

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

Taking Chairman Mao's Policy on Cadres as the Guide In the Correct Handling of the Question of Cadres

CHAIRMAN MAO teaches us: "The correct handling of cadres is the key question in forming the revolutionary 'three-in-one' combination, consolidating the revolutionary great alliance and making a success of struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit, and it must be solved properly." Throughout China, proletarian revolutionaries and other revolutionary people are earnestly studying and fully and resolutely implementing this directive of Chairman Mao's. They are correctly handling the question of cadres and are making great headway in boldly "emancipating" revolutionary leading cadres and giving them scope to carry on their work. All this has given a powerful impetus to the great cultural revolution which is developing in depth.

"Emancipating" the Cadres in the Interests of The Revolution

In Shanghai, proletarian revolutionaries and other revolutionary people of departments under the No. 1 Trade Bureau are faithfully carrying out Chairman Mao's great directive. Setting up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in a big way, they have come to see more clearly the importance of "emancipating" cadres. Working in the proletarian Party spirit, they have helped large numbers of cadres to come forward to make revolution. In the recent period, the majority of their thousand or more cadres have come to the fore and many are already taking part in the leading bodies at various levels, which have been formed on the basis of the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination. This kind of leadership has been established throughout the bureau.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Discard this mistaken view and you will see cadres all around you." Proletarian revolutionaries and other revolutionary people in departments under the bureau have made all-round investigations and analysis of the cadres in their units and come to the conclusion that the majority of them are good and comparatively good. Some stood on the wrong side at the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution and committed quite serious mistakes. But, because they were determined to correct them, it was concluded that they should be treated in accordance with the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones" and "curing the sickness to save the patient" and helped to overcome their mistakes and return to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Through study and "fighting self, repudiating revisionism," the broad masses of the revolutionary workers and staff members realized that whether or not they dared to boldly "emancipate" and use revolutionary cadres was the key to whether or not proletarian revolutionaries could maintain and exercise power well. It was an important sign of whether or not they were loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. To "emancipate" cadres, they must proceed from the standpoint of proletarian Party spirit and strictly differentiate between the two different types of contradictions — those between the enemy and the people and those among the people. Using the method of "one divides into two," they must make an all-round analysis of the cadres, taking into account their life as a whole and seeing how they stood the test when major questions of revolutionary integrity were involved, and what was their essential character and main orientation. Those cadres who should be "emancipated" must be resolutely "emancipated." Towards those who had committed mistakes, the attitude should be that of being both strict in criticizing them and warm-hearted in helping them. Concerning the cadres' mistakes, they must not compromise in any way, but must use every means to help them see their mistakes and correct them. All this has gained them very good results.

Viewing Cadres in an All-Round Way, Taking Account of Their Life as a Whole

In the Tunghua area of Kirin Province, the revolutionary mass organizations of the two big groups followed Chairman Mao's policy on cadres and took an all-round view of them, considering their life as a whole, thus helping the original Party secretaries of the Tunghua area, Feng Chi and Chiang Cho, to come to the fore and make revolution. Both of them had carried out the bourgeois reactionary line in the first stage of the great cultural revolution and had committed mistakes of one kind or another in their past work. In this movement, therefore, they were severely criticized by the revolutionary masses. Some revolutionary mass organizations were determined to overthrow them.

At the end of last December, the two big groups of the Tunghua area, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions and through "fighting self, repudiating revisionism," brought about a revolutionary great alliance. Since then, they have followed

Chairman Mao's teaching that "we must know how to judge cadres. We must not confine our judgement to a short period or a single incident in a cadre's life, but should consider his life and work as a whole. This is the principal method of judging cadres." They made such an all-round analysis of Feng Chi and Chiang Cho. They concluded that, though the two had committed mistakes, they had done some work for the Party in the past several decades and had stood the test on major issues of revolutionary integrity. Therefore, they should not be overthrown. With the help of the revolutionary masses, the two cadres gained a deep understanding of their mistakes and made self-criticism accordingly, thus winning the forgiveness of the masses and regaining the latter's confidence. They were elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tunghua Special Administrative Region.

The way the proletarian revolutionaries firmly adhered to Chairman Mao's instructions and carried them out to the letter deeply moved the two leading cadres. They said again and again that they would take the revolutionaries as their example, probe into their souls in trying to understand and correct their mistakes, be pupils of the masses, always hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, always be loyal to Chairman Mao and follow him in making revolution all their lives.

Letting Cadres Who Have Committed Mistakes Take Part in Study Classes

Comrade Wang Tung-chiu, former Secretary of the Party Committee at the Peking Dyeing Plant, had committed some mistakes in his work before the cultural revolution. In the early stage of the movement, he carried out the bourgeois reactionary line. But looking at him from his life and work as a whole, he showed up well on major issues of revolutionary integrity and is a revolutionary cadre. The workers and staff members of the plant agreed to let him, together with other cadres, study in the Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes organized in their plant.

These revolutionary cadres, who had committed mistakes before, received a great education in the study classes. Here, together with the revolutionary masses and P.L.A. men who had come to help the Left, they studied Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions and relevant works and followed Chairman Mao's call to "fight self, repudiate revisionism." The revolutionary masses held many heart-to-heart talks with the cadres and helped them patiently. Some of the revolutionaries said from the depths of their hearts: "We used to hate you before, but what we hated were your mistakes. Many of you had followed the revisionist line of China's Khrushchov to some extent, and did not take the mass line in your work; you were subjective and arbitrary. At the beginning of the great cultural revolution, you did not closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan but tried to suppress the masses who rose to make revolution. Naturally, we criticized and repudiated you

and struggled against you. Now, provided you follow Chairman Mao's instructions, and swiftly return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, you are still good comrades." Chairman Mao's instructions and such warm help from the revolutionary masses greatly raised the cadres' class consciousness. They quickly and thoroughly exposed all their individualist and selfish thoughts, searched for the source of them and made earnest self-examinations and self-criticisms. Comrade Wang Tung-chiu said feelingly: "It is Chairman Mao who has saved me. I will be loyal to Chairman Mao all my life, always go deep among the masses and be their pupil."

Having been greatly educated in the study class, he made an all-round and deep criticism of his mistakes and won the masses' forgiveness. He was elected chairman when the dyeing plant's revolutionary committee was established.

Giving Warm Help to Cadres

At the Sixth Ministry of Machine-Building, proletarian revolutionaries closely followed Chairman Mao's instruction that "on the problem of cadres, make education the starting point and help more cadres through education."

While successfully holding Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and giving greater attention to the education of the cadres, they also set up many "groups to help cadres." Through these, they gave cadres who had committed mistakes concrete help in applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to take a correct attitude to the masses and to themselves and to come forward courageously to make revolution. Results were gratifying. Comrade Ma Tung-jung, vice-director of the Political Department in the Ministry, used to be conceited and overbearing and was seriously divorced from the masses. In the past few years, he had committed quite a number of mistakes. In the present movement, he also carried out the bourgeois reactionary line and was criticized by the masses. For a long time they did not forgive him or give him their confidence.

Chairman Mao said: "Concerning cadres who have committed serious mistakes, provided they do not persist in their mistakes but make earnest efforts to correct them and have received the forgiveness of the broad revolutionary masses, they can still stand up and join the revolutionary ranks." He has also taught us again and again to use the principles of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones" and "curing the sickness to save the patient," "observe and help" and "unity — criticism and self-criticism — unity" towards comrades who have made mistakes. Chairman Mao's teachings armed the minds of the ministry's proletarian revolutionaries. They saw Comrade Ma Tung-jung in a new light. He came from a poor peasant family, his personal history was clear, he had been in the Party for more than 30 years, had done much work that was beneficial to the people, and he was capable. Although he had carried out the bourgeois reactionary line in the great cultural revolution, and in his past work, too,

had made not a few serious mistakes, yet he was not incorrigible and his mistakes were not of an anti-Party and anti-socialist nature. If he was helped to correct his mistakes, not only would he as a comrade be saved but he would also add to the strength of the Party.

In the course of helping him, the group used the great thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon and together with Comrade Ma Tung-jung, creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works and resolutely followed Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions. After 47 days, in which they held many meetings on a small and medium scale and often visited Comrade Ma Tung-

jung at his home, they eventually helped him to raise his consciousness and make revolution in the depths of his soul, and finally return to the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.

At present over 80 per cent of the cadres at the ministry have been "emancipated." They have boldly taken the brunt of the work, often go among the masses and "**grasp revolution and promote production**" together with the masses. The relationships between the cadres and the masses have improved greatly, thus powerfully pushing forward both the ministry's cultural revolution and its work.