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SHANSI REVOLUTIONARY REBEL GENERAL HEADQUARTERS'
PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 1

[Following is a translation of an article in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No 3, 3 February 1967, pages 24-26.]

Chairman Mao has taught us: "In the last analysis, all the truths of Marxism can be summed up in one sentence: 'To rebel is justified.'"

The unprecedented, world-shaking great proletarian cultural revolution means making rebellion. In order to achieve complete victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, it is imperative to make rebellion to the end and completely overthrow those people in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and the diehards who cling to the bourgeois reactionary line.

The handful of people in authority in the Shansi Provincial Committee of the Party who are taking the capitalist road have committed towering crimes against Chairman Mao, the Party and the people!

During the past few years, they have acted according to the will of their counter-revolutionary revisionist clique in an attempt to turn Shansi into a strategic base for the restoration of capitalism in China.

Since the start of the great cultural revolution, they have been actively implementing and developing the bourgeois reactionary line. In an attempt to strangle the great proletarian cultural revolution in Shansi, they carried out a frenzied counter-revolutionary encirclement and suppression of the revolutionaries and branded large numbers of revolutionary path-breakers "counter-revolutionaries," "anti-Party elements," "self-seekers" and "careerists."

It is this handful of scoundrels who personally mustered big and small special agents to set up secret information networks and install eavesdropping microphones; they sent agents specializing in spying

on the various revolutionary organizations, classified these organizations into three categories and made a list of their leaders in order to crack down on them in the near future.

It is this same handful who hid large amounts of black list information in the departments of the Provincial Party Committee and refuse to hand them over even now. They have thus wildly opposed the emergency directive of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which was endorsed by the Party's Central Committee, and the additional regulation of the Central Committee of the Party.

It is this same handful who set up an underground headquarters in one of the buildings of the Provincial People's Council and flocked there every day to secretly plot their actions.

It is this same handful of scoundrels who formed a number of royalist organizations to openly and desperately make trouble against the revolutionary rebels, etc., etc.

In the recent period, the revolutionary masses in Shansi mounted a powerful offensive against this handful of scoundrels and the bourgeois reactionary line which they energetically pursued, and won tremendous victories. The cultural revolution has entered a new stage. To save themselves from destruction, a handful of sinister gangsters resorted to still more vile means, that is, economic warfare. They vied with one another in supplying some organizations with many houses, motor-cars and unlimited funds. Some organizations' money flowed out by the thousands and tens of thousands, and recently reached an uncontrollable state, thereby gravely damaging Shansi's finances and economy and corrupting the revolutionary organizations.

At their instigation or under their control, repeated incidents occurred recently in which big crowds of people who did not know the truth encircled and attacked revolutionary rebels; some incidents even developed into struggles involving force. Great numbers of workers have continuously left for "exchanging revolutionary experiences."

A few days ago, these gangsters, like cornered dogs, went to the length of inciting about 10,000 workers to encircle and attack the revolutionary rebels, with the result that operations in many enterprises were suspended, production seriously affected, and they even caused grave transport accidents.

Revolutionary comrades! The great proletarian cultural revolution in Shansi Province has arrived at a new turning point! In order to resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's policy of "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production," and in order to ensure that Shansi's great cultural revolution advances along the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, we, 25 revolutionary rebel

organizations, jointly convened a conference and unanimously agreed on the forming of the "Shansi Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters" which immediately went into action.

We hereby solemnly declare that, as from today, all leadership power of the former Shansi Provincial Party Committee over the great cultural revolution is taken over by this General Headquarters. In order to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent any counter-revolutionary coup, we seized power in the Party and government organs, including the Shansi Provincial Party Committee, the Shansi Provincial People's Council, the Taiyuan City Party Committee and the Taiyuan City People's Council, on the evening of 12 January and searched the homes of some bad eggs. Many hidden guns, ammunition and black list information were uncovered. The nests of the anti-Party elements were levelled to the ground. This rebellion is good, very good indeed!

We make this urgent appeal:

1. All workers, peasants, and functionaries must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's instruction to "take firm hold of the revolution and promote production" and carry on work as usual. We revolutionary rebels, while actively taking part in rebellion, must at the same time remain at our posts in production, fulfilling and overfulfilling our production tasks and become examples in "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production."

2. Strengthen the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Those who are opposed to Chairman Mao, to Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and the Party Central Committee's Cultural Revolution Group and those who sabotage the great cultural revolution and production are active counter-revolutionaries, and should be immediately dealt with by the public security departments in accordance with the law. No mass organization, and no person may use weapons or ammunition or divulge state secrets. Offenses must be investigated and the offenders dealt with according to law.

3. Corruption and waste have been rampant recently. We hereby order the Cultural Revolution Reception Centre of the Shansi Province to freeze all circulating funds as of today, stop issuing any type of vehicles and conduct investigations and make adjustments. Apart from necessary and proper funds, the circulating funds of all organizations, factories, mines and other undertakings must be frozen from today. Financial departments must carry this out under the joint supervision of the revolutionary rebels and revolutionary masses.

4. We hope that the revolutionary rebel organizations will widely publicize and assist in carrying out the above points. Those who act against these points are, after investigation with the assistance of the related departments, to be immediately punished on charges of sabotaging the great cultural revolution.

Down with eclecticism! Down with economism! The decisive battle has just begun and victory is just ahead. We are resolved to really defend Chairman Mao, the reddest sun in our hearts, and to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, even at the cost of our lives! We are deeply convinced that our ranks will develop and grow in the coming revolutionary struggles.

"Do not say that the strong pass is guarded with iron,
This very day in one step we shall pass its summit."

Revolutionary rebels, all revolutionary comrades, let us unite under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

Thoroughly smash the new counter-attack of the bourgeois reactionary line! All power to the revolutionary rebels!

Long live the great Communist Party of China!

Long live our greatest leader Chairman Mao! Long life, long life to him!

Shansi Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters

14 January 1967

Attachment: Units participating in the General Headquarters

Shansi Revolutionary Worker Rebel Resolve-to-Die Column

Shansi Revolutionary Rebel Corps

Shansi Revolutionary Worker Field Corps

Headquarters of Shansi Worker-Peasant-Merchant-Student Revolutionary Rebels

Shansi Province Red Rebels' League

Headquarters of Shansi Medical and Health Revolutionary Rebels

T'ai-kung [T'ai-yuan Engineering College?] Forever-Red Combat Team, the Shansi Red Rebel Liaison Center

Pu-lieh [arrest-and-hunt] Brigade, the Shansi Red Rebel Liaison Center

Shansi Revolutionary Cadres Rebel Corps

Peking Aeronautical Engineering Institute's Po-huo [fire-spreading] Corps

Peking Agricultural Mechanization College's "Ch'uan-wu-ti" [com-
pletely victorious] Column

Revolutionary Rebel Brigade Sent from the Capital to Shansi

Shansi Physical Education Circles Mao Tse-tung-ism Red Guard
Regiment

Shansi Jih-pao Revolutionary Rebel Army

Shansi East-Wind Revolutionary Rebel Corps

T'ai-yuan City Primary School Teachers' Revolutionary Rebel
Liaison Headquarters

The Great Fear-Nothing Combat Team, Young Communist League Shansi
Provincial Committee Organs

CCP T'ai-yuan City Committee Organs' Red Flag Combat Team

T'ai-yuan Revolutionary Rebel Command Post

Chin-Ching [Shansi-Capital?] Revolutionary Rebel Contingent

Shansi Oppose-Revisionism Corps

Shansi Red Revolutionary Rebel League

Shansi Peasant Rebel Corps

Shansi "Yen-an" Literature-Art Corps

T'ai-yuan Mechanical Engineering College's 4th Field Army

CSO: 3530-D

TSINGTAO MUNICIPAL REVOLUTIONARY REBEL
COMMITTEE NOTICE NO. 1

[Following is a translation of an article in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No 3, 3 February 1967, pages 29-30.]

The Revolutionary Rebel Committee of Tsingtao City established on 22 January 1967 has seized all the power from the Tsingtao Municipal CCP Committee and the Tsingtao Municipal People's Council.

In order to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, bring into full play the extensive democracy under the proletarian dictatorship, thoroughly smash the latest counterattack of the bourgeois reactionary line, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, the committee has issued the following notice:

1. All the power of the Tsingtao Municipal CCP Committee and the Tsingtao Municipal People's Council has been taken over by the Tsingtao Revolutionary Rebel Committee as of this date. The Tsingtao Municipal CCP Committee and the Tsingtao Municipal People's Council have been closed and their activities stopped.

2. The secretaries, members of the standing committee, members of the former Tsingtao Municipal CCP Committee, the responsible persons of the CCP committees of various departments, the former mayor, vice mayor, bureau chiefs, and department heads of the city of Tsingtao should report to the rebel committee within three days for further orders. All other personnel must remain on their posts and carry out work regularly in accordance with instructions.

3. All instructions and documents issued by the former Tsingtao Municipal CCP Committee and the Tsingtao Municipal People's Council since the development of the great proletarian cultural revolution on 16 May 1966 (except the documents of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Military Affairs Committee, of the party's Central

Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group under the party's Central Committee which were relayed by the municipal CCP committee and the municipal people's council) (as heard) are declared null and void as of this date.

4. The revolutionary rebels have seized all the power. They have seized all the power which was usurped by these persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road and the diehard stubbornly clinging to the bourgeois reactionary line in the party and government organizations of all levels, in the units of industry, capital construction, transport and communications, culture and education, medicine and public health, and other mass organizations of Tsingtao city. The leading personnel who implemented the bourgeois reactionary line and those who were taken in by the bourgeois reactionary line and had not corrected their mistakes are not authorized to seize power.

5. The proletarian dictatorship must be strengthened. The instructions issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on how to strengthen public security work in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution must be carried out well.

All revolutionary rebels organizations and the revolutionary masses in the city are called upon to give whatever assistance and supervision possible to the work of punishing, in accordance with the laws, the counterrevolutionaries who are caught in the act of undermining the proletarian cultural revolution and sabotaging the social order.

6. All the revolutionary workers, revolutionary peasants, revolutionary students, revolutionary intellectuals, and revolutionary cadres must resolutely implement the instruction put forward by Chairman Mao to "grasp the revolution and promote production," and actively participate in the great proletarian cultural revolution. At the same time they must stick to their production posts and set examples in "grasping the revolution and promoting production." They must firmly implement the directive issued by the CCP Central Committee against economism, persistently carry out the proletarian dictatorship, follow the socialist main orientation, and thoroughly smash the latest counterattack of the bourgeois reactionary line.

7. Since the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Council have thoroughly and obstinately held fast to the bourgeois reactionary line, the rebel committee hereby solemnly announces that it will refuse to carry out all the directives issued by the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Council with regard to the great proletarian cultural revolution, and calls on all the revolutionary rebels in the province to unite and to wrest back to the revolutionary rebels the power usurped by the handful of persons in authority who are within the provincial CCP committee and the provincial People's Council and are taking the capitalist road and the diehards stubbornly clinging to the bourgeois reactionary line.

22 January 1967

CSO: 3530-D

PUBLIC NOTICE OF THE KWEICHOW PROLETARIAN REVOLUTIONARY
REBEL GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

[Following is a translation of an article in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No 3, 3 February 1967, pages 32-35.]

A great revolutionary storm, which is unprecedented in history, is sweeping across China and rocking the whole world like avalanches and tidal waves and as powerful as thunderbolts.

The proletarian revolutionary rebels have united to seize power! seize power!! and seize power!!! and to take back all the great power of the party, government and finance departments usurped by the counter-revolutionary revisionists and those diehards firmly clinging to the bourgeois reactionary line!

Under the control of a handful of counterrevolutionary revisionists who deeply entrenched themselves in the Kweichow provincial CCP committee for the past 17 years, this committee faithfully followed the instructions of its counterrevolutionary revisionist venerable masters on carrying out capitalist restoration in Kweichow.

This handful of persons enlisted renegades and defectors into its faction to pursue its own interests, rounding up a number of counterrevolutionaries, renegades, and turncoats, giving them the title of "Marxist" and deploying them in the various departments of our party and government organizations.

With these persons lined up in collusion, they blindfolded the superior Central Committee and bullied the masses, thus turning the province into a revisionist independent kingdom "so tight and waterproof that not even the pointed needle could break into it."

For 17 years this handful of persons rode on people's backs, suppressed and persecuted those revolutionary cadres who dared to adhere

to the proletarian principle as well as the broad masses who dared to wage struggles against it. This handful of persons was the super gods who oppressed the people of Kweichow. This handful of persons colluded with landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, and rightist in society, energetically launching counterrevolutionary attacks in order to liquidate us and restore capitalism, energetically advocating the work style of "going it alone," and maintaining a dark rule in the province. This handful of persons did not care whether people lived or died. Persons in this group built big revisionist palaces, they were corrupt, they became degenerated. They led a shameful and dissipated life. These persons were the bloodsuckers who exploited the people of Kweichow.

Where there is oppression there is resistance. Our great leader Chairman Mao personally kindled the ravaging flames of the great cultural revolution. The people of Kweichow have risen to rebel!

The numerous big-character posters are like daggers plunged into the hearts of our enemies, leaving holes like a beehive. The filthy swines jumped up in a hysterical fit to exercise wanton suppression against the revolutionary masses. They personally created the "8 June," "31 August," and "1 September" incidents, branding tens of thousands of revolutionary trail blazers as "counterrevolutionaries," "antiparty elements," or "monsters and freaks." They even set up their own prisons and used dictatorship machinery to make illegal arrests and torture our revolutionary rebel fighters in an effort to exercise cruel bourgeois dictatorship over the people. The length of the existence of such a cruel rule, the broad scale on which it was carried out, and the vicious means adopted by them to sustain their rule were scarcely heard of in this country.

After the 11th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee, this handful of filthy swines still persevered in following its revisionist leader in opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. These filthy swines were gentlemen in appearance, but they were monsters behind the people's backs. They verbally "admitted their crimes," but, in fact they were always trying to carry out their plots in secret. Even up to the end, they were still transferring their black documents, working out a black list in preparation for the settling of the accounts after their counterattack and for revenge against our revolutionary rebels.

They personally set up organizations, such as the workers' picket group and workers trailblazing group, which were in fact their imperial guard organizations set up to deal with the revolutionary rebels, stir up violent struggles, disrupt production and sabotage the great cultural revolution.

When their schemes were smashed by the revolutionary rebels, they resorted to a more sinister means -- economism. These filthy swine

squandered the wealth of our state, extravagantly consumed goods the people had produced with toil and sweat. They used money to corrupt the ranks of our revolutionary rebels. They bought out scabs and renegades. They sabotaged production and smeared the great proletarian cultural revolution. This handful of persons has completely aligned itself with the Soviet revisionist group and U.S. imperialism.

Recently, these filthy swine were again engaged in a new scheme. They gave orders behind the scenes and strived to paralyze all work in the province. They divided their imperial guards into small groups, stretching their black claws into the countryside in a vain attempt to stir up contradictions between peasants and workers and undermine agricultural production. How malicious is their design!

For the past 17 years, the handful of counterrevolutionary revisionists in the Kweichow provincial CCP committee committed towering crimes against Chairman Mao, against the party, and against the people. The time to liquidate this handful of filthy criminals has come! The time for smashing this revisionist independent kingdom has come!

"The city, a tiger crouching, a dragon curling, outshines its ancient glories; in heroic triumph heaven and earth have been overturned." [Chairman Mao's poem]

In order to assure a victorious advance in Kweichow's great cultural revolution along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Kweichow proletarian revolutionary rebel general headquarters hereby declare to the people of Kweichow: Effective 25 January 1967, this headquarters took over from the province's CCP committee and People's Council their party, government, and financial power as well as their leadership power over the great cultural revolution. To all people throughout the province:

1. All power should be placed in the hands of the proletarian revolutionary rebels. Every one must undergo the test in the turbulent winds and waves of the present time so as to decide which side he should take. Every revolutionary should give his full support without reservation for this revolutionary action, support and obey the leadership of the Kweichow proletarian revolutionary rebel general headquarters. Whoever dares undermine our revolutionary rebels' seizure of power will be dealt with as a saboteur of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

2. Grasp production to stimulate production: Workers, peasants, government cadres, and staffs of enterprises should resolutely implement Chairman Mao's instructions on "grasping the revolution to stimulate production," stay at their production posts and carry on production. Disobedience is not allowed! Revolutionary rebels should be not only trailblazers for the revolution, but also be the models of production. We call on the revolutionary masses throughout the province to work hard and take an active part in production and strive to fulfill or overfulfill

the third five-year plan and win more victories for the great proletarian cultural revolution!

3. Resolutely oppose economism: Every person must act in accordance with the notices calling for opposition to economism issued by the revolutionary rebels in Shanghai and Kweiyang, resume production immediately, restore communications, freeze all operating funds, and prevent market speculations. The Kweichow proletarian revolutionary rebel general headquarters is authorized to press charges against those who willfully violate this order.

4. Strengthen proletarian dictatorship: Strengthen proletarian dictatorship. Those who oppose Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin, and the Cultural Revolution Group under the party's Central Committee will be charged with violating the existing law governing counterrevolutionaries and arrested immediately. Those who sabotage production, stir up violent struggles, and undermine the great cultural revolution will be arraigned according to law by public security organizations. Those who turn the spearhead against our PLA, use arms and ammunition, steal or divulge state secrets will be arraigned according to law.

5. All revolutionary organizations should propagate and implement the above-mentioned articles. Any organization which violates these articles will be dealt with the assistance and under the supervision of the revolutionary masses and the departments concerned.

The bugle of power struggle is blaring. No matter what stormy weather is before us, we must charge ahead. No matter what difficulties and dangers await us, we must make great strides in advancing. Heads may roll and blood may spill, but the thought of Mao Tse-tung shall never be abandoned!

Revolutionary comrades, unite! Let us raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end! All power belongs to the revolutionary rebels! Grasp the revolution to stimulate production! Down with economism and smash the new counterattacks of the bourgeois reactionary line! Long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution! Long live proletarian dictatorship! Long live the Communist Party of China! Long live the all-conquering Mao Tse-tung's thought! Long live and long long life to our greatest leader Chairman Mao!

(signed) The Kweichow Proletarian Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters, 25 January 1967

Appendix: Name list of units under the Kweichow proletarian revolutionary rebel general headquarters: Mao Tse-tung's thought Kweichow red worker combat regiment, Mao Tse-tung's thought Kweiyang combat regiment, Kweichow provincial and municipal cultural and scientific research units' combat regiment for defending Mao Tse-tung's thought,

Mao Tse-tung's thought Kweiyang Red Guard combat regiment, Kweiyang Red Guard headquarters for universities and middle schools to defend Mao Tse-tung's thought, geological chemistry institute of the Chinese academy of sciences, the combat detachment of the NCNA Kweichow branch for defending Mao Tse-tung's thought, the liaison station for the joint combat to defend Mao Tse-tung's thought of the New Kweichow Daily, the general liaison headquarters of the revolutionary rebels under the Kweichow provincial broadcast enterprise administration, the liaison station for the revolutionary rebels in the organizations under the Kweichow provincial CCP committee.

The revolutionary rebels' joint committee for the industrial and communications departments in Kweichow, the finance and trade sub-departments of the revolutionary rebels serving in various province-level organizations in Kweichow, the liaison headquarters of the revolutionary rebels in the Kweichow provincial propaganda and education departments, the 113th revolutionary combat group of the Kweichow provincial public security department to defend Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Kweichow provincial people's council Mao Tse-tung's thought revolutionary rebel group, the combat regiment defending Mao Tse-tung's thought of the Kweiyang municipal government, Mao Tse-tung's thought finance and trade combat corps, Kweichow "Chungnanhai" corps for defending Chairman Mao unto death, Mao Tse-tung's thought Kweichow red education workers' combat corps, Kweiyang Mao Tse-tung's thought primary school teachers' combat regiment.

The Tungfanghung commune of the Tungfanghung cultural work group, the combat regiment for defending Mao Tse-tung's thought of the Kweichow provincial weather department, the "tiger -- and leopard-chasing" combat detachment for defending Mao Tse-tung's thought of the Kweiyang aluminum-magnesium design institute under the metallurgical industry department, the combat regiment for defending Mao Tse-tung's thought of the departments under the Kweichow provincial science committee, the worker-peasant Red Guards of the Kweiyang medical college, the "6 June" combat regiment of the Kweiyang teachers college, the "15 September" Red Guards of the Kweichow engineering college, Red Guard headquarters for defending Chairman Mao, the Mao Tse-tung's thought combat detachment of the Kweichow physical culture school, the revolutionary army-men-workers-peasants combat group for defending Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Retired workers' committee's combat detachment for defending Mao Tse-tung's thought the southwest China Mao Tse-tung's thought Red Guards field corps in Kweichow, the southwest China Mao Tse-tung's thought Red Guards' Kweiyang liaison station, the "buglers" combat detachment of the Ching kangshan corps of Tsinghua University, the Kweiyang-stationed combat regiment of the new Peking university, the Kweichow-stationed liaison station of the red rebel regiment of the Harbin military engineering school, the Kweichow-stationed liaison station of the Tungfanghung corps of the Tungtsi university, the general liaison station for the southwestern region of Peking's first headquarters, the liaison station for

Kweichow Province of Peking's third headquarters, and Red Guards of the Chinese scientific and technological university who have gone south to exchange revolutionary experiences.

CSO: 3530-D

PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 1 OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE
OF RED REBELS IN HEILUNGKIANG PROVINCE

[Following is a translation of an article in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No 3, 3 February 1967, pages 37-39.]

"All revolutionary struggles in the world are for the seizure and consolidation of state power."

Under the great call of our great leader, Chairman Mao, the great proletarian cultural revolution in China is under rapid development, entering a new phase with the seizure of power as a center. The great proletarian cultural revolution in Heilungkiang had also become involved in the red tempest of great alliance and power seizure. The broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the province have firmly responded to Chairman Mao's great call, and offered great contributions to socialism by supporting the power seizure struggle of the red rebels. The great proletarian cultural revolution in our province has reached a great historical turning point. The situation is excellent and becoming better and better in each passing day.

A handful of persons who were in authority within the former Heilungkiang provincial CCP committee and People's Council and who were taking the capitalist road had for many years monopolized their departments and wantonly peddled revisionism. They were the backers and black roots of all the landlords, reactionaries, evil elements, rich peasants, and rightists as well as all the freaks and monsters in Heilungkiang.

During the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution they sensed that their days were numbered. Thus, they made use of their positions to frenziedly push the bourgeois reactionary line and to try their very best to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with their power. They sent out work teams to vigorously conduct white terror, exercise the bourgeois dictatorship, brand a great number of

revolutionary pathbreakers as "counterrevolutionaries," "rightists," and "antiparty elements," and created repeated counterrevolutionary bloodshed incidents.

In the face of the complete victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, this handful of persons in authority who were taking the capitalist road, waged a last-ditch struggle and changed their tactics to promote economism. They incited a part of workers to stage strikes, stop production and go to other localities under the pretext of "exchanging experience." They had done all kinds of evil deeds. They had committed unpardonable crimes against Chairman Mao, against the party and against the people.

To let Mao Tse-tung's thought occupy all positions in Heilungkiang and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, we must seize all the party, political, financial, cultural, and other power in the province of Heilungkiang. In order to fulfill this strategic task of power seizure, mammoth "great alliance and power seizure oath-taking rallies of the red rebels in Heilungkiang" were held by the red rebels throughout the province on 31 January 1967 and were also participated in by the PLA. Through discussion, the Heilungkiang red rebel revolutionary committee was established by the responsible persons of various united general headquarters of all red rebel regiments, the leading comrades of the provincial military district, and the principal responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We solemnly announce the following:

1. All the party, political, financial, cultural, and other power of the provincial CCP committee and People's Council belongs to the Heilungkiang red rebel revolutionary committee as of this date. All the power of leadership of the Heilungkiang provincial CCP committee and People's Council has been nullified.

2. The Heilungkiang Red Rebel Revolutionary Committee leads and resolutely supports the true proletarian revolutionaries throughout the province to seize power from the persons who are in authority within the party and are taking the capitalist road and the diehards stubbornly clinging to the bourgeois reactionary line.

The proletarian revolutionary rebel cadres should become the mainstay of the power seizure struggle. The revolutionary rebel cadres and the leading comrades at all levels responsible for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line must unite and fight on the same side with the local red rebels in resolute support and in active participation of the power seizure struggle waged by the red rebels. The cadres who have committed general mistakes must work hard, do their best, and stick to their posts under the supervision of the revolutionary

masses. They are not permitted to slow down their work, nor are they permitted to desert their posts.

3. The true red rebels must unite on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They must work from the bottom toward the top to seize one by one the strongholds occupied by the counterrevolutionary revisionists and to firmly oppose all erroneous trends such as departmentalism, exclusive group mentality, separatism, nonorganizations concepts, extreme democracy, liberalism, subjectivism, individualism, and others.

4. All the power belongs to the true red rebels. Only the revolutionary leftists are permitted to seize power. Persons who call themselves "revolutionaries" and who are actually conservationists must not be allowed to gain power or to usurp power. Every red rebel must raise vigilance to guard against political pickpockets and to distinguish the true revolutionaries from the sham revolutionaries and the real power seizure from the false power seizure. All the power seized by counterrevolutionary organizations and the royal groups and the power usurped by political pickpockets must be thoroughly taken back by us. Those who dare to oppose the power seizure will be resolutely and severely punished.

5. All true red rebels must resolutely respond to Chairman Mao's great call of "grasping the revolution and promoting production," and "making revolution with thrift," and guarantee the twin victories both in revolution and in production. It is necessary to firmly oppose economism, keep the destiny of socialist economy in our own hands, and permit no one to undermine production, transport and communications, and finance under any pretext. No one should be allowed to privately distribute public funds and reserve grain. Those who oppose the regulations and sabotage socialist economy will be severely punished in accordance with laws.

6. It is necessary to resolutely implement "The number of regulations concerning the strengthening of public security work in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution" issued by the CCP Central Committee and the state council on 17 January 1967. The landlords, rich peasants, reactionaries, evil elements, and rightists should only be allowed to behave themselves. They must not be permitted to speak and act in an unruly way. If they do anything illegal, they will be punished in accordance with the laws. The extremely few main culprits in the counterrevolutionary organizations such as the "Red Flag Army" (Hung Ch'i Chun 4767 2475 6511), "Army of Combat-Readiness" (Chan Pei Chun 2069 0271 611), "Jung-Fu-Chun" (2837 1788 6511) and others, and in the royal groups such as the "8 August Regiment" (Pa Pa Tuan 0360.0360 0957), "Scarlet Guards" (Ch'ih-wei-tui) and others must be firmly suppressed. At the same time it is necessary to separate this handful of reactionaries from the people who are taken in. Those die-hards who make use of new tricks and continue to hold fast to the

bourgeois reactionary line must be dealt with dictatorship and with all seriousness.

7. All the instructions and documents on the great proletarian cultural revolution issued since 16 May 1966 by the handful of persons who were in authority within the Heilungkiang provincial CCP committee and People's Council are abolished (except the directives and documents originally issued by the CCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Military Affairs Committee of the CCP Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group under the CCP Central Committee).

8. While the great proletarian cultural revolution enters a crucial stage of power seizure, our great supreme commander (Chairman Mao has issued a militant call to the whole army that the PLA must immediately support the broad masses of the left. The PLA units in the Heilungkiang Military District and the PLA troops stationed in the province most enthusiastically responded to this great call of Chairman Mao to support the great struggle of power seizure by the red rebels with actual deeds. Our red rebels and the broad masses of revolutionary people must be closely linked with the PLA and public security organizations to adopt powerful measures to firmly suppress the counterrevolutionaries.

Under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, all red rebels must unite. They must join their efforts to take the destiny of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the destiny of the proletarian dictatorship, and the destiny of socialist economy firmly into their own hands, and let the great red banner of the glorious thought of Mao Tse-tung fly high and forever shine over the province of Heilungkiang.

Long long life to our most, most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao.

(signed) The Heilungkiang Red Rebel Revolutionary Committee,
31 January 1967

CSO: 3530-D

POWER TO EXERCISE LEADERSHIP OVER NEWSPAPERS
MUST BE SEIZED

[Following is a translation of an article by the "Spark and Prairie Fire" Revolutionary Rebel Headquarters of Wen-hui Pao in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No 3, 3 February 1967, pages 49-53.]

Early in the morning on 4 January 1967, the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station announced the heart-stirring news that the "Spark and Prairie Fire" Revolutionary Rebel Headquarters of Wen-hui Pao had taken over Wen-hui Pao and given the paper a new lease of life.

Beginning on that day, the Wen-hui Pao formally announced its clean break with the bourgeois reactionary line of the former CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee by standing completely and wholly on the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and entirely inclining toward the side of the revolutionary rebels. This was a tremendous victory for the militant unity of the revolutionary workers of Wen-hui Pao. In one word, it was a great victory for the thought of Mao Tse-tung. We raised our arms and shouted: Long live and long, long life for Chairman Mao, the reddest sun in our hearts!

A look in the retrospect over the rugged road of revolutionary rebellion which we have gone through is of some significance.

Prior to 1957, Wen-hui Pao was in the hands of big rightist Hsu Chu-ch'eng and provided the right-wingers a position for launching rabid attack against the Party and socialism. Later, however, it was under the control of a tiny handful of counterrevolutionary revisionists. When the class struggle was extremely acute in 1961 and 1962, the paper was swarmed with poisonous weeds, monsters and demons, and it actually had become a tool for shaping public opinion for capitalist restoration.

Over the period of more than ten years in the past, the revolutionary left, under the personal leadership of Chairman Mao, had launched a number of struggles against Wen-hui Pao. In 1957, Chairman Mao wrote the article "The Bourgeois Orientation of Wen-hui Pao Should Be Criticized," and this illustrious article became the program document of the anti-rightist struggle. In November 1965, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, Wen-hui Pao published Comrade Yao Wen-yuan's "On the New Historical Play Hai Jui Relieved of His Office," thus unveiling the overture to the great proletarian cultural revolution that caught the eyes of the world.

After 1 June 1966, however, Wen-hui Pao once again fell into the hands of a tiny handful of counterrevolutionary revisionists within the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, and became their tool for pushing the bourgeois reactionary line, and countering and resisting the proletarian revolutionary line.

Facts show that once a newspaper is divorced from the thought of Mao Tse-tung, it will become the weapon of the class enemy for attacking the Party and the people.

The Revolutionary Road Is Full of Twists and Turns

Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao said: "It is up to us to organize the people. As for the reactionaries in China, it is up to us to organize the people to overthrow them. Everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. This is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself."

According to Chairman Mao's teaching, we five young persons of the Wen-hui Pao formed the "Spark" Fighting Detachment during the last ten days of October last year to make preparations for exposing the crimes of a handful of power holders taking the capitalist road within the Shanghai Municipal Committee. Before making such exposure, we took revolutionary action against a person who was guilty of serious anti-Party crimes in the newspaper office by seizing his notebook recording the crimes committed by certain responsible members of the Municipal Committee against the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Meanwhile, we carried out exchange of revolutionary experience within the newspaper office, and stated our viewpoint. Many comrades gave us all-out support and stated that they would take prompt action to write wall posters to expose the problems of the Municipal Committee.

However, a tiny handful of lords in the newspaper office were scared to death by Chairman Mao's call for writing revolutionary wall posters. They suggested that "circulars should be written to expose the Municipal Committee" in the attempt to strangulate the revolutionary wall posters. Under the pretext that "state secrets must be safeguarded,"

they tried to cow us into handing over the notebook. We saw through their plot and sternly refused to meet this demand.

We cut our way through various barriers of resistance, and put up wall posters to expose a tiny handful of counterrevolutionary revisionists within the Municipal Committee and successively convened oath-taking rallies to fire violently at the bourgeois reactionary line. We enlarged the revolutionary ranks in struggle and set up the "Spark and Prairie Fire" Revolutionary Rebel Headquarters.

These revolutionary actions of ours were promptly and ruthlessly suppressed by the lords within the Municipal Committee and the newspaper office. Since many persons who were formerly regarded as the revolutionary left and activists had now rebelled, they made an about turn and branded us as "double-dealers," "dangerous elements," and "personalities flaunting a 'red banner' to oppose the red banner," and the few leaders of the revolutionary rebels as "counterrevolutionaries." They also laid down rules which forbade the exchange of revolutionary experience within journalistic circles in the municipality, the journalistic circles to hold rallies in criticism of the bourgeois reactionary line of the Shanghai Municipal Committee, the sticking of wall posters in streets, and the publication of handbills. By forbidding this and that, they meant to forbid revolution and rebellion.

Some responsible members of the Municipal Committee also gave an interview for the first time to the young revolutionary rebels of our paper, and adopted the knavish tactics of deception, spreading rumors and disparaging the Cultural Revolution Group under the Central Committee to disintegrate the revolutionary rebels. In the newspaper office, they also repressed us with so-called Party "organization" and "discipline," babbled that "skepticism for the Municipal Committee means bombarding the proletarian command post," and forced us to hand over the notebook. They employed the means of secret agents by secretly listening to our telephone conversations and what we said in meetings, and sent men to shadow us. They also openly violated the orders of the Central Committee and the Military Commission, and hid black information for purging the revolutionary masses in the file room of the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station.

This series of criminal activities of theirs for a time successfully pulled the wool over the eyes of some people, and the ranks of the revolutionary rebels comprising more than 90 persons in the newspaper office were divided. Many persons put up wall posters announcing their withdrawal from the "Spark and Prairie Fire" Revolutionary Rebel Headquarters.

This was really a grave test for the revolutionary rebels. Every time difficulty was encountered and every time they were encircled and attacked, the revolutionary rebels produced the red "Quotations from Chairman Mao." Chairman Mao's works injected unlimited strength into us.

At the most difficult moment, there were only eight persons left among us revolutionary rebels. In front of Chairman Mao's portrait, we solemnly made this oath: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice, and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

No force can bend or break the revolutionary rebels armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Counterrevolution is unable to break us, but we can break counterrevolution. This is the enormous power of the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

The Enormous Power of the Great Revolutionary Alliance

We knew that should we desire to win, it was not enough to rely merely on the revolutionary force of our own unit. The newspaper office was but a part of society and only through understanding the revolutionary situation of the whole municipality could we make a correct appraisal of the situation of our unit, formulate the correct strategy, and take correct action. On the other hand, the problems of the Municipal Committee were problems of the whole municipality, and it was not enough to rely merely on the revolutionary comrades of the Wen-hui Pao to expose them. Because of this, we exchange revolutionary ties with the various revolutionary rebel organizations of Shanghai, won their energetic support, and established a profound revolutionary friendship in the common battle. In the common battle based upon the great alliance of the revolutionary rebels, we gained a deeper understanding of the bourgeois reactionary line of the Municipal Committee, acquired a clearer knowledge of the general orientation of our struggle, and continuously put forward resounding and unambiguous militant slogans.

In the battle based upon the great alliance, although we revolutionary rebels formed the minority, yet we had no sense of isolation. We united the revolutionary workers of the newspaper to upset the old order of Wen-hui Pao. We posted militant programs, catchwords and slogans inside and outside the newspaper office, advocated exchange of revolutionary experience, held meetings to explain the situation at irregular intervals, and copied the important wall posters of the revolutionary rebels. In conjunction with the broad revolutionary rebels of the journalistic circles, we waged a face-to-face struggle with a tiny handful of power holders taking the capitalist road within the Party and an extremely small number of diehards who clung to the bourgeois reactionary line. We understood that this was really a people's "war." As Chairman Mao said, "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."

The Chieh-fang Jih-pao incident which shook the whole municipality on 29 November last year was best able to manifest the enormous power of the great alliance of the revolutionary rebels. The young Red Guard fighters, the Shanghai Workers Rebel General Headquarters and the comrades-in-arms of other rebel organizations joined forces, stood on

the side of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao with a dauntless fighting spirit, and waged a fierce struggle for nine days and nights against the workers' red militia detachments and other conservative forces incited to action by the lords of the Municipal Committee.

The revolutionary rebels of our newspaper, together with the revolutionary rebels of the Chieh-fang Jih-pao, steadfastly stood on the side of the Red Guards and the workers' revolutionary rebels. The first evening they moved into the Chieh-fang Jih-pao, we beat gongs and drums to send wall posters in support of them, and fought shoulder to shoulder with them. Later, a ten thousand people's rally was held to expose and criticize the bourgeois reactionary line of the Municipal Committee, the Chieh-fang Jih-pao and the Wen-hui Pao. In the violent class melee, the ranks of the revolutionary rebels were enlarged. Our "Spark and Prairie Fire" also increased from eight to nineteen persons.

In the "Spark and Prairie Fire" Revolutionary Rebel Headquarters, eight workers belonged to the printery of this paper. When the revolutionary rebels were encircled and attacked, two young workers stood forth to denounce them for obstinately pushing the bourgeois reactionary line. Due to their clearcut class stand, many persons who had been deceived began to regain awareness. The revolutionary rebel workers were powerful propagandists and organizers among the working masses, and they became the mainstay of the newspaper office in the struggle to seize power.

Daring to Blaze Trail and to Seize Power

In December last year, the tiny handful of power holders taking the capitalist road within the Municipal Committee -- who were attacked by the revolutionary rebels both from the interior and the exterior -- sensed that the continued publication of the Wen-hui Pao had become unfavorable to them, and they plotted to suspend its publication.

Prior to that we revolutionary comrades of the Wen-hui Pao had demanded the suspension of its publication. At that time, the tiny handful of power holders taking the capitalist road within the Municipal Committee rudely replied that the paper could not be suspended. Now, they suddenly wanted to suspend publication. What was the reason?

Chairman Mao taught us: "We should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports." According to Chairman Mao's teaching, we saw through their conspiracy in wanting to suspend publication, and we decided to vote against the suspension of the publication of Wen-hui Pao.

After their plot to suspend publication went bankrupt, they hatched another scheme. On the one hand they wrote to the CCP Central Committee, and wanted to use the method of merging Chieh-fang Jih-pao

and Wen-hui Pao to suspend the publication of Wen-hui Pao. On the other hand, in the name of "reinforcing" the leading force, they wanted to give leadership posts to the hard-core elements of the revolutionary rebels in the attempt to win us over and make us captives of the bourgeois reactionary line. We sternly refused to bite this treacherous bait.

We have long ago decided to seize power, to seize over the power to exercise leadership over the newspaper from the hands of those in authority and taking the capitalist road, and to put it firmly in the hands of the revolutionary rebels.

Beginning on 12 December, in conjunction with several fighting detachments, we held for the whole newspaper three oath-taking rallies for the overthrow of the bourgeois reactionary line to expose and criticize thoroughly and one by one the bad deeds performed by a few persons who obstinately clung to the bourgeois reactionary line. In these several rallies, many members of the masses who had been deceived angrily rose on their feet to accuse them of their crimes. We adopted the attitude of "making no discrimination between the early and late rebels" to welcome every genuine rebel, and we sincerely welcomed their return to the side of the proletarian revolutionary line. After 28 December of last year, the few persons who obstinately carried out the bourgeois reactionary line had been completely isolated among the masses, and the overwhelming majority of the masses were in support of the revolutionary rebels.

The situation for seizure of power was ripe. We made a strategic decision at midnight on 28 December 1966, and decided to take revolutionary action on 3 January 1967.

At first, we had some misgivings in regard to seizure of power.

First, we feared that after our takeover, we could not run with success the new-born Wen-hui Pao. Through repeated discussion, we found the way to run the newspaper from Chairman Mao's "A Talk to the Editorial Staff of the Shansi-Suiyuan Daily." The running of a newspaper must depend on everybody, on the masses of the people and on the whole Party. We felt that if "triple combination" -- combination of the newspaper leaders with the editorial staff, combination of the newspaper workers with the revolutionary rebels outside the newspaper, and combination of newspaper propaganda with realistic class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment -- was implemented, the new-born Wen-hui Pao could be made to acquire a clearcut stand, and would be sharp, pungent and full of life.

Second, we felt that no precedent had been set in seizure of power by newspapers in all places throughout the country, and that we would make mistakes in seizing power. We made an earnest study of Chairman Mao's writings and the revolutionary 16-point decision, and were firmly convinced that Chairman Mao was best able to support the

trail-blazing spirit of the revolutionary masses. Why couldn't we be the first in doing something which had never been done before in the country? Making revolution could not fear the dragon in the front and the tiger at the back. Guided by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, so long as the general orientation was correct, even though we might commit this or that kind of mistakes, it also would not be difficult to overcome them. Since we had made up our minds and had no fear for bloodshed or sacrifice, why should we be afraid of committing mistakes in concrete work?

There would naturally be risks in seizure of power. "Endless scenery lies in those hazardous peaks." A revolutionary should dare to take such risks under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Fearing neither heaven nor hell, we young people dashed forward in this way, seized power in Wen-hui Pao, and won the warm support of more than 80 percent of the revolutionary workers of the whole newspaper and the all-out support of the revolutionary rebels of the whole municipality.

On 4 January, the new Wen-hui Pao, printed partially in red, was born!

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Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao has made a very high appraisal of the new lease of life given to Wen-hui Pao and Chieh-fang Jih-pao. The Jen-min Jih-pao editor's note written according to Chairman Mao's instructions points out: This is a product of the victory of the proletarian revolutionary line over the bourgeois reactionary line. It is a great event in the history of development of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China. This great event will necessarily give an enormous impetus to the great proletarian cultural revolution movement in the whole of East China and in all provinces and municipalities throughout the country.

Chairman Mao's directive gives us revolutionary rebels great support and encouragement. With the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, and with the great alliance of the revolutionary rebels, we surely can consolidate the revolutionary leadership, and make a success of this new-born proletarian newspaper which holds high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

CSO: 3530-D

LET US GRASP THE DESTINY OF THE SEAPORT

[Following is a translation of an article by the Revolutionary Rebel Detachment of the Workers of the 5th District, Shanghai Harbor Bureau, in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No 3, 3 February 1967, pages 54-56.]

"The Golden Monkey wrathfully swung his massive cudgel,

"And the jade-like firmament was cleared of dust.

"Today we hail Saint Sun,

"'Cause the evil fog has spread again."

The great proletarian cultural revolution that knows no precedent in history is advancing triumphantly along the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao. The revolutionary rebels among the Shanghai workers have risen on their feet. The revolutionary onflow has sounded the death-bell for a tiny handful of power holders following the capitalist road. With eyes set on the future, the revolutionary rebels among our workers are full of confidence and are marching forward with big strides.

We revolutionary rebels of the workers firmly bear in mind the teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao: "Everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. This is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself." The tiny handful of power holders taking the capitalist road within the Party and the extremely small number of die-hards who cling to the bourgeois reactionary line will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord.

In the last ten days of December last year, a tiny handful of the lords of the Shanghai Municipal Committee, the Northern District Marine Transport Administration Bureau and the Shanghai Harbor Bureau Party

Committee swept up a gust of black wind with material incentive as bait. By signing papers and making promises, by offering higher pay and posts, they hoodwinked and incited the masses into shifting the general orientation of the struggle in the vain attempt to lead the revolutionary masses astray onto the sinister road of economism. Influenced by their conspiratorial activities, large numbers of workers left their production posts. They suspended production, brought the wharves to a standstill, and caused work in the port to grind to a halt.

Faced with the new counterattack of the bourgeois reactionary line, we knew that we must grasp the principle of the class struggle and the general orientation of the struggle, and implement and carry out with greater determination Chairman Mao's guiding principle: "Grasp revolution, stimulate production." At that critical juncture, the revolutionary rebels who most loyally defended Chairman Mao's correct line considered that they could wait no further, and they stepped forward.

On 2 January, all committee members of our detachment convened an emergency enlarged meeting. At the meeting, master workman Yu Chung-fa -- who had worked with the wharf as a coolie when he was in his teens -- excitedly told other comrades with tears in his eyes: "Chairman Mao has taught us again and again that political work is the life line of all kinds of economic work. What we want is to put politics in command, and we can never put money in command. If we do not seize power from the tiny handful of power holders taking the capitalist road within the Party, our country will change color." Comrade Shen Chu-min, a wharf worker and a member of the rebel detachment, then said: "Ours is a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat led by Chairman Mao. Suspension of production to carry out economism is the new plot of a handful of persons within the Shanghai Municipal Committee, the Northern District Bureau, and the Shanghai Harbor Bureau Party Committee, and we can never bite the bait. They want to buy over us with money in order to safeguard their offices. They are seeing things! This is more difficult than ascending to heaven."

Under the illumination of the radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we saw through the conspiracy of the tiny handful of persons within the Shanghai Municipal Committee. The comrades were fired with anger and filled with righteous indignation. They wrote letters to express their determination saying: "We are resolved to brave the headwind and the roaring waves, and to hit hard at the new counterattack of the bourgeois reactionary line." Many wharf workers who had just learned to read and write wrote wall posters in the night to denounce angrily the new crimes committed by a tiny handful of persons within the Northern District Bureau Party Committee, the Harbor Bureau Party Committee and the Shanghai Municipal Committee. We also sternly warned the Northern District Party Committee and the Harbor Bureau Party Committee, and at the same time, we called on all members of the rebel detachment to heed what Chairman Mao said, to adhere firmly to their production post, to grasp the revolution well, and to stimulate production. Quite a number of

members of the rebel detachment stated: "I must carry on even though I am the only person left."

Deep in the night on 7 January, because many workers had left their production posts, there was an acute shortage of manpower, and not enough machines were on duty. It seemed that the loading of cold-storage cargo on a foreign vessel mooring in the harbor had to be stopped. What should be done? We could never make the reputation of our great socialist country suffer, and we could never permit the incurrence of loss to State property. That night, many rebels working on the shift said unwaveringly: "We can use handcarts in place of machines, and when we are short of hands we can concentrate our troops to fight a battle of annihilation!" Singing the martial song, "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice, surmount every difficulty to win victory," we marched into the loading and unloading yard. An intense labor emulation was carried out at seven degrees below zero deep in the night. That night, they overfulfilled the production task under those difficult conditions, and created a new achievement in regard to loading and unloading of cold-storage cargo in our district.

Simultaneously with this, we also carried out another struggle. At that time, a handful of persons within the Shanghai Municipal Committee and the Party committees attached to the Northern District Bureau and the Shanghai Harbor Bureau tried another vicious means. They instigated some workers who had been deceived into leaving their production posts to board the vessel for the north. Disregarding the opposition of the revolutionary rebels, they insisted on leaving with them, and ordered the ship to weigh anchor. The situation grew more complicated and the struggle became more acute.

However, we revolutionary rebels are very tough, and the more difficult the situation is, the stronger we are, and the more we exert ourselves in studying Chairman Mao's writings.

All comrades of our detachment committee studied Chairman Mao's "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and other illustrious articles. Chairman Mao taught us: "To criticize the people's shortcomings is necessary, ...but in doing so we must truly take the stand of the people and speak out of wholehearted eagerness to protect and educate them." What Chairman Mao said made us see clearly the situation, gave us an accurate idea of the direction, and enabled us to understand the struggle tactics.

According to Chairman Mao's teaching, we of the rebel detachment organized a "fire-line propaganda team," and boarded the vessel several times to carry out persuasion and mobilization work. Because a tiny handful of power holders taking the capitalist road within the Party bade a small number of bad elements to carry out instigation and incitement among the masses, the members of the rebel detachment were encircled and attacked a number of times. But they were not afraid.

They firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "When dark clouds appear in the sky, we point out that this is no more than a temporary phenomenon, that darkness will soon be over, and that dawn lies ahead." They told the masses: "We do not blame you because you have been deceived. The ones we resent are the tiny handful of power holders taking the capitalist road within the Party and the diehards who cling to the bourgeois reactionary line. Nobody can shift the general orientation of the current struggle, and we must knock down those who oppose Chairman Mao!" They firmly adhered to principles, resorted to painstaking persuasion, and dragged out the bad elements who carried out subversive activities, thus enabling the deceived masses to acquire sharper eyes.

Early in the morning on 7 January, we especially sent a hot meal to many workers who had not taken the evening meal. Warm tears ran down the faces of many old workers. An old comrade, holding the rice bowl in his hand, went up to the portrait of Chairman Mao and said reverently: "Chairman Mao, I am unworthy of your trust."

In the ship's cabin, many rebel workers told their class brothers their miserable lot in the old society, thus exposing the trick of those lords who tried to sell counterrevolutionary economism. Many workers deceived by them woke up. They said: Those lords want to use a small sum of their stinking money as a pliable knife to cut us up, and we must not bite the bait.

Early in the morning on 8 January, we sent trucks to bring the workers who had boarded the vessel for the north back to the work district. At that time, several dozen pairs of hands tightly grasped each other, and we loudly sang together: "The world is great but is not as great as the kindness of the Party; parents are dear to us, but they are not as dear as Chairman Mao." With warm tears in their eyes, many workers made this militant oath: "I'll cling fast to my production post, grasp well the revolution, stimulate production, and thoroughly crush the new counterattack of the bourgeois reactionary line!"

The workers of the 5th District of the Shanghai Harbor Bureau announced their decision to return to work. They have scored another victory in the struggle to hit a hard blow at the new counterattacks of the bourgeois reactionary line.

After seeing through the conspiracy of those lords, some old workers promptly returned the money to the State and angrily wrote in their statements: "Lords, you cannot buy over the heart of us working class with money! Your conspiracy can never work. You better go to hell!"

"A thousand sails pass by the shipwreck; ten thousand saplings grow beyond the withered tree." The stormy class struggle has steeled us. Our contingent of revolutionary workers is waxing strong in battle.

On 10 January, when we heard that the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao voiced support for us revolutionary rebels, we are so exultant that we cheered thousands of times: "Long live Chairman Mao! May he enjoy a long, long life!"

At that time, a tiny handful of power holders taking the capitalist road within the Party and of diehards who clung to the bourgeois reactionary line arbitrarily left their work posts, and adopted the base means of delinquency to exert pressure on us revolutionary rebels and to paralyze leadership in production. Faced with this challenge, we recalled Chairman Mao's teaching: "The world is ours, the country is ours, and so is society. Who will speak out if we don't? Who will do the work if we do not do it ourselves?" Therefore, we decided to seize over power in the seaport.

On 11 January, the revolutionary rebels of the 5th District of the Shanghai Harbor Bureau, with the energetic assistance of other revolutionary mass organizations and the revolutionary teachers and students who came to the port to participate in labor and to exchange revolutionary experience, took over all Party, government and financial powers of the 5th District. From then on, the destiny of the seaport has been in the hands of the seaport workers who are proletarian revolutionary rebels. Those workers who had been deceived also woke up. They rose to make exposure, and have joined the ranks of the revolutionary rebels.

Some people were worried and asked: We wharf workers have a low culture, are accustomed to rough manual work and are not familiar with business. Can we carry the two loads of revolution and production? The revolutionary rebels replied: We shall not yield to pressure or bow to difficulties. An old wharf worker aptly said: "When Chairman Mao's writings are well learned, no difficulty can cow us. With the thought of Mao Tse-tung in command, no failure will be encountered on the revolutionary road." The masses are the real heroes. The significance of the great strategy of "grasping the revolution and stimulating production" is best known to the revolutionary rebel workers.

On 13 January, the worker comrades fighting at the front sent back happy tidings -- the production task of handling two thousand tons had been overfulfilled. On 21 January, the worker comrades broke through the ten thousand ton barrier with sky-rocketing revolutionary effort, and accomplished the production task of handling 10,419 tons. That was a great victory for the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

All revolutionary rebels unite! The proletarian revolutionary rebel wharf workers will firmly grasp the destiny of the seaport in their own hands with a new militant bearing. We shall forever closely follow the lead of Chairman Mao, undergo greater tests and receive greater steeling in the class struggle, and grow strong and to maturity in storms!

CSO: 3530-D

- END -