

Thoroughly Criticize and Repudiate the Revisionist Line of Some of the Principal Leading Members of the Former Peking Municipal Party Committee

THE great proletarian cultural revolution is advancing with great rapidity and intensity. One group of monsters and demons after another has been exposed, and one reactionary bastion after another has been shattered. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, of Party cadres and revolutionary intellectuals in Peking, with the direct support of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Central Committee of the Party, have exposed and overthrown the former Peking Municipal Party Committee, that insidious anti-Party and anti-socialist clique. The counter-revolutionary revisionist true colours of some of the principal leading members of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee have been fully brought out into the open.

This is an excellent, important event in the history of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and a new victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought.

A black line opposed to the Party, to socialism and to Mao Tse-tung's thought ran through the leadership exercised by some of the principal leading members of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee. The main point of this black line was opposition to the proletarian revolution, to the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to the correct line of the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and the carrying out of a counter-revolutionary, revisionist line. This was manifested in the following respects:

First, Resistance to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Some of the principal leading members of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee deeply feared the great proletarian cultural revolution, and they stubbornly opposed and sabotaged that great cultural revolution. Their counter-revolutionary, revisionist line was exposed precisely in the course of the current great cultural revolution. Under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee, the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party started the criticism of Wu

Han's *Hai Jui Dismissed From Office*, and sounded the clarion call for the great proletarian cultural revolution. The Shanghai *Wenhui Bao* printed Comrade Yao Wen-yuan's article "On the New Historical Drama *Hai Jui Dismissed From Office*" and this angered the gang of revisionist lords in the former Peking Municipal Party Committee. They made unscrupulous attacks on the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, and flagrantly acted against Comrade Mao Tse-tung's instructions. They regarded Comrade Yao Wen-yuan's article as dangerous floods and wild beasts, and used the propaganda organs in their hands to try in every way possible to resist and block the article. They resorted to all sorts of vile and vicious tricks to suppress and deal blows at all proletarian revolutionaries who persist in Comrade Mao Tse-tung's correct line, and to shield the sinister anti-Party and anti-socialist counter-revolutionary gangsters. Even after Comrade Mao Tse-tung criticized the former Peking Municipal Party Committee, they continued to carry out organized and planned resistance in an attempt "to save the queen by sacrificing the knights." The editorial note of *Qianxian* (Frontline) and *Beijing Ribao* (Peking Daily) on April 16 was a concentrated expression of the counter-revolutionary double-dealing tricks they played. Further, they carried out a series of clandestine, underground and illegal activities, clung desperately to their positions and collected information about proletarian revolutionaries in preparation for a counter-offensive. This series of anti-Party activities paved the way for their own complete downfall. Thus, the counter-revolutionary features of the gang of representatives of the bourgeoisie who had long hidden themselves in the Party were brought to light.

Second, Opposition to the Socialist Education Movement in the Urban and Rural Areas. The opposition of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee to the great proletarian cultural revolution was the continuation and development of their consistent opposition over

the past few years to the socialist education movement in the urban and rural areas and to the socialist revolution. They opposed and resisted the policy of the urban and rural socialist education movement formulated by Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee; they opposed the full mobilization of the masses to lift the lid on the class struggle; they protected the Party members who were in power at the basic level in the urban and rural areas and were taking the road of capitalism; and they protected the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. As the urban and rural socialist education movement developed in depth, they lost no time in "applying the brake," and worked vigorously to reverse decisions on closed cases; they backed up the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists; they attacked the poor peasants, lower-middle peasants and revolutionary activists and carried out organized and planned counter-attacks in revenge. This line of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee was precisely a line of opposing socialist revolution and of restoring capitalism.

Third, Abandonment of the Viewpoint of Classes and Class Struggle in an Attempt to Bring About a "Peaceful Evolution." The former Peking Municipal Party Committee stubbornly opposed and resisted Comrade Mao Tse-tung's guiding principles regarding classes and class struggle in socialist society. They were opposed to taking class struggle as the key link in all fields of work: in culture, education, industry, agriculture, finance and trade, etc. They were opposed to giving prominence to proletarian politics and, instead, they gave prominence to bourgeois politics. Because they have abandoned the viewpoint of classes and class struggle of Marxism-Leninism, of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they could not but sink into the quagmire of Khrushchov revisionism. What they carried into effect was, in reality, such revisionist rubbish as Khrushchov's "party of the entire people" and "state of the whole people." Their bourgeois nature was clearly revealed. On various fronts, they ruthlessly suppressed and dealt blows at the proletarian revolutionary Left and revolutionary masses, and did all they could to let loose monsters of all kinds. This small handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists carried out "peaceful evolution" in some units and departments of the Peking Municipal Party and government organizations, and, as a result, the leadership of these was usurped by representatives of the bourgeoisie.

Fourth, Transformation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Into a Dictatorship of the Bourgeoisie. The small handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists in the former Peking Municipal Party Committee waved the flag of the dictatorship of the proletariat, but, in reality, they did their utmost to carry out bourgeois dictatorial rule. Arrogantly, arbitrarily and without any sense of democracy, they suppressed and attacked the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, of Party cadres and revolutionary intellectuals. Their "demo-

cracy" was the democracy of a handful of representatives of the bourgeoisie who opposed the Party, opposed socialism and opposed Mao Tse-tung's thought, the democracy of a handful of reactionary bourgeois "academic authorities," the democracy of a handful of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. They were a bunch of despots, a bunch of Lords of Hell.

Fifth, Preparation of Public Opinion for the Restoration of Capitalism and Subversion of Proletarian Political Power. The small handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee laid special stress on preparing public opinion for the restoration of capitalism and the subversion of the proletarian political power. They used *Qianxian* (Frontline), *Beijing Ribao* (Peking Daily) and *Beijing Wanbao* (Peking Evening News) as their tools to oppose the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and to spread revisionist poison. Making use of the newspapers, journals, radio broadcasts, books, lectures, literary works, films, plays, operas, etc., which they were able to control, they poured out a great deal of poison to corrode and corrupt the people of the whole country. All this was done with a view to preparing conditions for the restoration of capitalism.

Sixth, Opposition to the Educational Policy Put Forward by Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee, and Application of a Bourgeois and Revisionist Educational Policy. Some schools under the control of some of the principal leading members of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee, instead of serving proletarian politics, worked in the interests of a bourgeois restoration. Instead of cultivating successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, they groomed new bourgeois intellectuals. While showing great care and consideration for bourgeois elements, they discriminated against and persecuted the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students. Peking University under their control was a typical stubborn stronghold of reaction.

Seventh, Opposition to the Creative Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Works. The small handful of members of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee did their utmost to oppose the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and cadres. Harboursing intense hatred for Mao Tse-tung's thought, they reacted against any mention of it and swore and flew into a rage. They attacked and suppressed the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary cadres who followed Chairman Mao's teachings and acted in accordance with his instructions. This handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists did all kinds of evil. What they dreaded most was to be shown up in their true colours under the sunlight of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Above all they dreaded mastery by the broad masses of the infinitely powerful

weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought to overthrow their reactionary rule.

Eighth, Recruitment of Deserters and Acceptance of Mutineers and Formation of Cliques for Their Own Selfish Interests. In order to push through their revisionist political line, these principal leading members of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee pursued a "feudal guild" organizational line of forming cliques for their own selfish interests. Using such base means as handing out official posts, lavishing promises, and recruiting deserters and accepting mutineers, they bought over and gained the allegiance of a group of people as a band of loyal confederates who acted as their faithful lackeys.

Ninth, Erection of a Tight Barricade Against the Party's Central Committee. The small handful of anti-Party elements in the former Peking Municipal Party Committee regarded the Peking municipality as an "independent kingdom," watertight and impenetrable, and nobody was allowed to intervene or criticize it — it was like a tiger whose backside no one dared to kick. On the other hand, they themselves reached out everywhere with their grasping hands. They were a gang of conspirators and careerists.

Tenth, Waving "Red Flags" to Oppose the Red Flag. The main reason why these anti-Party, anti-socialist, revisionist elements were able to conceal themselves for a considerable period of time was that they waved "red flags" to oppose the red flag, carried the signboard of Marxism-Leninism to oppose Marxism-Leninism, carried the signboard of Mao Tse-tung's thought to oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought, carried the signboard of the dictatorship of the proletariat to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carried the communist signboard to engage in anti-communist intrigues. These manoeuvres by the principal leading members of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee were almost identical with those of Khrushchov. They are persons of the Khrushchov type.

Step by step the Central Committee of the Party perceived the revisionist line of the principal leading members of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee. But the full exposure of their revisionist nature required a certain course of time and certain "soil and weather" conditions. Even a poisonous snake comes out of its hole only in certain weather conditions, and the moment these poisonous snakes came out of their holes, they were captured by Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee and immediately crushed by the broad masses of Party cadres and the people.

The exposure of this sinister gang of some of the principal leading members of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee who were against the Party, against socialism and against Mao Tse-tung's thought is an excellent thing, a normal phenomenon in Party life. Comrade Mao Tse-tung told us long ago that if there were no contradictions and no struggles in the Party, the Party's life would come to an end. Under

certain conditions, the contradictions within the Party can change from being non-antagonistic to being antagonistic ones. The fact that our Party was able in good time to detect and destroy the reactionary bastion of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee, which was completely controlled by a handful of revisionists, is a fine demonstration of the power and strength of our Party and the exceptional wisdom and greatness of the leadership given by Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee.

Some of the principal leading members of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee are very good teachers by negative example. What we learn from all this is that in order to push ahead the great proletarian cultural revolution and wrest back the leadership usurped by the bourgeoisie in the field of culture, we must first of all expose, criticize and struggle against the representatives of the bourgeoisie who have wormed their way into the Party, government, army and various circles in the field of culture. The struggle against these revisionists who are against the Party, against socialism and against Mao Tse-tung's thought is a struggle between attempts at staging a capitalist restoration and efforts to thwart such attempts and a struggle to prevent the dictatorship of the proletariat from changing into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

High in spirit, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and of the Party cadres and revolutionary intellectuals in Peking are arming themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought and using it as their weapon for combat and criticism in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Under the leadership of the new Peking Municipal Party Committee, they are sweeping away all monsters with the tremendous force of a thunderbolt.

For a long time, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, of the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League members, and of the revolutionary intellectuals in Peking resisted and fought against the black anti-Party, anti-socialist line of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee. They cherish boundless love for Chairman Mao and support the Party's Central Committee without reservation. Keeping to the instructions of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao, they have done a great deal of work and made their own contributions to the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Upwards of 95 per cent of the people, and more than 95 per cent of the cadres in Peking, will certainly unite on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, take what Chairman Mao says as the supreme instruction for all kinds of work and, under the leadership of the new Peking Municipal Party Committee, thoroughly eradicate the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the former Peking Municipal Party Committee and score new victories on all fronts.

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