

SHENSI MAO STUDY CLASS HAS FINE STUDY-STYLE

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[Text] Sian--The study class in Mao Tse-tung's thought, operated by the consultative representative conference for revolutionary great alliance among the universities and colleges in Shensi Province, has established a fine revolutionary style of study and has been implementing great leader Chairman Mao's latest instructions, combating bourgeois and petty-bourgeois sectarianism and heightening proletarian party spirit, thus vigorously consolidating and developing revolutionary great alliance.

Ideological differences existed among the representatives of the two factions of the revolutionary mass organizations of 22 universities and colleges due to their fighting of a long "civil war." They talked very little in the early period of the study class. To cope with such a circumstance, the PLA comrades supporting the left organized them to study Chairman Mao's latest instruction that the two factions should talk less about each others' shortcomings and faults, and let each talk about its own. They should make more self-criticism and seek common grounds on major questions while reserving differences on minor ones.' Through repeated study, the representatives applied Chairman Mao's instruction in their action, thus greatly changing the situation of the study class. They took the initiative in regarding themselves the targets of the revolution, sincerely examining their own faults and shortcomings, conducting self-criticism and refraining from blaming each other. Chairman Mao has instructed that it is essential to conduct heart-to-heart talks. This is a good method. They have comprehensively conducted heart-to-heart talks. They have taken the initiative in talking with the persons having ideological differences with them. In the past they talked only about their meritorious deeds, and now they talk about their own faults and shortcomings; in the past they ceaselessly examined others' responsibilities about certain questions, and now they take the initiative in admitting their own responsibilities. They demand that they themselves have high standards, an improved work style, and that they correct their own shortcomings. Consequently, through the heart-to-heart talks, they have gradually eliminated their differences and improved their relationship. They have applied Chairman Mao's latest instructions in their action, and combined their study with practice. Within a period of several days, the hostile feeling disappeared, an atmosphere of unity was created, and the hope of realizing revolutionary great alliance further increased.

Struggle experience in the past year and more has convinced them that bourgeois and petty-bourgeois sectarianism is the big enemy to the implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. They have denounced the crimes of sectarianism, through their past struggle experience. They regret that in the past, because of their acts of sectarianism, they could not accept Chairman Mao's teachings, could not study his works well and could not implement his latest instructions. Therefore, it is a common demand for them to rid themselves of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois sectarianism and heighten the proletarian party spirit. They have laid bare their own acts of sectarianism in front of the revolutionary comrades in arms, thus making sectarianism like "a rat scurrying across the street, with everybody shouting: 'hit it, hit it.'" The two factions have also laid bare their past "secret collection of information" and "strategies" gained and worked out under the effect of sectarianism; they have used these examples as living lectures to educate themselves.

The comrades attending the study class have realized that "self-interest" is the root of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois secretarianism. Wherever "self-interest" prevails, so will be secretarianism, the "small group" mentality, and anarchism. For this, they are studying and applying the five much-read articles of Chairman Mao in a big way, vigorously bombating self-interest, and combining study with practice.

The great alliance could not be realized between the two factions of the revolutionary mass organizations of three schools of higher learning in the Sian area. With the five much-read articles as a weapon, their representatives attending the study class have vigorously combated self-interest and secretarianism, and reached agreement about the realization of revolutionary great alliance. However, after they returned to their schools, the responsible persons of the revolutionary mass organizations who did not attend the study class adopted a suspicious stand toward such an agreement. The comrades of these schools, attending the study class, hold that the differences between the two factions were mainly created by their leaders, that these leaders should go to the masses to conduct self-criticism and to dig out the root of secretarianism at the places where they have sown the seeds of secretarianism. In this way they will find many teachers and teaching materials among the masses.

Thus, they have taken the initiative in going to the masses to check their own faults and shortcomings, reporting to the masses their achievements of attending the study class, have inquired about the masses' views and suggestions, and propagated the significance of the implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. They have made remarkable achievements, and all three schools have recently realized revolutionary great alliance.

At present, with their boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, the representatives attending the study class from the revolutionary mass organizations of the universities and colleges in Shensi are preparing for and discussing the questions concerning the convening of the Red Guard congress of the universities and colleges in Shensi Province. They are resolved to thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions, consolidate and develop revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three way alliance and win fresh merits in the struggle to win an all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.