

Enthusiastic Response to Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee's Regulations

PROVINCES and municipalities in China have enthusiastically responded to the publication of the "Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee's Regulations on Seriously Improving Style of Work" and the article "Guard Against Corruption by Bourgeois Ideology" by *Hongqi's* Commentator (see last issue). Revolutionary committees in many provinces and municipalities studied and discussed these regulations and then put forward similar measures to improve their own style of work in the light of their own particular circumstances. **Chairman Mao's instructions "... to serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses"** are the keynote of all these various regulations.

At an enlarged meeting called by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee on June 23 revolutionary cadres and responsible members of revolutionary mass organizations unanimously hailed the Shantung regulations as a document upholding the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They declared they would conscientiously study and carry out these regulations thoroughly, resolutely and promptly.

Discussing the concrete state of affairs in the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and its affiliated revolutionary mass organizations, with the regulations of Shantung as a yardstick, the meeting in a spirit of criticism and self-criticism went into such matters as keeping close to the masses, collective leadership, taking part in manual labour, practising economy in carrying on revolution, and other questions. Speakers expressed their determination to make a timely study of the regulations, and swiftly and resolutely implement them. A resolution along these lines was passed unanimously.

The two Shanghai newspapers *Wenhui Bao* and *Jiefang Ribao* each devoted editorials to this. *Wenhui Bao* pointed out, "After the proletarian revolutionaries have seized power, the struggle between the bourgeoisie, which seeks to restore capitalism, and the proletariat, which opposes a restoration, still exists, and one of the main features of this struggle, is the bourgeoisie's efforts to corrupt the proletarian revolutionaries, particularly their leading core, in order to bring about a 'peaceful evolution.'" *Jiefang Ribao* pointed out that the masses must be mobilized to "exercise supervision

over members of the revolutionary committees at all levels and leading members of the revolutionary mass organizations at all levels."

On June 25, an enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee was called to study and discuss the Shantung regulations and the *Hongqi* article. It pointed out that the regulations were of great practical significance in proletarianizing and revolutionizing the Kweichow Provincial R.C., in making it highly militant and closely identified with the masses. It also noted that the regulations clearly pointed out how proletarian revolutionaries, after seizing power, should more effectively and creatively study and apply the works of Chairman Mao, resolutely carry out the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao and establish the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They stressed that the basic guarantee, the key to establishing a good style of work was to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a big way so as to promote the ideological revolutionization of men. Therefore, it was necessary to study "the three constantly read articles," diligently eliminate self-interest and foster public interest, remould one's world outlook and always be servants wholeheartedly serving the people. In conclusion, the Kweichow Provincial R.C. decided to study and resolutely implement the Shantung regulations.

An enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee was held on June 26 and 27 with a similar agenda. The two-day meeting passed a decision on conscientiously studying and implementing the "Regulations of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee on Seriously Improving Style of Work" and revolutionizing the leadership. It declared that after the proletarian revolutionaries' seizure of power from the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines had not come to an end. These struggles all boiled down to the question of power, that is, the proletariat wanted to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat while the bourgeoisie wanted to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat. That was why, after the proletarian revolutionaries seized power, after they had taken authority, the question of guarding against corruption

by bourgeois ideology had become an extremely important one: the regulations of the Shantung Provincial R.C. was of the utmost significance in solving this question.

On June 26, the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee at an enlarged meeting of its standing committee called to study and discuss the regulations of the Shantung Provincial R.C. also drew up similar regulations for itself based on local conditions. For the proletariat to hold power, and to exercise power well, the meeting unanimously declared, it was necessary to raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and establish the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The meeting decided that members of its Revolutionary Committee must behave like ordinary working people, and always keep close to the masses. Taking part in manual labour and going deep

down to the grass-roots levels, said speakers, were important guarantees for promoting the revolutionization of their ideology, work, way of living and style of work, for guarding against corruption by bourgeois ideology, and for preventing the rise of revisionism.

Recently, in addition to the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees, revolutionary committees and revolutionary mass organizations at all levels in the Shanghai municipality and Shantung Province have held meetings to discuss current thinking, discover their shortcomings and take appropriate measures to correct them. They expressed their determination to maintain the closest contact with the masses so as to continue to make new contributions to the revolution under the new conditions that exist today.