

CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN SHANGHAI  
Shanghai, NCNA, 11 January 1967

The favorable situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution in Shanghai was analyzed in a commentary carried in the local newspaper Wen-hui Pao and Chieh-fang Jih-pao on 8 January...

The commentary pointed out that the extremely favorable situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution in the Shanghai area was indicated by four important signs.

The first important sign was that the worker and peasant masses had risen in rebellion. They had broken through repeated obstacles, established their own revolutionary organizations, emancipated themselves and risen up to make revolution. The industrial workers, a million strong, with a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle behind them, had formed a mighty cultural revolutionary army and, with all compelling force and overwhelming power, were crushing all obstacles in order to push the great cultural revolution in industrial and mining enterprises ahead to a momentous level of development. Revolutionary rebels in industrial and mining enterprises, acting resolutely in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that "rebellion is justified," and fearless of being attacked and suppressed, had overcome recurring difficulties to fight their way out at last. They had always persisted in "taking a firm hold of revolution and stimulating production." They had first seen through the plot hatched by the handful of persons within the party in the Shanghai area who were persisting in carrying out the bourgeois reactionary line and who were suppressing the revolution under the pretext of "taking a firm hold of production"; this they had dealt a resounding blow. Next they had exposed the vicious tricks of those who, in organizations which served as their tools, were instigating and conniving with the deceived workers to leave their posts of production without justification and to undermine production in a vain attempt to sabotage the great proletarian cultural revolution. Revolutionary rebels from many factories, carrying out exposure and struggle and persisting in production at the same time, had thoroughly defeated the renewed attacks by that same handful of persons. Their revolutionary action had gradually won the support of the broad masses. Many people who had formerly been deceived, had come to their senses. The forces of the revolutionary rebels were growing stronger every day and their struggle was winning one brilliant victory after another...

The second important sign of the extremely favorable situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution in the Shanghai area was that the revolutionary rebels in the municipal party and government institutions had fought their way out. They had smashed through one restriction after another imposed on such pretexts as "differentiating public exposure and internal criticism" and, together with the workers and revolutionary students, had criticized the bourgeois reactionary line and struggled against the handful of persons in authority within the party who were taking the capitalist road. Their revolutionary actions had profoundly affected the functionaries

of the party and government institutions at all levels in the Shanghai area. The revolutionary rebels of the press organizations in Shanghai had taken over the newspapers Chieh-fang Jih-pao and Wen-hui Pao. The organs of propaganda controlled by the revolutionary rebels had, with the greatest revolutionary enthusiasm, publicized the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. They had given a tremendous boost to the morale of the revolutionary rebels and deflated the arrogance of the bourgeois lords, for which they had been warmly commended by the broad masses of the revolutionary people.

The third important sign of the extremely favorable situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution in the Shanghai area was that the ranks of the revolutionary rebels were not only growing stronger and stronger, but they were also becoming more and more mature in practicing the art of struggle. They were learning to swim by swimming, learning to struggle by struggling and being tempered and matured in the storms, in the arduous, complicated and tortuous class struggle. They had always raised high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, held fast to the correct general orientation in the struggle, put daring above everything else, feared neither heaven nor earth, neither ghost nor death, given full play to Lu Hsun's spirit of unyielding integrity and forged ahead valiantly. Every contingent of red rebels, whether made up of workers, college and middle school students or the revolutionary rebels of the party and government organizations, had had its praiseworthy and glorious experience in revolutionary struggle. The revolutionary rebels were those who best understood that the great, invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung was the basic guarantee of victory in all work. The great thought of Mao Tse-tung was a guide to action in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Therefore, they had always persisted in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. They had learned in struggle and applied what they had learned to struggle. Particularly since Comrade Lin Piao had issued the great call to advance the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works to a new stage, they had studied Chairman Mao's works more consciously than before. Taking the "three good old articles" as their watchwords, they had eliminated self-interest and promoted devotion to the public interest, maintained a style of plain living and hard struggle even more courageously and strenuously, attacked the bourgeois reactionary line and the handful of persons in authority within the party who were taking the capitalist road...

The fourth important sign of the extremely favorable situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution in the Shanghai area was that the bourgeois reactionary line had begun sliding toward total collapse and the ugly features of the handful of persons in authority within the party who were taking the capitalist road under the protection of the bourgeois reactionary line were beginning to be forced out from obscurity and to be exposed to the light of day. In the course of their violent offensive against

the bourgeois reactionary line, the revolutionary rebels and a vast number of revolutionary people had begun to see more and more clearly that among the handful of persons who stubbornly carried out the bourgeois reactionary line, some were themselves in authority within the party and were taking the capitalist road. In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, this handful of persons had resorted to various underhand tricks in order to oppose the Central Committee of the party and Chairman Mao, and had viciously attacked the cultural revolutionary group under the Party's Central Committee. By hook or by crook, resorting to double-dealing tactics, one open and the other undercover; with one face for their superiors and another for their subordinates, they had suppressed the masses, encircled and attacked the revolutionary young Red Guards in a sinister and venomous way, demoralized them and deceived them into compliance. They had employed despicable tricks to prevent the workers from rising up in rebellion; when they had failed in these attempts, they had instigated a group of persons to organize other workers to serve as tools in their defense. They had resorted to various stratagems in order to shield the counterrevolutionary revisionists; they had fabricated incidents, incited the masses to fight amongst themselves and the workers to fight against the students while they themselves had withdrawn behind the scenes and "sat on top of the mountain to watch the tigers fight."

As had been proved by a whole battery of facts, it was not accidental that these persons had carried out the bourgeois reactionary line so stubbornly. Some of them had themselves committed many criminal acts against the party, against socialism and against Mao Tse-tung's thought. They had held on tight to the last shred of the bourgeois reactionary line with the aim of "protecting" themselves and their positions.

But it had proved impossible to check the torrent of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Faced with the revolutionary rebels and the vast numbers of revolutionary people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, neither devils nor ghosts could escape the fate of being dragged into the open, no matter how cleverly they concealed themselves; no matter what cunning tricks they employed.

"With power and to spare we must pursue the tottering foe and not ape Hsiang Yu the conqueror seeking idle fame." The revolutionary rebels and the vast numbers of revolutionary people in Shanghai understood clearly that, although the current situation was excellent, the influence of the bourgeois reactionary line was far-reaching and its poison had spread far and wide. There would be zigzags and reversals in the struggle and very strenuous tasks were still facing the revolutionary rebels and the revolutionary masses. It was consequently imperative to cast away illusions, to pursue the struggle and to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!