

SUPREME INSTRUCTIONS FROM MAO

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Full text of an article entitled "Chairman Mao's Latest Supreme Instructions During His Inspection Tour in Central and South China."

Cheng-fa Hung-ch'i Editor's Note:

With the unprecedentedly highly favorable situation occurring in the great proletarian cultural revolution all over the country, our great leader Chairman Mao recently inspected parts of North China, Central-South China and East China and investigated the conditions of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Chekiang provinces and in Shanghai municipality. He gave the most important supreme directions on the current great cultural revolution.

Carried here are some instructions given by Chairman Mao during his inspection tour in Hunan, Kiangsi and Honan, so as to help the proletarian revolutionary comrades-in-arms study Chairman Mao's thought well and follow his great strategic plan closely. However, as a result of transmission and transcription by various quarters, there may be errors in this text. Please do not quote from this text.

## A Piece of Extraordinarily Good News

—Comrade Liu Chien-hsun transmits the latest  
supreme instructions—

In the afternoon on September 26, 1967, Comrade Liu Chien-hsun transmitted Chairman Mao's latest supreme instructions to the workers of basic-level organizations of the "February 7" Commune in Honan. He said "In the unprecedentedly highly favorable situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution all over the country, a piece of cheerful, good news has been transmitted to us. Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently inspected parts of North China, Central-South China and East China and investigated the conditions of the great cultural revolution in Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Chekiang provinces and in Shanghai municipality."

Comrade Liu Chien-hsun said: "Our great leader Chairman Mao received Comrade Wang Hsin, Comrade Chi Teng-k'uei and me. Also present in the reception were Comrades Yang Ch'eng-wu and Chang Ch'un-ch'iao. In great excitement we, taking more than two hours' time, reported to our great leader Chairman Mao on the conditions of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Honan. Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao was highly spirited, wore a smile and nodded frequently when hearing our reports.

Seeing Comrade Chi Teng-k'uei, Chairman Mao said: "You are Chi Teng-k'uei. We are old friends." Liu Chien-hsun said: "He has been detained and struggled against for four months." Chairman Mao smiled, asking: "Do you mean that you have gained nothing? Chi Teng-k'uei replied: "I have gained a great deal." Chairman Mao continued: "That was schemed by Wen Min-sheng, Chao Wen-fu and Ho Yun-hung. When I passed by Chengchow last time, I saw a big poster stating that the general situation was stabilized and the "February 7" Commune would surely win. The situation in Honan is very fine! Isn't it?"

When we reported that some revolutionary cadres had come forward at all levels in Honan, Chairman Mao said: "This was done by Ho Yun-hung. How ferocious he was!"

When we reported on the transfer of armed cadres to Peking for training, Chairman Mao said: "It is also necessary to send good cadres for training."

Reporting on the situation in K'aifeng, we suggested forming a circle to do political work. Chairman Mao said: "It is not good to neglect the captive policy. You must do some work on 'August 24' group. I agree to your suggestion."

When we reported that a small number of people neglected the policy and opened fire at will and sometimes killed people, Chairman Mao said: "The masses will rise to criticize and disapprove of them. They will come to

their end when all the masses rise to oppose them." He added: "The slogan of seizing the handful in the army will not last long. It is not so resounding now. They did not support the army. Once they support the army the slogan will be purposeless.

Comrade Wang Hsin said: "The most important thing is to criticize and eliminate their wrong ideas theoretically." Chairman Mao said: "Correct."

Comrade Chang Ch'un-ch'iao transmitted to us the essence of Chairman Mao's speeches during his inspection tour:

### 1. Problem of the situation.

The situation is highly favorable. In the whole country, the problems of seven provinces have been solved and those of eight other provinces have been basically solved, and effort should be made to solve the problems of another ten provinces (five in southern China and five in the north) this year, so that there will be a total of 24 provinces, with the problem of one province solved once and that of Heilungkiang solved twice. The Party Central Committee supports the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee. This revolutionary committee must not collapse. The great cultural revolution has made a big progress in July, August and September this year. Problems of the whole country should be solved basically and the whole situation put into the normal track before the Spring Festival. These are the general situation and the general tasks.

### 2. Relationship between the higher level and the lower level.

Why has work been carried out with such difficulty? It is not good to beat the cadres, punish them by making them kneel on the ground, hang signboards on their necks and put dunce caps on them. This violates the principle of "unity -- criticism -- unity." In treating the cadres, it is necessary to expand the area of education and diminish the area under attack. The cadres should not be condemned as a rule. They must be given a bowl of rice to eat even if they are the most stubborn. Peking will hold a meeting of armed cadres. Not only the armed cadres should be present, but the administrative cadres, the cadres of Party, government and mass organizations, the leftists and the Red Guards must also attend it. The Red Guards have very great power and are very ferocious; they also need training. The cadres should not be punished without being educated. Neither should they be punished by way of education. It is necessary to expand the area of education. Chairman Mao has mentioned this several times in Shanghai and also in many provinces. The Cultural Revolution Group under the Party Central Committee also has discussed it seriously.

### 3. Problem of the Great Alliance.

Comrade Chang Ch'un-ch'iao said: "Chairman Mao put forth the directive 'There is no fundamental clash of interests within the working class. Under

the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable organizations,' for the first time in Wuhan on July 18, but it was not accepted. The problem of Wuhan can be solved better if this idea is applied. Chairman Mao has mentioned this problem repeatedly. He mentioned it in July and also in August. He mentioned this directive before the workers in Shanghai. It brought fast results. The upsurge of the great alliance in Shanghai was whipped up as a result of this directive given by Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao's directive on the great alliance brought about excellent results as soon as it was propagated all over the country."

Comrade Yang Ch'eng-wu interrupted: Chairman Mao said this: "A factory belongs to the working class. There is no fundamental clash of interests within the working class. Why should they be split into two big irreconcilable organizations? I don't understand it. Some people are pulling the strings. This is invariably the result of the manipulation by capitalist roaders and the troubles caused by landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and rightists, and the result of the influence by the small-group mentality."

Comrade Chang Ch'un-ch'iao said: Stress should be given to repeatedly propagating this idea of Chairman Mao's among the workers. It is also useful to propagate this idea among the students and the office cadres. The working class must really become the main force in the cultural revolution and take control of the general situation. In Shanghai, the workers have the most authoritative right to speak, and the opinions of the students are not final. When disorder broke out in Shanghai, Chairman Mao asked me whether the disorder could be put under control. I replied: "Never mind. As long as the Workers' General Headquarters remain stationary, the disorder will not be uncontrollable." The working class must be put resolutely in the leading position and must not be led by the students.

4. Chairman Mao said that the relations among the soldiers, the cadres and the masses (rebels) are comparatively good. Comrade Chang Ch'un-ch'iao said: The most important thing is that these three sides regularly open their doors to conduct rectification campaigns. The rectification campaign this time is conducted chiefly in the army, with the representatives of revolutionary masses and cadres taking part in it, and the next time among the masses, so that these campaigns are conducted by turns by these three sides. This system is comparatively good. The Workers' General Headquarters insist on studying Chairman Mao's works for half a day and doing their work for the other half every day, come what may. The army is responsible for convening the meeting.

Comrade Chang Ch'un-ch'iao said: The problem of cadres is an important one. Fifty to sixty percent of department heads and bureau chiefs in Shanghai have been liberated." Comrade Yang Ch'eng-wu interrupted: "Chairman Mao says that the overwhelming majority of cadres are good and that

it is necessary to liberate, educate and use the cadres. Except those who are capitalist roaders, why have the cadres been struggled against so violently? Some cadres have been promoted to high positions, have cars to ride and comfortable houses to live in, and draw high salary. This is permissible. But they must not put on airs, neglect democracy and alienate themselves from the masses. If they do so, the masses will attack them as soon as the time comes."

Liu Chien-hsun asked Comrade Chang Ch'un-ch'iao: "What is the 'May 16' Corps?" Comrade Chang Ch'un-ch'iao answered: "It is a counterrevolutionary organization. It opposes the Party Central Committee, the Liberation Army and the Revolutionary Committee. The last paragraph (the one about the Revolutionary Committee) in Comrade Yao Wen-yuan's article has been added by Chairman Mao himself." (Based on data obtained from the Red Flag of Chengchow Municipal Committee of the Fighting Corps of the "February 7" Commune, Honan Province)