

GREAT ALLIANCES AID ANTIREVISIONIST CAMPAIGN

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[Text] Peking--"Proletarian revolutionaries, unite!" is the slogan now sweeping China.

Kansu Province yesterday became the seventh province in China to set up a revolutionary committee. Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region have also set up revolutionary committees. A growing number of factories, schools, and other public institutions have achieved unity and established revolutionary committees. The proletarian revolutionaries of the railway network throughout China have reached an agreement on a great alliance.

With the great alliance, proletarian revolutionaries are determined to make 1968 the year of all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution-- ideologically, (economically, and politically).

To appreciate the significance of the great alliance, it (is necessary) to review how the ranks of the revolutionary masses were split into factions. At the outset, when some revolutionaries rebelled against a handful of party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, the capitalist-roaders exerted their influence and misled some people to defend them against the revolutionaries. As soon as the crimes of the capitalist-roaders were exposed, the factions in their defense broke up, and the misled people joined the ranks of the revolutionaries. Unreconciled to their defeat, the capitalist-roaders used more subtle methods to drive a wedge between the proletarian revolutionaries. Other antisocialist elements--the expropriated landlords and rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, rightists--also tried hard to sneak into the revolutionary ranks and fan up factionalism.

During the cultural revolution, the people of China are enjoying the most extensive democracy ever known in the world. In such circumstances, it is natural that different opinions arise around various questions. Take a cadre, for example. Some may think that, by and large, he is good. Others may think he is bad and should be ousted. Where factionalism is rife, such differences in opinion may lead to sharp antagonism and incessant "internal strife." This has happened with many revolutionary mass organizations.

An editorial in the Shanghai WEN HUI PAO reprinted by PEOPLE'S DAILY enumerated the "10 crimes" of those who harbor factionalism, among which are:

- 1--They do not take Chairman Mao's instructions as the supreme guide to action and carry out each and every one of them; on the contrary, they use only what suits their own purpose;
- 2--They take anyone who claims to share their view as a "comrade" and anyone who differs with them as an "enemy"; in this way, they are prone to (?designate) [word indistinct] and renegades as "comrades" and regard real comrades as "enemies;"
- 3--The (?judge) cadres not by their merits and shortcomings, but by whether the cadres side with them;
- 4--They want to make their faction the core of the great alliance and jockey to become the majority in the leadership.

WEN HUI PAO called factionalism "the most dangerous enemy hidden in our revolutionary ranks." This reactionary trend, it wrote, "creates splits, prevents unity, undermines fighting will, damages the revolution and production, covers up bad elements, and lets loose all kinds of bad things."

Another paper, NEW ANHWEI DAILY, also in an editorial reprinted by PEOPLE'S DAILY, described factionalism as bourgeois and petty-bourgeois thinking that is "magnified egotism."

A mass campaign against factionalism, which the class enemy is using at this stage of the cultural revolution to block the way forward, has been sweeping the country since [words indistinct] in response to Chairman Mao's call to "fight self, repudiate revisionism."

With the aid of the People's Liberation Army, large numbers of courses in Mao Tse-tung's thought are being held throughout the country. The purpose is to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in the ascendancy in the mind of every revolutionary. Revolutionaries of opposing groups are getting together to study Chairman Mao's recent instructions concerning the cultural revolution. Among them are:

"There is no conflict of fundamental interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable groupings."

"Revolutionary Red Guard and student organizations [words indistinct] great alliances. Wherever two groupings are both revolutionary mass organizations, they should form a revolutionary great alliance on revolutionary principles."

"Both groups should talk less about each other's shortcomings and mistakes; let each talk about its own. They should do more self-criticism and seek common ground on major questions while reserving differences on minor ones."

"When you make mistakes, you should criticize yourself."

"Unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity."

People are also studying the constantly read articles written by Chairman Mao: "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune," "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party," and "Combat Liberalism." The basic message of these articles is to foster the proletarian world outlook of outer devotion to the public interest against bourgeois egotism. Chairman Mao's recent instructions and the constantly read articles become powerful weapons enabling proletarian revolutionaries to combat factionalism. At the same time, they study Chairman Mao's "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" to make a strict distinction between two kinds of contradictions--those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves.

Guided by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, proletarian revolutionaries are quickly breaking with factionalism, exposing hidden enemies, and bringing about great alliances. They declare that the mighty army of proletarian cultural revolution under the command of the great leader Chairman Mao has only one grouping--that is, the grouping of proletarian revolutionaries--and only one principle, the proletarian party spirit.

The revolutionary great alliance is paving the way for setting up more revolutionary committees of the "three-way alliance" type at all levels--that is, the alliance of revolutionary leading cadres, leaders of revolutionary mass organizations, and representatives of the People's Liberation Army.

The great alliance is giving impetus to the mass repudiation of the revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchev and the handful of other top capitalist-roaders, and to the struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit. This includes the transformation of education, literature, art, office work, administrative work, and all parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base.

At the same time, the great alliance is expected to stimulate the campaign to "grasp revolution and promote preparations against war and to promote production and other work." Proletarian revolutionaries everywhere have pledged (?to carry out) the revolution and bring about bigger advances in industry and agriculture in 1968.