

## EDITORIAL ATTACKS OLD-STYLE OFFICE WORK

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Feb 68 B

[Summary of LIBERATION DAILY 19 February editorial: "Destroy the Old Tracks, March on a New Road"--4th installment on establishing proletarian authority by revolutionary committees in the course of struggle]

[Text] The editorial says: Newborn revolutionary committees must have the determination to destroy the old tracks and march on a new road, so that they can become organs of power of the proletariat that are vigorous and vital and have great fighting capacity. They must thoroughly shake off the influence of the force of habit, and strive for the revolutionization of offices and of people's thinking.

The editorial points out: If we do not thoroughly destroy the old thoughts and working styles, we will inevitably and unconsciously glide along the old tracks, toward revisionism and capitalism.

The so-called force of inertia includes old thoughts, old concepts, old lines, old values, old methods, old work styles, and so on, such as the following examples: devoting oneself only to business, paying no attention to politics and class struggle; remaining aloof, full of bureaucratic airs, and maintaining the habit of giving orders; too many meetings, piled-up paper work; getting eight or 10 persons involved on something which can be handled by one person, and taking three or five days to do something which can be done in one day; and maintaining strict ranks and grades within an organization, where everything, from listening to reports and reading documents, to clothing, food, housing, and transportation, is based on one's office and rank, not on the needs of the revolution or work. There are more examples; but, in short, all these are what we call the bureaucratic style of office work. It is a force of inertia that has been passed down through thousands of years of rule by the exploiting classes.

The bureaucratic style of office work has been nurtured by the handful of capitalist-roaders in the party. It is exactly this handful of capitalist-roaders who have used all kinds of mean methods to turn the vigorous and vital organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat gradually into stagnant and decadent bureaucratic yamens, to meet their needs for the restoration of capitalism. Today, they are still in existence and have not given up. They are still trying to use force of habit to deal with the newborn revolutionary committees. Therefore, to open fire on force of habit is an important part in the current struggle between the two classes, two roads, and two lines in the offices.

The editorial points out: Only by resolutely waging a struggle against the force of habit and carrying the struggle between the two classes, two roads, and two lines through to the end, can we always maintain the vigor and vitality of the proletarian political power.

The editorial says in conclusion: In order to destroy the old tracks and march on a new road, our newborn revolutionary committees must vigorously destroy the bureaucratic style of office work, break completely with the force of habit of the old offices, and energetically establish a revolutionary, militant, new work style.

The most important thing in our new style of work is to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, linking theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses, closely following those of higher levels as well as lower levels, working hard, and acting promptly.

To accomplish the objective, it is necessary to rely on the overwhelming majority of the good and comparatively good cadres in the offices. It is necessary, while making further effort to insure that the class struggle has full vent, to insist on fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism, to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works, to carry out extensive self-education, to persistently and relentlessly open fire on force of habit, and to do a good job in the revolutionary task of "struggle-criticism-transformation." Then, we shall certainly be able to turn the newborn revolutionary committees into great red schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought.