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[CHEKIANG DAILY 11 March editorial: "What is your factional stand?--more on resolutely carrying out the important approval of the agreement on revolutionary great alliance by Chairman Mao's headquarters"]

[Text] The important approval by Chairman Mao's headquarters of the two documents concerning the realization of a revolutionary great alliance in Chekiang has been widely read by the masses throughout the province. This has become a great event in the political life of the broad masses. At present, the attitude toward the party Central Committee's approval of the two documents—whether to act on it or to undermine it—has become the basic criterion for judging a person's or a mass organization's factional stand so as to determine whether this person or this organization is truly for the proletarian revolution, or merely pretending to show support for the revolution, or is even downright counterrevolutionary in nature. Thus, the question is, what is your factional stand?

At this moment it is only natural that we should judge a person or a mass organization by his or its attitude toward the party Central Committee's comments. As we all know, the agreements stipulated in the two documents on the revolutionary great alliance were reached at a crucial moment in the struggle to seize power by the proletariat in the province. Furthermore, they were formulated and approved at a meeting sponsored by Chairman Mao's headquarters at a place where our great leader Chairman Mao resides. Therefore, these agreements are the embodiment of Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and representative of the voice of Chairman Mao and his headquarters. So, one's attitude toward these two documents is actually his [word's indistinct] his headquarters, his thought, and his revolutionary line. Can we say that this is not the prime political criterion for judging a person or an organization?

In the final analysis, the question of your factional stand is related to your attitude toward our great leader Chairman Mao, toward each and every one of the militant calls issued by his headquarters. So, this question is a line of demarcation between true revolutionaries and fake revolutionaries and between those who are for the revolution and those who are against it.

Since the two documents on the formation of a revolutionary great alliance in Chekiang were approved by Chairman Mao's headquarters, the situation of the class struggle in the province has shown that true proletarian revolutionaries are always infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao, to his headquarters, and to his great strategic plan, they have quickly propagated and acted on the 12-point agreement reached by the Chekiang revolutionary rebels joint command and the Chekiang red rebels on the realization of a revolutionary great alliance in Chekiang according

the party Central Committee's approval. No matter what resistance and difficulties they encountered, they resolutely accomplished the work required by the 12-point agreement. At the same time, they refrained from doing those things that were forbidden by the agreement, even if they did not understand the reason for such restrictions. Moreover, they set examples for carrying out the agreement, and also conducted painstaking ideological work among the masses so as to enlist mass support for the struggles against all statements and actions detrimental to the 12-point agreement.

Those fake revolutionaries and those who are revolutionary only in word but not in deed are only good for their highsounding words. Their actions do not tally with their words. They always say that they are loyal to Chairman Mao, to his headquarters, and to his great strategic plan, but they adopt the attitude of giving superficial support to the agreement approved by Chairman Mao's headquarters and the call for the conscientious implementation of this agreement, while opposing it behind people's back. They say that the revolutionary great alliance is the general orientation of struggle and they are all for it, but their actions are most harmful to the alliance. They build up their own ranks to set up mountain strongholds through activities of splittism, while justifying their action as shaping up the ranks to make revolution." While they claim that efforts have such made to combat factionalism and strengthen party spirit, their actions are · at strengthening their factions and seeking private interests, such as ing firm hold of their high positions, refusing to admit mistakes, and pretend be righteous while actually their attitude is most spurrious and despicable. ./ have a negative attitude toward the full implementation of the 12-point angeement.

Moreover, some people's words and actions are at complete variance with each other. While saying that it is necessary to follow Chairman Mao's headquarter's orders to the letter, they drag others to their secret meetings, go to the countryside to exchange experiences, and assert that the 12-point agreement must be revised and supplemented. Their repeated statement that they are loyal to Chairman Mao is only a pretext to deceive others.

The handful of counterrevolutionaries deeply hate the 12-point agreement and the approval granted by Chairman Mao's headquarters and they are trying frenziedly to undermine them. Knowing that the complete realization of the revolutionary great alliance means total failure on their part, the handful of swine lay bare their extreme left features, sowing discord among the people, making troubles everywhere, inciting one faction to enlarge its ranks while urging another faction to take revolutionary actions so as to provoke "struggle by force" between the two groupings, spreading political rumors so as to direct the spearhead at the PLA units supporting the left, at the provisional organs of power at various levels, or at Chairman Mao's headquarters in a vain attempt to tear up the 12-point agreement and undermine Chekiang's great proletarian cultural revolution.

In the current fierce struggle between the two classes, two roads, and two lines in the province, the most important question is to join the correct rank. Everybody and every organization must make a self-examination before chosing sides.

On the question of implementing the two documents and the comments of Chairman Mao's headquarters in support of these instruments, they must decide for themselves which side they wish to join and what is their attitude toward Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and the orders of Chairman Mao's headquarters.

It is our deep conviction that the broad masses of revolutionary people are willing to be and will certainly strive to be true proletarian revolutionaries loyal to Chairman Mao and that they will make new contributions in implementing the 12-point agreement.

At the same time, we should give a stern warning to those fake revolutionaries: "The time has come for you to behave yourselves and follow the 12-point agreement without being unruly in word or deed. Some people have gone too far astray. If you still think it wise to oppose Chairman Mao's strategic plan, then you will make serious mistakes."

We sincerely hope that all revolutionary people will learn from those people who are able to carry out activities under specific conditions. You should find out: if there are bad people stirring up troubles around you. If so, you must strip off their disguise, expose them, drag them out one by one, and exercise dictatorship over tithe handful of swine.

Another warning for the handful of swine: "As the good will be rewarded, the bad will be punished. The law of retribution covers everything. When the time comes, everybody will reap what he has sown."

We must strive to be proletarian revolutionaries forever loyal to Chairman Mao. We appose those fake revolutionaries whose words and actions do not correspond with each other. Down with the counterrevolutionaries who try to undermine the 12-point agreement!