

FOREVER BE STAUNCH PROLETARIAN REVOLUTIONARIES
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[Full text of an article by the Combat Group, Department
of Philosophy, Peking University.]

A few hours after Comrade Nieh Yuan-tzu and six others of our department of philosophy posted the first revolutionary big-character wall paper, hundreds of big-character wall papers were posted by the university's revolutionary teachers and students expressing firm support for our just struggle.

Under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao and with the support of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, proletarian revolutionary teachers and students of Peking University have smashed the dark rule of the bourgeois royalists including Lu P'ing and recaptured a position which had been dominated by revisionism for many years.

This struggle is a life-and-death struggle between the attempt at bourgeois restoration and the effort of the proletariat to frustrate it. The victory of this struggle is a great victory scored by the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students by holding high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

For a long time Peking University had been controlled by a handful of bourgeois royalists including Lu P'ing. Obstinate they carried out the revisionist line of the former Peiping Municipal Party Committee and exercised bourgeois dictatorship. They shielded bad people, fanatically extolled the so-called bourgeois academic "authorities," attacked cadres of worker and peasant origin, and discriminated against the revolutionary teachers. They openly opposed the thought of Mao Tse-tung, stubbornly resisted the line of the Party Central Committee, and peddled revisionist contraband in huge quantities.

After the 10th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the party, we revolutionary teachers and students of the Department of Philosophy studied Chairman Mao's theses on classes and class struggle in the transitional period of socialism, raised our class consciousness, brightened our eyes, and gradually saw through the reactionary character of a handful of royalists such as Lu P'ing. They always were frantically hostile to children of workers and peasants, boycotted and opposed the policy of having education serve proletarian politics, objected to the students taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, vigorously advocated expertness but not Redness, and spared no effort in leading the young students to the revisionist, evil road and become bourgeois successors.

Contrast these many shocking facts with the thought of Mao Tse-tung and you will see that the party of Peking University under Lu P'ing's control

was no longer a Marxist-Leninist Party but a revisionist party, and that Lu P'ing and company were systematically and methodically carrying out a revisionist line and trying to have capitalism restored.

To safeguard the thought of Mao Tse-tung and the fruit of the socialist revolution, we revolutionary teachers and students of the department of philosophy had in the past repeatedly reported to the former Peiping Municipal Party Committee about the enforcement of the revisionist line by the party committee of Peking University, but to no avail. Then in the course of the socialist education movement of 1964, we lifted the lid of the class struggle in Peking University and brought to light the large amount of crimes perpetrated by these royalists including Lu P'ing against the party and socialism as well as a large amount of material concerning their following a revisionist line on education. However, they still resisted stubbornly. Under the direct command of the former Peiping Municipal Party Committee, they waged a frenzied counter-offensive.

The Lu P'ing anti-party black gang "gathered" the revolutionaries of our department of philosophy at the International Restaurant for "rectification." In the name of "summing up the historical experience of Peking University's socialist education movement, clarifying thought, and settling the differences of opinion within the party," they accused the revolutionaries of our department of philosophy of various sorts of anti-party and anti-socialist crimes which they did not commit, organized an encirclement against them, fought them by turn, and waged a brutal struggle, which lasted as long as seven months.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The enemies will not vanish by themselves. Whether it is China's reactionaries or the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism in China, they will not withdraw from the stage of history out of their own accord." This is a struggle for safeguarding the Party Central Committee, the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and the socialist revolutionary cause. This is a life-and-death class battle. We must have the fearless revolutionary spirit of daring to charge and fight at the frontline, "to sacrifice ourselves and dare to drag the emperor from the horse."

However frantic the enemies are, revolutionaries armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung will still fight so valiantly and have nothing to fear. Hence, the more complicated and arduous the struggle becomes, the more we study Chairman Mao's works. Everybody posted Chairman Mao's sayings on the wall. Many comrades copied Chairman Mao's poems and loudly sang revolutionary songs to heighten their fighting will. As we have mastered the thought of Mao Tse-tung, this all-conquering revolutionary truth, the forces of revolutionaries have grown as they go on fighting and the ranks of the Left too have swollen.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution was launched, Lu P'ing and other bourgeois representatives left no stone unturned in carrying out the line of the "Three-family" black gang in opposition to the great

proletarian cultural revolution, frantically suppressed the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, created various taboos and regulations for the movement, and forbade us to expose and criticize politically the anti-party and anti-socialist crimes of the "Three-family" black gang. What makes one especially indignant is that after Teng T'o, manager and boss of the "Three-family" black inn, was dragged out, their partners, Sung Shuo, Lu P'ing and other anti-party and anti-socialist elements, still fought with their backs against the wall, spreading such shameless slanders as "strengthening leadership and sticking to the post." This was a new plot to conceal their true features. They still vainly attempted to preserve their position and rise again at the earliest opportunity.

On 25 May we posted the first big-character poster bringing their plot to the light of day. In these circumstances, this handful of black gangsters of Lu P'ing, became panicky and could sit no longer. Turning their shame into hatred, they ordered a group of henchmen to make agitations everywhere and wage a frantic counter-offensive against the revolutionary Left in an organized manner and under direction.

First they posted a number of big-character posters in which they questioned us and accused us of being "anti-party," of "shifting the target of struggle and absolving Teng T'o black gang of its crimes," and "of wrecking the great cultural revolution." On the evening the same day, they again organized a number of persons to go into the midst of the people who were reading the wall papers to make speeches, calling for exposure of our "schemes." In this way they attempted to make the masses who were in the dark to oppose us.

On that evening, the comrades of our department of philosophy and the worker and peasant masses in the suburbs jointly called a mass meeting to denounce the Teng T'o black gang. On the way we were encircled by a group of people who angrily said to us: "You are holding a black meeting!" They shouted loudly: "The party has its discipline and the land its law." The counter-offensive of the enemy really reached its extreme.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again until their doom, that is the logic of imperialism and all reactionaries in the world in dealing with the cause of the people. They will never go against this logic." Such fancy of the enemies could only signify their last desperate struggle; they could never save their fate of doom. The revolutionary truth of the thought of Mao Tse-tung is on our side. Their plot will eventually go bankrupt. Revolutionaries of our department of philosophy came out in full force and shouted at these black gangsters: "We are a Marxist-Leninist Party. We shall only abide by the party discipline of the proletariat and will never abide by the discipline of a revisionist party!"

The following day they again put up a great number of big-character posters of rebuttal. They called us many names. But, besides making

slandorous charges, their big-character posters had nothing reasonable to tell. We saw even more clearly that this was entirely a farce staged by the Lu P'ing black gangsters. They wanted to make use of the infinite love of the masses for the party to deceive those who did not know the truth. This they could never do. On the contrary, it further exposed their true color. Chairman Mao has long ago told us that to be opposed by the enemy is a good thing and not a bad thing. We must persist in struggle and completely expose the reactionary nature of the Lu P'ing black gang.

On the evening of 1 June the Central People's Radio broadcast to the whole nation our first big-character poster. This gave the revolutionary teachers and students a great encouragement. They said emotionally: "Chairman Mao is directly leading us!" "The Party Central Committee is behind us." So moved that tears welled up in their eyes, the revolutionaries of the department of philosophy held high two hands, danced with joy, and cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao!"

No sooner had the broadcast ended than a work team sent by Chairman Mao entered the university. The people we long expected had come. Our combat headquarters was set up. A counter-attack in the form of the great cultural revolution had begun. Revolutionary teachers and students of the whole university, encouraged and elated, worked throughout the night writing big-character posters until dawn. In one night, the walls of the dining hall and the university compound were full of big-character posters.

Like a barrage of artillery, these posters hit the heads of the freaks and monsters. This brought joy to us all. It proved even more difficult for the comrades to restrain their inner joy when they learned of the decision of the Party Central Committee to reorganize the Peiping Municipal Party Committee and the decision of the new Peiping Municipal Party Committee to relieve Lu P'ing and P'eng P'ei-yun of all posts and to reorganize the Party Committee of Peking University. They enthusiastically hailed this as a great victory for the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

At the present, although Lu P'ing and a handful of freaks and monsters have been exposed in Peking University and we have taken back the leadership of the university from the hands of the revisionist elements, we have clearly understood that this is only the first step and that the struggle had only begun. This unprecedentedly great proletarian cultural revolution is not only aimed at dragging out the anti-party and anti-socialist black gangsters; what is more important, it is to wipe out completely the influence of revisionist ideology spread by this black gang. Under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, under the leadership of the new Peiping Municipal Party Committee, under the leadership and support of the work team, and with the enthusiastic backing of the nation's workers, peasants and soldiers, we will unite with the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students of the whole university, expose all the anti-party, anti-socialist dirty crimes of Lu P'ing and company, make a thorough reckoning with them, sweep away all

freaks and monsters, and are determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. Let a new socialist Peking University appear in the capital of the people.

In the course of this life-and-death struggle we have deeply realized that the most important of things to do is to put the thought of Mao Tse-tung in command. We have boundless love for the thought of Mao Tse-tung, we have limitless faith in it, and we adore it infinitely. We will never forget class struggle, proletarian dictatorship, putting politics to the fore, holding high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and in the course of the great cultural revolution make a more successful study and application of the works of Chairman Mao, place the thought of Mao Tse-tung in the lead at all times and in doing everything, regard Chairman Mao's instructions as the highest directive, do what Chairman Mao says, and fight to safeguard the thought of Mao Tse-tung.