

Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Holds Grand Meeting

THE Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the city's highest provisional organ of power, held a rally on February 24.

Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, leading members of the committee, were at the rally.

Chang Chun-chiao spoke of his meeting with Chairman Mao to whom he reported on work, conveyed important instructions from Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee, and put forward the main tasks of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Shanghai.

He told Shanghai's proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses that **Chairman Mao, the most respected and beloved great leader of the Chinese people, was in excellent health. Again and again, the entire audience cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"**

With great emotion, people said that they drew immense encouragement and infinite strength from the recent important instructions of Chairman Mao. They pledged resolutely **to follow the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, carry out his latest instructions to the last word, further the struggle to seize power by the "three-in-one" combination, exercise power properly and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.**

Before the rally, the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee called an enlarged committee meeting which reviewed the development of Shanghai's great proletarian cultural revolution movement since the "January Revolution"* in the light of Chairman Mao's instructions. It unanimously adopted a Draft Resolution on the Present Situation and Tasks of Shanghai's Great Cultural Revolution.

The Draft Resolution was read out at the rally for discussion and trial implementation by the revolutionary

* Proletarian revolutionaries are uniting to seize power from the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. This is the strategic task for the new stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is the decisive battle between the proletariat and the masses of working people on the one hand and the bourgeoisie and its agents in the Party on the other. This mighty revolutionary storm began last January in the leading industrial centre Shanghai, east China. The city's revolutionary masses called it the great "January Revolution." It is a revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our great leader Chairman Mao immediately expressed resolute support for it. The storm of the "January Revolution" is now sweeping the whole country.

organizations and revolutionary masses. The prolonged applause that greeted it was an expression of general approval.

The Draft Resolution said that under the guidance and encouragement of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, the proletarian revolutionaries in Shanghai had held aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, forged a great alliance, concentrated their efforts on dragging out the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road, bravely fought back to ward off the evil winds of counter-revolutionary economism, thoroughly smashed the new counter-attack by the bourgeois reactionary line, wrested all power from the handful of persons who were in authority and taking the capitalist road in the former Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Council, and established the highest provisional organ of power in Shanghai. This was a great victory for the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Following the establishment of the provisional organ of power, the great proletarian cultural revolution in Shanghai moved to a new high tide. It also gave great impetus to the carrying out of the policy of **"taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production."** The situation was excellent.

The Draft Resolution added that the formation of the Shanghai municipal highest provisional organ of power in no way meant the end of the struggle.

The central strategic task confronting the proletarian revolutionaries was to resolutely implement the instructions of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee, continue to arouse the masses boldly, have faith in them, rely on them, respect their initiative, unswervingly form the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries, build the "three-in-one" combination, seize the Party, administrative, financial and cultural power that had been usurped by the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road in the units and departments where power must be wrested, and exercise the power to good effect, take firm hold of the revolution and promote production, ceaselessly raise the proletarian consciousness of the masses, improve the revolutionary qualities, scientific approach and sense of organization and discipline of the proletarian revolutionaries, and turn Shanghai into a great school where Mao Tse-tung's thought was creatively studied and applied.

The Draft Resolution noted that the months of February, March and April were the crucial period for the fulfilment of these tasks. Therefore, the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee put forth the following tasks to be carried out by various revolutionary organizations and revolutionary people in the city:

In describing the first task, the Draft Resolution said: The great proletarian cultural revolution is a revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The revolutionary organizations of each unit, district or suburban county of the city should hold joint meetings to analyse concretely which class is holding power in their respective units, and then decide whether to seize power or not, how to seize it and how to use it after it has been seized. They should sum up their experience and decide what their tasks are.

In units where the seizing power by the "three-in-one" combination has been carried out or where power was originally in the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries, they should control and use it well. They should continue to boldly mobilize the masses, rely upon the proletarian revolutionary Left, unite with and win over the middle forces and complete the tasks of struggling (against and crushing those persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road), criticizing and repudiating (the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes) and transforming (education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base). They must strive to carry the revolution through to the end thoroughly.

After the seizure of power at city, district or suburban county level, proletarian revolutionaries of the various departments in the Party and government organizations, factories and enterprises should decide upon a certain form of the "three-in-one" combination to fit their own circumstances and establish a revolutionary committee or some other form of provisional organ of power.

The armed core of the militia, the People's Liberation Army and other people's forces are the strong pillars of the provisional organ of power at each level. They firmly back the revolutionary Left. No mass organization or individual can order the armed militia around himself.

With regard to cadres, we should carry out class analysis and persist in the policy of differentiating between cadres. The various revolutionary organizations must organize the revolutionary masses and the cadres at various levels to make a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's policy on cadres and other related documents.

Discussing the second task, the Draft Resolution said: To respond firmly to Chairman Mao's great call "to take firm hold of the revolution and promote production"; to firmly carry out Chairman Mao's policy of "preparedness against war, preparedness against natural

calamities and everything for the people"; and to carry through to the end the struggle against counter-revolutionary economism and fight for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the industrial and agricultural production plan for 1967.

The Draft Resolution points out that proletarian revolutionaries must at all times be models in "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production." They must give first place to revolution and put it in command of production and other work. It should be in command of everything.

The Draft Resolution also calls on the revolutionary masses in the rural people's communes, factories and enterprises, and the departments of culture, education and health to pay attention to certain questions in production and to strive to win victories on every front.

The Draft Resolution pointed out that every mass organization and individual should strictly observe the state plan and the state regulations. No one is allowed to make free use of state property.

The third task set forth in the Draft Resolution is: To exert great efforts to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, firmly support the struggle of proletarian revolutionaries to seize power, resolutely suppress the counter-revolutionaries, completely defeat the counter-attacks of the class enemy, and protect the socialist economy and the great proletarian cultural revolution;

All true proletarian revolutionaries on the public security, procuratorate and judicial fronts should form an alliance, co-ordinate closely with units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in Shanghai and combine with the revolutionary rebels and the broad revolutionary masses. They should exert great efforts to strengthen public security work, fully exert the role of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and resolutely suppress the counter-revolutionaries.

The fourth task set down in the Draft Resolution is that all organizations of proletarian revolutionaries and Red Guards should hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, readjust their organizations, and rectify their ideology and working style so that they can build the forces of the proletarian revolutionaries into a highly militant, revolutionized, great red contingent of the proletariat;

The Draft Resolution recommends that all revolutionary organizations openly carry out rectification campaigns. Chairman Mao teaches us: "We have the Marxist-Leninist weapon of criticism and self-criticism. We can get rid of a bad style and keep the good." The leaders of all revolutionary rebel organizations should take the lead in conscientiously carrying out criticism and self-criticism, in listening modestly to opinions of the masses and striving to become models in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. In the rectification campaign, there should be a strict

differentiation between contradictions of two different natures. They must be handled according to Chairman Mao's principle on the correct handling of contradictions among the people, and never apply treatment of the enemy to the revolutionary masses.

The revolutionary rebels all over the city must enter into a great alliance on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They must firmly oppose anarchism, ultra-democracy, sectarianism, the guild mentality and "small group" mentality. On the prerequisite of unanimity on the general orientation of the struggle, the revolutionary organizations should seek common ground among themselves while reserving differences. They should not carry on endless quarrels over minor questions;

The proletarian revolutionaries should firmly carry out the great call issued by Chairman Mao to "practise economy in carrying out revolution," guard against attacks by the bourgeoisie's sugar-coated bullets, and prevent erosion of the revolutionary ranks by the class enemy. They should resolutely oppose extravagance and waste, ostentation and squandering of the wealth of the state.

In conclusion, the Draft Resolution pointed out that **the most fundamental thing in building up the forces of the proletarian revolutionaries is holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.** The

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proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses throughout the city should launch a new upsurge in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works in the great revolutionary movement of class struggle and the struggle for production. They must transform their own subjective world while transforming the objective world. They must have the courage to seize power from "self-interest" in their own minds, to make rev-

olution in the depth of their souls, and to set strict demands on themselves in accordance with the five requirements put forward by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. In the course of struggle, they must constantly raise their proletarian political consciousness, their level of understanding of policy and their skill in struggle so as to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

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