

CARRY OUT THE ACTIVITY OF "ONE HELPING ANOTHER TO FORM A
RED PAIR," DEVELOP AND CONSOLIDATE THE
REVOLUTIONARY GREAT ALLIANCE

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There are in Peking Middle School No. 5 for Girls more than 1,300 teachers, pupils and staff members who have set up seven relatively big organizations during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Because of the bourgeois reactionary line promoted by China's Khrushchev and also because the masses are divided on certain issues, the whole school is divided into two major factions. The emotions of these factions are opposed to and in conflict with each other.

Faced with such a situation, the comrades of the military training corps of the Navy stationed in the school have carried out penetrating and careful politico-ideological work. Through energetically publicizing the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and the great significance of the revolutionary great alliance and through telling the striking deeds of the Liberation Army in enforcing the "four firsts" and the "three-eight working style," they have deeply moved the broad masses of the revolutionary teachers and students.

After Chairman Mao issued his latest directive concerning the great alliance of the working class, they warmly responded to it. They said: Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have issued one combat order after another urging us to form an alliance as soon as possible. Like the Liberation Army, we should closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, move with the wind, and work for the advancement of the revolutionary great alliance.

For the sake of promoting the revolutionary great alliance, part of the students of the two opposite organizations--"Chingkangshan" and

"T'ingchin"-- of the third year class (2) of the junior middle section, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "the method of conducting tete-a-tete activities is a good one," studied the advanced experience of the Liberation Army, and wrote wall posters to promote the activity of "one helping another to form a red pair." This advocacy aroused strong responses among the students. The students of the two factions began to study Chairman Mao's writings together, discuss their ideas and form "pairs" with "one helping another." The "pairing" of the leaders of the two factions and those students who differed from each other most was especially most useful in promoting the great revolutionary great alliance.

When they first carried out the activity of "one helping another to form a red pair," they did not know what to do. Because they were still affected by petty-bourgeois factionalism to varying extent, they always thought that they themselves were right. In the course of conversation, they most often put questions to each other, but seldom made self-criticism. The conversation therefore ended in a stalemate.

The comrades of the military training corps gave them warm assistance, and told them that the activity of "one helping another to form a red pair" should make living study and application of Chairman Mao's writings and lay chief emphasis on self-criticism. They also set the example by taking the lead in making self-criticism.

Therefore, the students studied together quotations from Chairman Mao with problems in mind. Chairman Mao said: "Numerous revolutionary martyrs have laid down their lives for the interests of the people, and everyone of us still living feels very sad whenever we think of them. Can it be said that there is still any personal interests which we cannot sacrifice and any mistake which we cannot discard?" Resolved to act according to Chairman Mao's teachings, both sides took the initiative to look for their own shortcomings and the merits of the other side, to expose their own self-interest, and to touch themselves to the soul. After that, with an eye on their own shortcomings, they helped each other with the thought of Mao Tse-tung as the weapon, and marked results were reaped.

In the activity of "one helping another to form a red pair, they have come to understand that only through taking combating self-interest as the point of departure and making self-criticism more often can they liberate themselves from petty-bourgeois factionalism, and correctly handle themselves and other comrades--especially those comrades holding viewpoints different from theirs.

The launching of activities to "form red pairs with one helping another" has forcefully stimulated and consolidated the revolutionary great alliance. Since the launching of such activities in August, some "pairs" of students of the "Chingkangshan" and "T'ingchin" organizations of the third year class (2) of the junior middle section have studied Chairman Mao's writings and criticized and repudiated the bourgeois reactionary line together.

Chairman Mao said: "When we look at a problem, we must never forget to draw a clear line of demarcation between revolution and counter-revolution, between achievements and shortcomings. With these two lines of demarcation borne in mind, things are easy to carry out, otherwise the nature of the problem will confuse us...We should adopt the attitude of analyzing and studying each person and each thing."

Chairman Mao's teaching gave them a profound course of education. They said: "Because we had not drawn clearly these two lines of demarcation in the past, we regarded the class sisters who worked together with us every day as enemies. We made unlimited effort to raise the shortcomings and mistakes of the opposite side would make more mistakes and collapse. By using factionalism to oppose factionalism in this way, we were emotionally opposed to each other. The two factions fought a protracted "civil war." We have been slack with the criticism and repudiation of the top capitalist roaders within the Party, thus bringing sorrow to those dear to us and joy to those hostile to us. We have really been unable to face Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. We are boundlessly devoted to the Party and Chairman Mao. Since the aim of our struggle is one and the same, it should be entirely possible for us to unite on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought." As they studied, they talked to each other, and the more they talked to each other, the closer they drew to each other and the more united they became. They quickly eliminated the estrangement brought about by the bourgeois reactionary line.

The launching of activities to "form red pairs with one helping another" has changed the past phenomenon of no meeting of ideas between the students. The new vogue of all students doing ideological work by exposing self-interest and revealing their way of thinking has begun to take shape and greatly aroused the political activism of the broad masses of the students. This has not only consolidated ideologically the revolutionary great alliance but also laid down a solid foundation for the penetrating development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and educational revolution.

The broad masses of the revolutionary teachers and students have come to understand that the activity of "one helping another to form a red pair" seeks to unify the broad masses ideologically with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. The launching of this activity has given an impetus to the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's writings and stimulated the ideological revolutionization of the masses. It is a good way to handle correctly contradictions among the people and surmount all kinds of non-proletarian ideas with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and is a good method of proven effectiveness for the development and consolidation of the revolutionary great alliance.

Ideological alliance is the guarantee of organizational alliance. The third year class (2) of the junior middle section which first launched

the activity of "one helping another to form a red pair" has better surmounted petty-bourgeois factionalism and quickly realized the revolutionary great alliance, and the revolutionary teachers and students have set up the cultural revolution group of the class.

In the afternoon of the day on which the revolutionary great alliance was brought into realization, the students of the whole class went to T'ienanmen to make an oath to the great leader Chairman Mao: "We are resolved to follow closely Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, and we vow to promote the revolutionary great alliance and to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end."

Inspired by Chairman Mao's latest directive and carried forward by the upsurge of the revolutionary great alliance, the twenty-four classes of the whole school had brought the revolutionary great alliance into realization by September 21. The seven mass organizations of the whole school have also formed an alliance by setting up the unified revolutionary organization "Mao Tse-tung's Thought Corps."

At the time of electing the leadership group, with an eye on revolutionary interests, they have, instead of adopting the method of allocating seats to different organizations, adopted the method of comprehensive nomination according to three principles. The three principles are: (1) Regardless to which organization a person may belong, so long as he holds high the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, he is elected. (2) The group must be widely represented. (3) Should there be dispute over the nomination of candidates, the views of the original organizations should be respected and those of the majority should be considered. After due preparation and consultation, the leadership group comprising revolutionary teachers and students and revolutionary cadres has been brought into being.

The military training corps has laid hold of this new venture--the launching of the activity of "one helping another to form a red pair" in the school--for popularization in the whole school, the cultural revolution groups of many classes have gone on to launch activities to "form red pairs with one helping another." The two organizations of the teachers and staff members have also formed an alliance by setting up the "Red Teachers and Staff Members." Some teachers were formerly heavily opposed to each other in feeling. In the current activity to "form red pairs with one helping another," through helping and talking to each other, they have also eliminated their estrangement and strengthened their unity.

At present, Peking Middle School No. 5 for Girls has brought the revolutionary "three-way combination" into realization and is beginning to reopen class for making revolution. The broad masses of the revolutionary teachers and students are studying Chairman Mao's latest directive in real earnest. They are in the course of actively combating self-interest and