

FURTHER IMPLEMENT CHAIRMAN MAO'S GREAT PRINCIPLE FOR GRASPING  
THE REVOLUTION AND STIMULATING PRODUCTION

[Following is a translation of an editorial in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peking, No. 14, 17 Sep 67, pp 26-27.]

Revolution is the locomotive of history. The unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution has made the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung popular among the people, stimulating the vigor of the broad masses of working people. With extensive support and help from the PLA, new and tremendous successes have been achieved in industrial and farm production. The successful explosion of our first hydrogen bomb has marked a new level reached in our industrial production and science and technology. Everything is bright and extremely favorable for us.

The proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful driving force pushing the growth of our social productivity. Grasping the revolution and stimulating production is Chairman Mao's great strategic policy. The great proletarian cultural revolution is for the purpose of revolutionizing man's way of thinking, thereby enabling the various aspects of work to be carried out faster, better, and more economically.

This spring Vice Chairman Lin Piao said: "We must not grasp the revolution only, fail to stimulate production and stop increasing output. Neither must we merely carry out production and stop the revolution. We must carry out both simultaneously and make the revolution take the lead, command, and stimulate production."

The success or failure in production not only directly affects the state's present socialist construction program and the livelihood of urban and rural people, but also involves the realization of Chairman Mao's great policy of "preparedness against war, preparedness against natural calamities, and everything for the people" and the smooth development of the great proletarian revolution and the support of the revolutionary struggles of the Vietnamese people and the world people. The

attitude toward grasping the revolution and stimulating production is an important sign for identifying the proletarian revolutionaries.

Socialist production is a unified whole in which the various production departments are closely linked with one another. The success or failure in the production of one department directly affects other departments and even affects the whole. The proletarian revolutionaries must foster the concept of the whole and, with an attitude of the master of the state and a high degree of a sense of political responsibility, courageously shoulder the two heavy burdens of the revolution and production, and make efforts toward promoting the development of the entire social production.

The implementation of the great policy of grasping the revolution and stimulating production is a sharp, complex class struggle. The handful of party persons in authority taking the capitalist road always seeks ways and means to carry out sabotage. To save themselves from their doom, they collude with monsters and freaks in society to hoodwink some of the masses in a futile attempt to stir up "struggle by force" and undermine socialist production and construction and the great proletarian cultural revolution. Such is the weak and hopeless manifestation of the desperate class enemy.

The proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses must maintain a high degree of vigilance, and thoroughly expose and crush the intrigues of the class enemy and resolutely eliminate the evil wind of "struggle by force." They must be aware that by producing one additional ton of coal or operating one additional train, they are dealing an effective blow at the class enemy.

Proletarian revolutionaries on the industrial and agricultural front must bring into full play their "backbone" role in the revolution and production, obey Chairman Mao's instructions, and believe in and rely on the masses, the PIA, and the majority of cadres.

The proletarian revolutionaries must continue to raise higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely adhere to Chairman Mao's great strategic plans tightly grasp the general orientation of struggle and through the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation movement, whip up a new upsurge in grasping the revolution and production.

The mass revolutionary alliance is the fundamental guarantee for doing a good job in the revolution and production, and is in line with the strong desire of the broad revolutionary masses and cadres. It is impossible to do a good job in the grasping of revolution and stimulating of production by relying on the minority of people and small group mentality. We must mobilize all positive factors, unite with all persons with whom we can be united, and do whatever possible to change the

negative factors into positive ones in order to bring millions of masses into the ranks of revolution and production.

If one pays no attention to state production, substitutes a petit bourgeois nature for proletarian party nature, is faithful to the struggle for the private interest of individuals and small groups, and goes as far as being tricked by the class enemy into participation in the "struggle by force" stirred up by the enemy, one would then have betrayed the general orientation of the struggle, undermined the mass revolutionary alliance, and might even cause unnecessary damage to production.

All mass organizations and all revolutionary masses must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and guidance, and employ the method of "unity, criticism, self-criticism, and unity to correctly handle the contradictions among the people, and unite together under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In areas where a mass revolutionary alliance has not yet been implemented for the time being, various mass organizations, even though they may have some differences among them, also must regard the interest of the revolution, the overall interest of the proletariat, and the interest of the state as the most important of all. They must seek harmony, preserve small differences, must not bring their differences of views to production, must not hold debates in their production posts, must reach an agreement on how to do a good job in production and guarantee product quality with the help of the People's Liberation Army, and implement as soon as possible a mass revolutionary alliance in the course of the mass revolutionary criticism and repudiation movement.

The earnest implementation of Chairman Mao's policy on cadres is an important problem that urgently needs a solution in the current grasping of revolution and stimulating of production. Proletarian revolutionaries must make class analysis on cadres. The majority of our cadres are good or comparatively good. Most of those cadres who committed mistakes wanted to make revolution, and as long as they are determined to correct their mistakes, they should be encouraged to step forward and work.

Those who do not dare to use cadres and do not support cadres in their participation in the movement and work are in no way helping or educating them.

Revolutionary mass organizations must bravely use cadres. Cadres are comparatively familiar with production and have the experience of organizing and leading production. Organizations in charge of production should and must have revolutionary cadres in them. All revolutionary cadres and those cadres who wanted revolution should correctly treat the revolutionary masses and mass movements, thoroughly change their abnormal mental attitude, dare to say what should be said, dare to do

what should be done, and dare to take care of what should be taken care of, correct the shortcomings and mistakes if any, humbly learn from the revolutionary masses, and voluntarily shoulder the heavy responsibilities of revolution and production together with them.

The working class is the leading force of our country's socialist revolution and construction. All revolutionary staff members and workers and revolutionary cadres of factories and mining enterprises throughout the country must resolutely respond to calls of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, make revolution locally in their sparetime and economically, and set the example themselves in upholding the eight-hour work system and in remaining in their production and work posts resolutely so as to do a splendid job in fulfilling and overfulfilling this year's production and construction tasks set forth by the state.

Those staff members and workers who have left their production and work posts should be mobilized and welcomed to return to their individual units quickly. Production that has been suspended or stopped through the discord shown by the bad elements should be restored speedily through the mobilization and joint efforts of all revolutionary masses. All those who have remained firmly in production posts and distinguished themselves in production should be commended no matter which organizations they have joined or if they have joined no organizations at all. All those who have committed undesirable deeds, such as leaving their production and work posts without authorization, neglecting their work without reasons, damaging state property, and violating labor discipline, must be firmly struggled against.

The great proletarian cultural revolution and the present mass criticism and repudiation of China's Khrushchev being carried out by hundreds of millions of revolutionary people will certainly advance the development of industrial and agricultural production and the science and technology of our country with great momentum. The great proletarian cultural revolution, which was initiated by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, has already scored tremendous victories. The cost of this unprecedented revolution are really of the minimum while its victories are of the maximum. Marching on the road of grasping revolution and promoting production, the broad masses of workers and peasants will definitely make great contributions to the people of the whole country and the rest of the people of the world. They will surely create many new wonders in the history of mankind, which at present are unexpected but nevertheless completely correspond with the law of development of history.

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RESOLUTELY TRUST AND RELY UPON THE GREAT MAJORITY OF CADRES

[Following is a translation of an article by Chou Hung-sheng in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peking, No 14, 17 Sep 67, pp 28-29.]

To unite the great majority of cadres and make bold use of the revolutionary cadres is an urgent need in accord with the development of the current revolutionary situation.

Without the participation of revolutionary cadres, there is no revolutionary "threeway alliance," and it is not possible to implement and carry out very well the general and specific policies of the Party and fulfill the task of grasping the revolution and stimulating production.

"Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." The experience of the great proletarian cultural revolution has once again demonstrated this scientific dictum of Chairman Mao's.

Have faith in and rely upon the great majority of the cadres -- this is the consistent thought of our great leader Chairman Mao. The "Twenty-Three Articles" point out: "The overwhelming majority of our cadres want to follow the socialist road." Under ordinary circumstances, those who are good or comparatively good make up the majority. In the whole movement, it is necessary gradually to "rely upon the great majority of cadres." The "Sixteen Articles" have also emphasized this thought.

We must make a complete analysis of the army of cadres with the method of dividing one into two according to Chairman Mao's teaching, so that we may have some idea in mind. The great majority of our cadres are good or comparatively good, and there is but a handful of persons in authority taking the capitalist road. The merits and demerits of the great majority of cadres must be properly evaluated.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "We must make a basic estimation of whether the work of a person is after all comprised of three parts of achievements and seven parts of mistakes, or seven parts of achievements and three parts of mistakes. If his work is made up of seven parts of achievements and three parts of mistakes, we should basically affirm it. It is entirely wrong to lay emphasis on mistakes instead of on achievements."

Although China's Khrushchev has for a long time made every effort to promote the revisionist cadres line, yet when seen as a whole, the overwhelming majority of our Party cadres have been brought up with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and they have made important contributions in the protracted revolutionary struggle. Despite their shortcomings or mistakes, their achievements are of primary importance, and they can be trusted and relied upon. This belief cannot be shaken.

We must trust and rely upon the great majority of the cadres, including those who have made this or that kind of mistakes but have agreed to make self-criticism and are willing to correct same. The mistakes of cadres must be analyzed. Some of their mistakes are of a principled character, but some are of a non-principled character. We must "firstly look over and secondly help" those cadres who have committed mistakes. We must have faith in that the great majority are willing to correct and are capable of correcting their mistakes. We must permit other people to make revolution. Chief attention must be paid to the present and future of a cadre. So long as he is not a power holder taking the capitalist road but has inadvertently made some mistakes, and so long as he has known and corrected his mistakes, then he is all right, and we must boldly make use of him. Those leading cadres who have made mistakes but are willing to correct same must stand forth to carry out work whenever they can do so.

Some comrades do not make a class analysis of cadres; they regard whether such cadres are supporting "their faction" as the criterion to appraise whether they are good or bad and whether or not they can be employed. The mischief makes in this connection is "self-interest" and petty-bourgeois factionalism. This method of placing the interests of the individual and a small group above the revolutionary interests is entirely wrong. It is extremely unfavorable to uniting the great majority of cadres, and it is easy for bad elements to make use of it.

Among the cadres, there is really a handful of bad persons who ought to be exposed and toppled. They are those counterrevolutionaries and traitors who have wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks, and those in authority taking the capitalist road who would rather die than change their course. It is entirely wrong not to notice this. However, they form but a very small minority when the whole army of cadres is taken into consideration.

Now a handful of class enemies have assumed the looks of the extremely "Left." They make use of the presence of some anarchism and petty-bourgeois factionalism among the revolutionary ranks to whip up the evil wind of "suspecting everything" and "overthrowing everything." We must heighten our vigilance a hundredfold and should never be fooled by them. We must thoroughly repulse this evil wind.

All proletarian revolutionaries must edge out the disturbance of various kinds of erroneous ideas and the provocations of bad persons, and act exemplarily in implementing Chairman Mao's cadres policy.

All cadres desirous to make revolution must get rid of their misgivings, go amidst the masses, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's writings in the stormy class struggle, learn from the young revolutionary fighters, accept the criticism and assistance of the masses, earnestly correct their mistakes and transform their world outlook, bravely carry the heavy load, and perform new deeds of merit for the people.

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