought with the broad masses of the people. Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by hundreds of millions of people, it turns into an invincible material force, ensuring that the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country will never change its color and enabling our socialist revolution and socialist construction to advance victoriously along the road of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

Proletarian revolutionaries, unite, hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

Workers of all countries, unite; workers of the world, unite with the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations!

Down with imperialism headed by the United States!

Down with modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre!

Resolute support to the Vietnamese people in their great war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!

Resolute support to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America!

Resolute support to the revolutionary struggles of all peoples!

We are determined to liberate Taiwan!

Long live the great unity of the people of all nationalities of China!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live great Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live Chairman Mao, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman! A long life, and long, long life to him!

LONG LIVE VICTORY OF THE GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION
UNDER THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

- In Celebration of the 18th Anniversary of the Founding
Of the People's Republic of China -

Following is a translation of an article by the Editorial
Departments of Jen-min Jih-pao, in the Chinese-language peri-
odical, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chun Pao, Peking, No 15,
6 October 1967, pp 8-14.

Riding on the powerful east wind of the great proletarian cultural
revolution, along the bright road of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we triumphantly
greet the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

On the eve of this grand festival, the happy news that our great
leader Chairman Mao has just made an inspection tour of north, central-south
and east China spread throughout the country, giving immense new encourage-
ment to hundreds of millions of revolutionary people.

We warmly welcome the comrades and friends from all parts of the
world who have come to join us in our National Day festivities at the high
tide of the great cultural revolution.

The 18 years of the People's Republic of China have been 18 years of
life-and-death struggle between two antagonistic classes - the proletariat
and the bourgeoisie. They have been 18 years of the triumph of the socialist
road over the capitalist road, and 18 years of the day-by-day strengthening
and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Proceeding in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao, and with the
concerted efforts and struggle of the masses of the working people, we have
made most brilliant achievements along the socialist road during the past
18 years.

The socialist system has promoted the growth of China's productive
forces which have developed by leaps and bounds. Under the guidance of the

general line for building socialism formulated by Chairman Mao, there has emerged an all-round big leap forward in industrial and agricultural production and in all fields of construction. In a giant leap, our country has been transformed from a poor backward and calamity-ridden country into a prosperous, vigorous and fast developing socialist power.

Since liberation, we have repulsed repeated frenzied attacks by the bourgeoisie and won one great victory after another. We won victories in the campaign against the three evils (corruption, waste, and bureaucracy) and five evils (bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing economic information for speculation), in the struggle against the Rightists and in opposing Right opportunists inside the Party and in the socialist education movement in the cities and countryside. On the ideological and cultural front, we have criticized and repudiated the bourgeoisie on many occasions.

In the past 18 years, the Chinese people have waged valiant struggles against imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries of various countries. In the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, the Chinese people together with the Korean people inflicted a crushing defeat on U.S. imperialism. We have made internationalist contributions by our support of the people of Vietnam and the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of other countries. Together with the Marxist-Leninists of other countries, we have thoroughly exposed and launched a resolute struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre, thereby promoting the triumphant development of the international communist movement in its new stage.

The history of the past 18 years fully proves that only Mao Tse-tung's thought can save China. Steadfast adherence to the socialist road, to the proletarian revolution and to the dictatorship of the proletariat under the great revolutionary red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought is the militant course we have taken; this is our orientation.

The current unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself is worth recording in letters of gold in the glorious history of the People's Republic of China.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, China's masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have stepped on to the political stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and, in the short period of a little over one year, have performed world-shaking miracles.

Lenin said: "Revolutions are festivals of the oppressed and the exploited. At no other time are the mass of the people in a position to come forward so actively as creators of a new social order, as at a time of

revolution. At such times the people are capable of performing miracles, if judged by the limited, philistine yardstick of gradualist progress." Our country's great proletarian cultural revolution has developed precisely in this way.

Proletarian revolutionaries and the masses of the people throughout the country, mobilized under Chairman Mao's great call to "bombard the headquarters," mounted fierce attacks on the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchev. Led by the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao, the revolutionary mass movement with the tremendous force of a thunderbolt smashed the bourgeois headquarters, which had made a futile attempt to bring about a counter-revolutionary restoration, and routed the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line they pushed has gone totally bankrupt.

The gigantic storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution has shaken hundreds of millions of people to the depths of their souls. The great Marxism-Leninism, the great thought of Mao Tse-tung has been popularized on a scale unparalleled in history. The ideological revolutionization of the entire Chinese people has reached new heights. By studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a creative way during the course of the struggle, the broad masses have criticized and repudiated the bourgeois world outlook and come to understand the great truth of the necessity for revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the target and methods of the revolution and the way to prevent the restoration of capitalism.

Tens of millions of revolutionary young people and revolutionary Red Guards, who have stormed the enemy positions during the present great revolution, have undergone repeated tempering in the class struggle and made outstanding contributions. Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are growing and maturing steadily. The new-born, revolutionary backbone forces of the proletariat are coming forward in great numbers. Numerous revolutionary cadres have stood up to the rigorous tests of the great proletarian cultural revolution, greatly raised their proletarian consciousness, improved their relations with the masses, and are now making new contributions to the cause of socialism.

The great Chinese People's Liberation Army is founded and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao. Under the direct command of Comrade Lin Biao, it is holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and forging close links with the masses of the people. It has achieved glorious and historic new merits while undergoing the biggest and best tempering in the struggle to defend the country, safeguard and support the great proletarian cultural revolution and promote the development of industrial and agricultural production. It is worthy of its role as the powerful pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and is the matchless army of the people.

The immense spiritual force generated by the great proletarian cultural revolution has been transformed into a gigantic material force that is propelling forward the development of socialist construction. The explosion of our country's first hydrogen bomb indicates that our science and technology and the build-up of our national defense have reached a new and higher level.

Comrade Lin Biao has pointed out that, as far as the great proletarian cultural revolution is concerned, "the losses are of the smallest while the gains are of the biggest." This is a very good summing up of the situation.

Our country has never before been as united as it is today, the various nationalities of our country have never before enjoyed such unity as they do today, and our national defense has never before been as consolidated as it is today.

This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's theory on the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a great victory for his proletarian revolutionary line, a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought, a great victory for Chairman Mao's development of Marxism-Leninism.

It is by no means accidental that the great proletarian cultural revolution has taken place in China. It is an inevitable stage in the deeper-going development of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a tremendous achievement arising from the study and summing up of the laws governing class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society, undertaken by Chairman Mao over a long period.

As early as the eve of nationwide victory 18 years ago, Chairman Mao pointed out to the entire Party: "To win this victory will not require much more time and effort, but to consolidate it will." "To win countrywide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li."

Chairman Mao here explained to us an extremely important Marxist-Leninist principle. The proletariat's conquest of political power in no way means the conclusion of the revolution but is the beginning of it. The dictatorship of the proletariat covers a very long historical period. After winning political power, the proletariat still has to wage protracted and repeated struggle in a test of strength with the bourgeoisie and forces of capitalism. Gigantic efforts must be made to push the socialist revolution forward and carry it through to the end.

The law of class struggle in socialist society tells us that the exploiting classes, though they have failed, never for a moment stop dreaming of the recovery of their lost paradise. They still wield considerable influence in the ideological sphere and control quite a number of positions. The spontaneous capitalist tendencies of the urban and rural petty bourgeoisie and the force of habit will not quickly vanish completely just because of collectivization. They can still constantly generate new bourgeois elements. At the same time, international capitalist influence seeks in every way and

through every channel to bring about "peaceful evolution" in the socialist countries. Just as Lenin said: "The dictatorship of the proletariat means a most determined and most ruthless war waged by the new class against a more powerful enemy, the bourgeoisie, whose resistance is increased tenfold by their overthrow (even if only in a single country), and whose power lies, not only in the strength of international capital, the strength and durability of their international connections, but also in the force of habit, in the strength of small-scale production. Unfortunately, small-scale production is still widespread in the world, and small-scale production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale. All these reasons make the dictatorship of the proletariat necessary, and victory over the bourgeoisie is impossible without a long, stubborn and desperate life-and-death struggle which calls for tenacity, discipline, and a single and inflexible will."

Chairman Mao repeatedly teaches us that class struggle does not come to an end after the completion of socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production. "The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute. The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled." If this is not sufficiently understood, or is not understood at all, the gravest mistakes will be made.

The handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchev are the most stubborn defenders of bourgeois ideology and represent it in the most concentrated form. Using the power they usurped, they did their utmost to campaign for capitalism in a vain attempt to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a bourgeois dictatorship and, by open and underhand methods, bring about the restoration of capitalism. To destroy the ideology of all exploiting classes, we are bound to engage in antagonistic conflicts with this handful of bourgeois representatives. Thus, the overthrow of the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road becomes the main task of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Our struggle with them is a life-and-death struggle to determine which will win out, the proletariat or the bourgeoisie.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era; has summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and other countries and in particular studied the serious lesson of the overall restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union. He has revealed penetratingly the laws governing class struggle in socialist society, creatively set forth the important theory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and personally initiated and led the gigantic struggle of the first such revolution in mankind's history. By so doing, he has grasped and

solved the most important fundamental question, that of carrying on revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He has developed with tremendous creativeness the Marxist-Leninist concept of class struggle in the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat and greatly developed the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thereby advancing Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage, the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Startling thunderbolts shake the earth. Once our great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant theory of carrying on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is integrated with hundreds of millions of revolutionary people, it immediately turns into an unprecedentedly powerful proletarian revolutionary force in this vast land of China. This invincible force has further smashed the counter-revolutionary capitalist forces and accelerated the advance of our history, ushering in a new era in the history of the international communist movement.

The victory we have already won is great. From now on, we must exert further efforts in the struggle to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Our future fighting tasks are as follows:

We should hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation even more extensively and deeply, concentrate our fire on the target, overthrow and completely discredit politically, ideologically and theoretically the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchev so that all their intrigues and plots for a come-back will be bankrupted forever.

We should fully arouse the masses, combine revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in all units, fulfill these tasks successfully, carry out deep-going transformation in all spheres in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and ensure the supremacy of Mao Tse-tung's thought in all fields.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "There is no fundamental clash of 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 organizations."

In addition to this important instruction to the working class, Chairman Mao teaches us: "The revolutionary Red Guards and revolutionary student organizations should realize the revolutionary great alliance. So long as both sides are revolutionary mass organizations, they should realize the revolutionary great alliance in accordance with revolutionary principles."

We should follow Chairman Mao's teachings and develop and consolidate the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary "three-in-one"

combination and strengthen revolutionary unity on the principled basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

We should consolidate or establish revolutionary committees at the various levels and correctly handle contradictions within the revolutionary ranks, correctly treat the cadres, boldly use the revolutionary cadres and exert our efforts to help and bring up new cadres according to Chairman Mao's principles.

We should launch a vigorous movement of supporting the army and cherishing the people on a still larger scale and carry through this movement persistently and in a penetrating way.

We should further implement the great policy of "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production," persist in carrying out revolution after working-hours, carrying out revolution in one's own locality and practising thrift in the course of carrying out revolution and energetically promote the development of industrial and agricultural production.

While striving to do a still better job of supporting the Left, assisting industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training, all commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army should maintain high vigilance, strengthen their combat readiness, consolidate national defense and safeguard the successful advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. They should be ready at all times to smash the aggression of imperialism headed by the United States and to liberate our territory of Taiwan.

We should rely on the masses, further consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, resolutely suppress all the sabotaging activities of foreign and domestic class enemies, resolutely suppress the various spy activities of U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek special agents, Soviet revisionist special agents and Japanese special agents.

"The important thing is to be good at learning." In order to accomplish all these great tasks it is necessary to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works in the course of struggle and to strengthen the work of building up the revolutionary ranks ideologically.

Marx and Engels pointed out 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."

The traditional ideas of the exploiting classes are selfishness, whose influence has been deep-rooted for thousands of years. All proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses should consciously take up the weapon of self-criticism and use Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's

thought, to defeat bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas and courageously break away from the "selfishness" in their own minds. Only in this way can our ranks be built up into a mighty proletarian cultural revolutionary army, which has a high level of revolutionary spirit, scientific approach and sense of organization and discipline.

Most of our cadres are good or comparatively good. With regard to the revolutionary cadres who have committed mistakes, we should help them patiently and give them the chance and time to correct their own mistakes according to Chairman Mao's traditional policy of "Learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, curing the sickness to save the patient," so that they can make amends and catch up with the revolutionary ranks of the proletariat.

A mighty new contingent of young cadres has come forward in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. To educate well this new contingent, continuously instill Mao Tse-tung's thought into its members, enable them always to maintain a firm and correct political orientation and to retain the working people's intrinsic characteristic of hard-working and plain-living, and maintain close ties with the masses — all these are major issues that concern the prospects and future of our motherland.

The leadership given by our great leader Chairman Mao and the proletarian headquarters of the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the leadership by Mao Tse-tung's thought, is the most basic guarantee of all our victories. We must vigorously establish the absolute authority of Chairman Mao, of Mao Tse-tung's thought and of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and resolutely uphold the leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao.

We must realize that in the coming year class struggle will still be very acute and complicated and we shall still have to advance in the teeth of great storms and waves of class struggle. The handful of bad persons who attempt to shake, from the Right or the extreme "Left," the proletarian headquarters of the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and who secretly sow dissensions and smear people by rumours and slanders, and the counter-revolutionary forces which vainly attempt to reverse the wheel of history, must be exposed and dealt resolute counter-blows.

The victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution has tremendously inspired the oppressed nations and people of the world in their revolutionary struggle, and won the warm praise and support of the revolutionary people of the world. Imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre, and all reactionaries at home and abroad, with their counter-revolutionary nose, sensed from the very beginning that China's great proletarian cultural revolution would be the greatest threat to them. To cover up the intense fear hidden in the depth of their hearts, they have made desperate efforts

to slander and vilify our great proletarian cultural revolution. Nevertheless, all their slanders have vanished one after another like soap bubbles.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "To be attacked by the enemy is not a bad thing but a good thing," and "It is still better if the enemy attacks us wildly and paints us as utterly black and without a single virtue; it demonstrates that we have not only drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves but achieved a great deal in our work."

Let the dying flies buzz! We shall keep to our own road even more staunchly.

Hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher and fight unswervingly and with redoubled confidence for the complete and thoroughgoing victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Long live our great socialist motherland!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party!

Long live great Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live Chairman Mao, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman! A long long life to him!

A GREAT REVOLUTION TO ACHIEVE THE COMPLETE
ASCENDANCY OF MAO TSE-TUNG'S THOUGHT

Following is a translation of an editorial in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peking, No 15, 6 October 1967, pp 15-19.

The great proletarian cultural revolution in our country is moving forward triumphantly along the brilliant road of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Our great leader Chairman Mao recently instructed us that it is imperative to combat self-interest and criticize and repudiate revisionism. This is the basic programme generalized for us by Chairman Mao to guide the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Comrade Lin Piao said: "By combating self-interest, we mean using Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, to fight selfish ideas in one's own mind. By criticizing and repudiating revisionism, we mean using Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, to combat revisionism and struggle against the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road."

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution that touches people to their very souls. This revolution is intended to topple the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, destroy bourgeois ideology, foster Mao Tse-tung's thought, change people's world outlook, and dig out the roots of revisionism, so as to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and consolidate and develop the socialist system.

Only by conscientiously studying and profoundly understanding Chairman Mao's great programme of "combating self-interest and criticizing and repudiating revisionism," only by correctly understanding the fundamental aim of the great proletarian cultural revolution, it is possible to comprehend the far-reaching significance of this revolution, to understand and master Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policies concerning the carrying

on of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only in this way is it possible to reduce blindness, raise consciousness and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

The dictatorship of the proletariat extends over a very long historical period full of acute struggles between the two classes -- the proletariat and the bourgeoisie -- and between the two roads -- socialism and capitalism.

It need not take a very long period of time for the proletariat to seize power and overthrow the ownership of the exploiting classes. But it requires a very, very long period of time to eliminate the old ideas, culture, customs and habits left over by the exploiting classes for thousands of years. We have confiscated the property of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, but we cannot confiscate their reactionary ideas. In the ideological field, they still retain a considerable influence, which in certain periods even outweighs that of the proletariat.

The core of the system of ideas of the exploiting classes is egoism, selfishness. As a result of the thousands of years of existence of the system of private ownership, such egoism has a deep-rooted influence. The old social system has been eliminated, but as our great leader Chairman Mao has observed, "Invariably, remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way." The bourgeoisie makes use of precisely this trash to corrupt the masses and the younger generation, to try to conquer the hearts of the people, and to fight against the proletariat.

Class struggle of all kinds is actually political struggle. In the final analysis, class struggle in the ideological field is aimed at seizing political power and consolidating it. The ruling classes in China's feudal society used the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to consolidate their power. The bourgeoisie, similarly, uses the capitalist ideology to consolidate its power. After their power is overthrown, the landlord class and the bourgeoisie are bound to desperately make use of the certain superiority they have in the ideological field to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat and attempt a capitalist restoration.

Chairman Mao has rightly pointed out: "It will take a fairly long period of time to decide the issue in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country. The reason is that the influence of the bourgeoisie and of the intellectuals who come from the old society will remain in our country for a long time to come, and so will their class ideology. If this is not sufficiently understood, or is not understood at all, the gravest mistakes will be made and the necessity of waging the struggle in the ideological field will be ignored."

The tremendous active role of the ideological factor in social progress must not be underestimated. Old ideas serve the old economic base,

reflect the needs of reactionary classes and hamper the advance of society, whereas new ideas serve the new economic base, reflect the needs of progressive classes and promote and accelerate the advance of society.

Engels, in his later years, mentioned that earlier he and Marx, in order mainly to oppose historical idealism, had dealt more with the decisive role of the economic factor in historical development. Later some people tried to distort their thesis by saying that somehow the economic factor was the only decisive one. This is absurd. Engels pointed out: "Political, juridical, philosophical, religious, literary, artistic, etc., development is based on economic development. But all these react upon one another and also upon the economic basis."

Using thoroughgoing materialist dialectics, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the greatest proletarian thinker of genius in our time, has for the first time made a most penetrating and most incisive exposition of the active role of the ideological factor in the progress of history.

Chairman Mao says: "Any given culture (as an ideological form) is a reflection of the politics and economics of a given society, and the former in turn has a tremendous influence and effect upon the latter; economics is the base and politics the concentrated expression of economics." This is one of Chairman Mao's very important generalizations on historical materialism.

In his brilliant work On Contradiction, Chairman Mao pays great attention to the role of the mental aspect. He says: "The productive forces, practice and the economic base generally play the principal and decisive role; whoever denies this is not a materialist. But it must also be admitted that in certain conditions, such aspects as the relations of production, theory and the superstructure in turn manifest themselves in the principal and decisive role." He also says: "While we recognize that in the general development of history the material determines the mental and social being determines social consciousness, we also — and indeed must — recognize the reaction of mental on material things, of social consciousness on social being and of the superstructure on the economic base. This does not go against materialism; on the contrary, it avoids mechanical materialism and firmly upholds dialectical materialism."

These important theses which Chairman Mao put forth decades ago remain a powerful ideological weapon for us to use in carrying on revolutionary struggles under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the past 18 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our Party under the leadership of Chairman Mao has several times launched campaigns of criticism, repudiation and struggle against the bourgeoisie in the realm of ideology and has won great victories. With the deepening of class struggle, it is becoming increasingly clear to the bourgeoisie that it is difficult for them to act as the commander in this fight

to seize power from the proletariat. They have found it ever more necessary to find and cultivate their agents in our Party in order to attain their criminal end. It is now very clear to all that the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchev are the agents in our Party of the forces attempting a restoration of capitalism. In order to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, they have tried in every way to take hold of the ideological field. They have done their utmost to spread and defend the ideas and culture of the exploiting classes which serve to prepare the way for a restoration of capitalism, and have gone all-out to protect the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities."

The long period of acute class struggle from the criticism and repudiation of the Inside Story of the Ching Court up to the criticism and repudiation of Hai Jui Dismissed From Office is ample proof of this.

In many of his great works and in the documents "Some Current Problems Raised in the Socialist Education Movement in the Rural Areas," "Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (May 16, 1966)," and the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," drawn up under his personal direction, Chairman Mao has explicitly stated that to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system, it is necessary to criticize, repudiate and overthrow the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. Chairman Mao has also told us that it is necessary to fully mobilize the masses, raise their consciousness, thoroughly expose, criticize and repudiate the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities," expose, criticize and repudiate reactionary bourgeois ideas in academic, educational, journalistic, literary and art and publication circles and seize back leadership in these cultural fields.

The great theory on the great proletarian cultural revolution put forward by Chairman Mao and the great practice of this revolution personally initiated and led by him have solved the fundamental question of how to carry on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus opening the way for the international communist movement to carry the socialist revolution through to the end and to go from socialism to communism, and erecting a new and great milestone in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the tempestuous proletarian cultural revolution over the past year has already won great victories: exposing and overthrowing the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchev and smashing the bourgeois headquarters. Hence, the greatest hidden danger in the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the biggest obstacle for carrying out the thorough criticism and repudiation of the ideology of the exploiting classes have been removed.

At present, we must firmly respond to the great call of Chairman Mao "to combat self-interest and criticize and repudiate revisionism" and, guided by this great policy, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

We have already smashed the bourgeois headquarters. To consolidate and develop this victory, we must criticize penetratingly, repudiate thoroughly and discredit completely these bourgeois representatives politically, ideologically and theoretically. At the same time, we must closely link this revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in our own units. This is to clear away, in a big way, the revisionist trash advocated by the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields, and to wipe out their reactionary influence so as to transform everything which is not suited to the socialist system and which facilitates a restoration of capitalism. This will further improve the ability of the masses to recognize what revisionism is and to resist it; hence a solid mass basis for opposing revisionism and preventing its rise.

To more effectively criticize and repudiate revisionism and to remould our own world outlook, we must resolutely combat self-interest. Comrade Lin Biao says: "In making revolution, we must also revolutionize ourselves. Without revolutionizing ourselves, we cannot succeed in making this revolution." In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the struggle between proletarian and bourgeois ideology and the struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois world outlook have never been so sharp and acute as they are now and they have never so penetratingly touched everyone's soul as they are doing today. All proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses must do still better in studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, persist in eradicating self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest and firmly establish the spirit of absolute selflessness and of utter devotion to others without any thought of self. As Chairman Mao has taught us: "With this spirit everyone can be very useful to the people. A man's ability may be great or small, but if he has the spirit, he is already noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people." Only in this way can conditions conducive to the growth of revisionism be blocked and the roots of revisionism eradicated. This is an important question which concerns the destiny of our country and the future of the world, a question of great importance for hundreds and thousands of years.

After the October Revolution, Lenin said: "We are living in an historic period of struggle against the world bourgeoisie, which is far stronger than we are. At this stage of the struggle, we have to safeguard the development of the revolution and combat the bourgeoisie in the military sense and still more by means of our ideology through education, so that the habits, usages and convictions acquired by the working class in the course of many decades of struggle for political liberty -- the sum total of these habits, usages and ideas -- should serve as an instrument for the education of all working people."

Comrade Lin Piao pointed out: "We must respond to the great call of Chairman Mao and, with the instruction 'combat self-interest and criticize and repudiate revisionism' as the guiding principle, strengthen the ideological education of the army and civilian cadres and of the Red Guards. Various kinds of study classes should be organized both at the central and local levels and they can also be run by the revolutionary mass organizations, so that the whole country will be turned into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. These studies will help our veteran and new cadres and young revolutionary fighters to learn and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way, transform all sorts of non-proletarian ideas in their minds, raise their ideological and political level and win new merits in the service of the people."

The education of cadres is a very important aspect in building up the revolutionary ranks ideologically.

In a certain sense, the great proletarian cultural revolution is a movement for educating the cadres. Most revolutionary cadres have been well tempered in this revolution. We should unite all cadres who can be united. Cadres who have committed mistakes of varying degrees must without exception be educated. Those cadres who have committed mistakes ought to regard the masses' strict criticism and repudiation as the best assistance they could get. They should creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, linking this with practice in class struggle and their own experience and lessons. They should sincerely correct their mistakes, heighten their understanding of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and make their own contributions to the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and to the struggle-criticism-transformation in their own units.

It is necessary to intensify the ideological education of the revolutionary youth and the Red Guards, to infuse them with Mao Tse-tung's thought and to help them grow up healthy and sound in the course of struggle.

The revolutionary youth and the Red Guards have played the role of vanguards in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Yet the transformation of world outlook is a long, arduous process. They must take a correct attitude towards themselves and pay special attention to the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. In the storm and stress of the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the course of learning from the workers, peasants and soldiers, they should strive to steel themselves into reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

In discussing tradition, Engels said: "Tradition is a great retarding force, is the vis inertiae of history, but, being merely passive, is sure to be broken down..."

Feudal society has existed for several thousand years and capitalist society for several hundred years. These social systems are dead or dying.

The ideologies that serve such social systems have become rotten to the core. Scientific communism has only existed a little more than a hundred years, beginning from the Manifesto of the Communist Party, but it is a new-born, invincible force. Chairman Mao has stated: "The communist ideological and social system alone is full of youth and vitality, sweeping the world with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt." With the brilliant leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and his all-illuminating invincible thought, we are fully confident that we can defeat any exploiting class ideology with the thoroughgoing, proletarian world outlook of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and wrest a great worldwide victory for communism!

**"COMBAT SELF-INTEREST, CRITICIZE AND REPUDIATE REVISIONISM,"
CARRY OUT WELL THE STRUGGLE-CRITICISM-TRANSFORMATION
IN VARIOUS SCHOOLS AND UNITS**

Following is a translation of an editorial in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peking, No 15, 6 October 1967, pp 20-21.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently issued us a programmatic directive: "It is imperative to combat self-interest and criticize and repudiate revisionism." This is the basic guiding principle of the great proletarian cultural revolution and is also the basic guiding principle for carrying out well the struggle-criticism-transformation in various schools and units.

Struggle-criticism-transformation is an important exercise for the great proletarian cultural revolution. With "combat self-interest, criticize and repudiate revisionism" as the program, in the new upsurge of revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-way combination," to carry out well the struggle-criticism-transformation in various schools and units is a very important matter.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "One important task on the ideological front at the present is for us to unfold the criticism and repudiation of revisionism." To criticize and repudiate revisionism means the use of Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung to oppose revisionism and fight against a handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. At present, it is imperative to carry out well the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation and the struggle-criticism-transformation in various schools and units, snatch back all positions occupied by revisionism, and plant the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought over them.

The revolutionary great criticism and repudiation surely must be combined with the struggle-criticism-transformation in various schools and units. The great proletarian cultural revolution can only win a thoroughgoing victory in this way.

To carry out well the struggle-criticism-transformation in various schools and units, it is necessary to expose thoroughly the crimes of revisionism, topple by struggle and discredit by criticism China's Khrushchev and his agents, and eliminate the poisonous stuff spread by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in various schools and units. This means to say that it is necessary to make concerted effort, carry out painstaking and careful investigation and analysis, study and exploration, and take the thought of Mao Tse-tung as the pointer to eliminate and reform all old ideas and systems serving the exploiting classes.

Only by successfully carrying out the struggle-criticism-transformation can we thoroughly knock down the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road; enable the broad masses to make better use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to distinguish what capitalism or revisionism is, strengthen the power of resistance against revisionism, and offer a broad mass base for opposing and guarding against revisionism; lead the work of various schools and units onto the orbit of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, further establish and strengthen new ideas and systems for serving proletarian politics and the economic base of socialism, and run the whole country as a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The two things of criticizing and repudiating revisionism and combating self-interest are interconnected. To criticize and repudiate revisionism, it is imperative to combat self-interest. In order to carry the struggle against revisionism through to the end and carry out well the struggle-criticism-transformation in various schools and units, it is necessary to remove by struggle "self-interest" from one's own mind with Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

"Self-interest" in people's minds is the soil in which the poisonous germs of revisionism are propagated. The handful of top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road are making use of "self-interest" in people's minds to peddle the idea of fame and gain, the principle of money in command, material incentive and other bourgeois goods, and carry out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in various domains. They devise all ways and means to give "self-interest" a legitimate mantle. They vociferously advocate bourgeois egoism to corrode the masses for the purpose of attaining the objective of capitalist restoration. Especially in the school, the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road work in collusion with the bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities," and have brought harm to many people by educating the youths with the bourgeois world outlook.

To carry out well the struggle-criticism-transformation in various schools and units is a struggle between the two classes, the two roads, the two lines, and is at the same time a battle fought at close quarters between the proletarian world outlook and the bourgeois world outlook. In order to get rid of the refuse of capitalism or revisionism, it is necessary to come into conflict with bourgeois individualism and the old forces of habit.

This struggle directly touches everybody to the soul. Whether you put the "public spirit" of the proletariat or the "self-interest" of bourgeois individualism above everything else will necessarily become manifest in the course of struggle-criticism-transformation. Only one without "self-interest" can be fearless. When one puts "public spirit" above everything else, one dares to make struggle, criticism and transformation, and is able to criticize and repudiate revisionism penetratingly, make a clean break with the old ideas and systems, and transform the world according to the thought of Mao Tse-tung. When one puts "self-interest" above everything else, one will be sometimes active and sometimes down-hearted. Such a person will be full of misgivings in struggle and will not sally forth out of fear. Ideologically, he will not draw a clear dividing line with revisionism, and he will transform the world according to the bourgeois world outlook.

Comrade Lin Piao says: "One ought to revolutionize oneself also in revolution. Without revolutionizing oneself, one cannot make a success of revolution." Only by fiercely combating "self-interest" and earnestly transforming one's own world outlook can one really carry out well the struggle-criticism-transformation in various schools and units.

The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is the sharpest weapon for "combating self-interest and criticizing and repudiating revisionism." The broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students, the proletarian revolutionaries and all of the revolutionary masses must creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works with redoubled effort. They must especially study the "three old articles" as though they are adages. They must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to remold themselves, resolutely break with "self-interest" in their own minds, establish the spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self and the proletarian world outlook, and make new contribution toward the struggle-criticism-transformation in various schools and units.

To carry out well the struggle-criticism-transformation is a great undertaking for the creation of a new world following our destruction of the old world. Many difficulties and obstacles will necessarily be encountered. In order to fight a good battle in the attack against a strong citadel, we must have the revolutionary courage to blaze the trail and break away from all old traditions, display a tenacious determination and adopt the scientific attitude of finding the truth from facts. In this connection, those who are fond of the limelight, are showy but without substance and do not use their brains will be unable to achieve anything. Only those who plant their feet on solid ground, hammer away at work, seriously think over problems, and repeatedly conduct explorations and experiments can create new fruits of success. The practice of Comrade Chiang Ch'ing in leading the revolution of Peking opera to create a series of revolutionary specimens in opera, music, dancing and other fields is the illustrious example for us to carry out the struggle-criticism-transformation.

The great Chinese people armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung are making new history with a fearless, heroic spirit. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great guiding principle of "combating self-interest and criticizing and repudiating revisionism," our socialist fatherland, in its down-to-earth practice of struggle-criticism-transformation, will create brand new socialist education, socialist literature and art, etc., in the history of mankind, establish a new ideology and culture and new customs and habits in a big way, and become the lighthouse of wisdom inspiring mankind forward.

WORKING CLASS, UNITE

Following is a translation of an article by a Hung-ch'i Commentator in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peking, NO 15, 6 October 1967, pp 22-23./

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "There is no fundamental clash of 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 organizations."

Chairman Mao also teaches us: "The revolutionary Red Guards and revolutionary student organizations should realize the revolutionary great alliance. If both sides are revolutionary mass organizations, they should realize the revolutionary great alliance in accordance with revolutionary principles."

Chairman Mao's latest instructions have given extraordinary inspiration to the working class and proletarian revolutionaries. The trend toward the revolutionary great alliance is irresistible.

The advent of the upsurge in the movement for the revolutionary great alliance shows once again that when Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the masses it turns into an inexhaustible material force.

The working class which has a glorious revolutionary tradition has been marching in the van in the drive for the revolutionary great alliance, setting an example for proletarian revolutionaries throughout the country.

Chairman Mao says that, led by the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese working class has "become the most politically awakened section of the people and the leader of the Chinese revolution." It is farsighted and selfless, has the greatest sense of organization and discipline and a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, and is the leading force in the Chinese revolution as well as in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

When the working class is united, it is able more effectively to concentrate forces on selected targets, develop the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in depth, carry out successfully the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit, consolidate and develop the revolutionary "three-way alliance" and better implement Chairman Mao's great principle of "grasping revolution and stimulating production," thereby actively promoting the development of industry and agriculture.

The revolutionary great alliance of the working class is the force forming the backbone of the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries throughout the country. United, the working class can withstand the tremendous impact of the petty bourgeoisie, unite all revolutionary forces around itself, and promote the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries with its own exemplary action. Practice shows that where the working class is well united and takes the leading role, the proletarian revolutionaries there are well united and the great proletarian cultural revolution can be smoothly developed.

The revolutionary great alliance of the working class has been realized in the course of "combating self-interest and criticizing and repudiating revisionism" and it can be consolidated and developed only in this way. The working class shoulders a heavy responsibility. After forging the alliance, it must firmly implement Chairman Mao's great principle of "combating self-interest and criticizing and repudiating revisionism," and play the exemplary and leading role in the course of consolidating and developing the revolutionary great alliance.

The consolidation and development of the revolutionary great alliance will continue to unfold with greater success the struggle between the proletarian ideology and the bourgeois ideology, between the public spirit of socialism and the individualistic self-interest of the bourgeoisie. China has all along been a country with plenty of petty-bourgeois elements. Although our industry and agriculture have long been nationalized and collectivized respectively in a socialist way, yet bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas will still continuously corrode the working class physically through various channels. Among the ranks of the working class, the struggle between two kinds of thinking based upon public spirit and self-interest will necessarily exist.

Chairman Mao says: "The working class remolds the whole of society in class struggle and in the struggle against nature, and at the same time remolds itself."

After forging the alliance, the working class should carry forward the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, gradually overcome its own shortcomings and work hard to remold its world outlook.

At the same time action should be undertaken to struggle against bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas in society, to overcome petty-bourgeois

vacillation, to guide those people with petty-bourgeois ideas into the orbit of proletarian revolution, and to remold our world according to the proletarian world outlook.

An ideological alliance is needed to insure the organizational alliance of the working class. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the soul of the great alliance of the working class. Having leveled and removed the mounds organizationally, if "self-interest" were still put above everything else ideologically and factionalism were still making mischief, then the physical alliance would be split in spirit. Only by establishing the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought can this alliance have a common ideological foundation.

We should unswervingly use the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to unify the thinking and action of the whole class. The great alliance founded on the principled basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought is so strong that no force whatever can destroy it.

The alliance of the working class is for the purpose of opposing the enemy as one and criticizing and repudiating revisionism together. The working class is most resolute in revolution and most steadfast in stand. Flying clearcut colors, they stand on the forefront of the struggle against the enemy.

The handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road are agents of the bourgeoisie within the Party and sworn enemies of the working class. Unless they are thoroughly repudiated and discredited politically, ideologically and theoretically, and are completely overthrown, it is possible that capitalism will be restored and the working class be again plunged into suffering.

After forging the alliance, the working class must go all out, ferociously criticize and repudiate counter-revolutionary revisionism represented by China's Khrushchev, combine the great revolutionary criticism and repudiation with the struggle-criticism-transformation in its own unit, actively make a good job of the struggle-criticism-transformation in its own unit, and lead the proletarian revolutionaries to carry the struggle for criticizing and repudiating revisionism through to the end.

Only in the struggle for criticizing and repudiating revisionism can the working class eliminate the unprincipled differences within its own camp, more consciously and penetratingly know its great historical mission, make concerted effort with one mind and one object, unite even more closely, and further consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance.

The revolutionary great alliance of the working class is a telling blow to the class enemy in China and abroad. What they fear most is the unity of the working class and they attempt to use ever more covert and

vicious means to split the ranks of the working class and sabotage the great proletarian cultural revolution. But this is only a pipedream on their part.

In the triumph of the revolutionary great alliance, we must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle," sharpen our awareness of the enemy and see through and frustrate their scheme in good time.

With the working class setting the pace, the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries is stimulating a new upsurge in the great proletarian cultural revolution and leading to leaps in socialist construction.

Long live the revolutionary great alliance of the working class!

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