

HEILUNGKIANG COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Jan 68 H

[Resolution adopted at the enlarged plenary session of the Heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee on 25 January 1968]

[Text] The Heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee called an enlarged plenary session between 18 and 25 January. With profound class respect, comrades attending the meeting studied all the latest instructions of our great leader Chairman Mao with his latest instructions as the guiding principle, examined and summed up the work done over the past year and more; exchanged experience in holding and exercising power; mapped out fighting tasks for 1968; and listened to, discussed, and approved a report titled "Achieve all-around implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, wrest the all-around victory of the great proletarian culture revolution" made on behalf of the standing committee by Comrade Pan Fu-sheng. It also discussed and approved a plan to develop agricultural production for five to seven years and a resolution on the development of locally operated industries. Under the concern and wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the proletarian headquarters headed by him, Heilungkiang has won a decisive victory in the past year. The situation in revolution is unprecedentedly favorable and is becoming increasingly good. The basic indications of the favorable situation are that Mao Tse-tung's thought is unprecedentedly widespread, that the masses of people have been fully aroused, and that Chairman Mao's theory, line, principle, method, policy, and plan for making revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat have spread deeper roots among the masses with each passing day. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, a great battle to wrest the all-around victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has begun on an all-around basis. Everything is permeated with a revolutionary atmosphere full of vigor and enthusiasm.

After winning decisive victory, there is an arduous struggle for us to carry out in order to secure the all-around victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The struggle between the two classes, the two roads, and the two lines must be carried out in depth. Furthermore, it is imperative for us to make continued great efforts to thoroughly eliminate the evil influence spread by China's Khrushchev and his agents in Heilungkiang in all fields of work.

In 1968 the basic strategic tasks facing the people of the province are to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, go all out, aim high, advance from strength to strength, swiftly achieve an all-around implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, and win all-around ideological, political, economic, and organizational victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. In order to fulfill these tasks, we must do well the following work:

1--Carry out the mass movement to vigorously study, propagate, and implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions:

An all-around implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions means the all-around victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

All localities, departments, and units should be always loyal to Chairman Mao, his thought, his revolutionary line, and the proletarian headquarters headed by him; place the study, propaganda, and implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions above all other tasks; boldly arouse the masses to use Chairman Mao's latest instructions as the guiding principle and examine each and every one of them while implementing them; take the initiative to seek weak links, courageously uncover contradictions, find out differences, grasp the crux of questions, and work out plans for improvements so as to resolutely acquire a profound understanding of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, closely follow them step by step, and implement each and every one of them.

Revolutionary committees at all levels should take immediate action to mobilize over half of the manpower of their units and the majority of comrades of the former party and administrative organs and organize them into Chairman Mao's latest instructions propaganda teams to go to basic-level organizations in both urban and rural areas under the leadership of chief component members to study, propagate, and implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions together with the vast masses of workers and peasants, so as to enable the broad masses of people to directly master the latest instructions of Chairman Mao.

To engage great efforts in running study courses in Mao Tse-tung's thought is a strategic measure for implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions. All courses operated by revolutionary committees above the county level must make continued efforts to run them well and improve them vigorously. The experience gained by the (Tunghsing) production brigade in (?Chian) County, which integrated leading backbones with the masses of people in running study courses locally on a broad basis and continuously on a rotation basis in spare time, must be popularized in both urban and rural areas. It is imperative for all units to grasp the most pressing key questions in the implementation of the latest instructions, solve them one by one by concentrating efforts on solving one or two major problems a day, carry out "combat 'self' and repudiate revisionism" in depth, and combine the task of running well study courses in Mao Tse-tung's thought with that of undergoing "struggle-criticism-transformation." Leadership groups at all levels must work out an overall plan for operating study courses and regard it as a long-term task.

The (Yungfu) production brigade is a red flag in operating study courses in Mao Tse-tung's thought in our province. All units throughout the province must, by using Chairman Mao's 7 May instruction as the guiding principle and taking the (Yungfu) production brigade as an example, carry out the mass movement to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in depth and in breadth, carry forward the fine style of study of combining theory with practice, vigorously break with "self," energetically foster devotion to the public interest, promote man's ideological revolutionization and the revolutionization of households, raise the standards of study courses in Mao Tse-tung's thought, and call a provincewide "explanation and application" meeting on the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's latest instructions in early April, so as to let the mass movement to vigorously popularize Mao Tse-tung's thought develop in depth.

2--Always bear in mind class struggle, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat:

Heilungkiang is located on the forefront of the antirevisionism struggle, where the enemy situation is complicated and class struggle is sharp. The renegades, special agents, and incorrigible persons in authority taking the capitalist road who are lurking in our ranks; those landlords, rich peasants, reactionaries, bad elements, and rightists in society who have not yet properly reformed themselves; and imperialists, revisionists, and counterrevolutionaries, and their running dogs who have sneaked into our ranks will invariably adopt all kinds of forms to sabotage and make trouble. Therefore, we should by no means relax our fighting will, not even slightly. On the contrary, we should discard the ideas of underestimating the enemy, of being lethargic, of dislike of war, and of relaxing our efforts; strengthen the standpoint of class struggle, and heighten our revolutionary alertness; further arouse and rely on the masses to root out all the hidden special agents of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, and renegades lock, stock, and barrel; strengthen social order and resolutely suppress all class enemies who are guilty of sabotage and making trouble; put landlords, rich peasants, reactionaries, bad elements, and rightists under strict control; deal severely with all criminal acts; defend the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist construction; thoroughly reform the old [words indistinct] constitution; vigorously eliminate the evil influence of counterrevolutionary revisionism; achieve the ascendancy of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of establishing dictatorship by relying on the masses; purify our ranks by thoroughly weeding out bad elements who have sneaked into organs of dictatorship; strengthen and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat; and strengthen frontier work by fully arousing and relying on the masses so that armymen and people can make concerted efforts to build a still stronger political frontier defense and insure the security of the fatherland.

3--Rectify party organizations, strengthen party building:

Chairman Mao has instructed us: "The party organization should be composed of advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous and vital organization of vanguards which can lead the proletariat and revolutionary masses in struggle against the class enemy." This is our great program for rectifying and building the party.

At the present stage of the development of the great proletarian cultural revolution, to rectify the party organization and strengthen party-building have become the force of the core that pushes forward the cultural revolution. We should organize party members and the masses of people to make a penetrating study of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the party over the past few decades, study in depth Chairman Mao's proletarian line for party-building; thoroughly repudiate the revisionist line of party-building pursued by China's Khrushchev; thoroughly repudiate and completely refute the black 'cultivation,' and the absurdity of "party of rich peasants," "party of the whole people," and "on docile tools" advocated by China's Khrushchev; and soberly recognize the major questions, including the nature of the party, tasks of the party, the proper handling of the relations between the party and the masses, and the leadership group of the party.

In the course of study and repudiation, temper each and every party member, put them to the test in struggle, and heighten their standards in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought so as to bring their exemplary and leading role into full play.

Each and every party member should creatively study and apply the five much-read articles; consciously combat "self" and repudiate revisionism; humbly listen to views from the masses; improve relations between the party and the masses; resolutely purge from the party all those renegades, special agents, and die-hard capitalist-roaders who are proved to be guilty; and advise to (?withdraw) from the party those party members who are cool and aloof, inefficient, lack revolutionary enthusiasm and refuse to change after repeated education. Party members who have made serious mistakes should earnestly undertake self-criticism. A number of outstanding, advanced, proletarian elements who have come forward in the great proletarian cultural revolution should be admitted into the party.

Alongside rectification of the party organization, the Communist Youth League, the Red Guards, and various revolutionary mass organizations should be rectified ideologically and organizationally.

We should strengthen our work at the workers congress, congress of poor peasants, and congress of college and middle school Red Guards to bring their militant role into full play.

The Propaganda, Cultural and Educational, and Public Health departments, and other departments of the party and state should also rectify their organizations, purify their ranks, fill in the backbone force, strengthen leadership groups, and establish proletarian class battalions with the worker-peasant masses as the foundation.

4--Make continued efforts to carry out the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in depth, do a proper job in "struggle-criticism-transformation" in each department:

It is necessary for revolutionary committees at all levels to boldly arouse the masses of people and strengthen leadership over the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and the "struggle-criticism-transformation." By using Chairman Mao's latest instructions as the guiding principle, in connection with the fulfillment of all tasks, and grasping major issues, all fronts and departments should further expose and repudiate the counterrevolutionary crimes committed by China's Khrushchev together with the handful of top party persons in authority taking the capitalist road and his agents in Heilungkiang, Ouyang Ching and Li Fan-wu, and thoroughly eliminate the evil influence spread by them in all fields of work, so as to leave them no chance to come back.

In the course of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the countryside, efforts should be made to grasp the central issue of the struggle between the two roads and carry it out penetratingly and thoroughly, in order to consolidate and develop social economy. The present important task is to engage great efforts in operating the study courses in Mao Tse-tung's thought and persist in giving the masses positive education. Continued efforts should be made to solve the remaining problems of the "four clean-up" movement.

With regard to some units which are weak in certain respects, dispatch, if needed, small but effective Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams there to popularize Mao Tse-tung's thought, party principles, and party policies to stimulate the development of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

With regard to the great proletarian cultural revolution in urban towns and neighborhoods, revolutionary committees at all levels should deepen the understanding of the local situation, strengthen leadership, fully arouse the masses, insure that the class struggle has full vent, thoroughly purify the class front, dig out all hidden class enemies, and form proletarian class battalions.

A movement to break with the "four old" and establish the "four new" must be embarked upon in depth in both urban and rural areas, so as to let the socialist new ideas, new culture, new customs, and new habits gradually take command of all positions.

On the basis of penetratingly carrying out the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, do a proper job in "struggle-criticism-transformation" in each department and unit to transform education, art and literature, enterprise management, office work, administrative management, and all parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base. Efforts should be made to boldly arouse the masses, take hold of vital issues, vigorously break with the old and energetically establish the new, and break the resistance of force of old habit, so as to pave a brilliant road of transformation. Revolutionary committees at all levels should take firm hold of both overall planning and specific experimentation and set local models of transformation in the first half of the year.

The period of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized. Every school should take Chairman Mao's instructions on educational revolution as a weapon, boldly arouse the masses, thoroughly eliminate the evil influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line on education, investigate and study in depth, map out workable programs for educational reform, reform it while teaching, and sum up experience to carry out the movement of educational reform in depth.

5--Down with factionalism, consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-way alliance:

There are two prerequisites to the consolidation and development of the revolutionary great alliance, namely, "break with 'self'" and "by struggle." At present, the most formidable "self" which obstructs the formation of the revolutionary great alliance is reactionary bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism. To break with "self" means to break with the factional "self," to foster devotion to the public interest means to foster devotion to the party spirit, and to struggle means to strike down factionalism and sever its black hand.

a--Earnestly carry through Chairman Mao's latest instructions and all the instructions concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution issued by the Party Central Committee. Keep a firm grip on the implementation of the agreement reached by the two factions of mass organizations in Heilungkiang, examine results, and help realize it.

b--Arouse the masses to encircle, annihilate, and discredit factionalism, and thoroughly expose the enemy's reactionary nature of taking advantage of factionalism and of using factionalism as camouflage.

c--Run well the study courses in Mao Tse-tung's thought attended by responsible persons of opposing mass organizations by conducting penetratingly "combat 'self' and repudiate revisionism" so as to consolidate the revolutionary great alliance ideologically.

d--Heighten revolutionary alertness. All revolutionary mass organizations should undertake rectification, bring into the light of day those bad elements who are hiding in our ranks. Bad elements who create splits, undermine alliance, incite struggle by force, and engage in assault, wrecking, looting, searching, and kidnapping must be thoroughly exposed and vehemently repudiated, together with their plotters behind the scenes. Those whose crimes are serious must be dealt firmly with according to law, so as to determinedly bring a stop to the evil trend of struggle by force.

e--Proceeding from the party spirit, revolutionary committees at all levels should support the left but not any particular faction. Support the revolutionary mass organizations which correspond to Mao Tse-tung's thought; criticize and help those which run counter to it by carrying out patient ideological-political work among them to promote the revolutionary great alliance. The revolutionary committee is a new thing. It is bound to make mistakes and show shortcomings of some sort. Proletarian revolutionaries and the masses of revolutionary people should, proceeding with a sense of love, criticize it, help it, and (?defend) its revolutionary authority so as to let it gradually improve and develop itself.

Rural areas should strive to set up the three-way leadership groups in basic-level units before the advent of spring farming. All basic-level units in which leadership groups have already been set up should fill in and strengthen them and make personnel adjustments to weed out the incompetent.

6--Determinedly solve the cadre question:

Chairman Mao has instructed us: The key to forming the revolutionary three-way alliance, consolidating the revolutionary great alliance, and making a success of struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit is the correct attitude in dealing with cadres, and this question must be solved properly. Through the rectification campaign in Yanan, our party educated the masses of cadres and united the whole party, thus insuring the victory of the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation. We must carry forward this tradition.

a--Boldly emancipate cadres. Except for renegades, special agents, and incorrigible persons in authority taking the capitalist road, all cadres who have admitted their mistakes, consciously examined themselves, distinguished between themselves and the enemy, and acquired understanding of the masses should be given active help so that they can come forward and make revolution.

b--With regard to revolutionary leading cadres who have already joined the three-way alliance, support their work and bring their nucleus and backbone role into full play.

c--Boldly foster outstanding new cadres who have tempered themselves in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Revolutionary committees at all levels should all adopt measures to combine veteran cadres with the young and new, let them learn from one another and unite as one. Attention should be paid to the training of women cadres whose number should be gradually increased to an average of 20 percent of the manpower of organs of revolutionary committees of all levels.

d--Under certain conditions, systematically exchange cadres between the higher and lower levels and among different areas, and bring cadres' activeness into full play so that every cadre can have a chance to temper himself.

e--Strengthen the disposition of leadership in frontier areas and of major as well as weak units.

7--Support the army and cherish the people:

Without a people's army the people have nothing. Revolutionary committees at all levels and all revolutionary mass organizations should implement further Chairman Mao's great policy of "support the army, cherish the people," and carry out the "support the army, cherish the people" movement on a long-term basis.

Following Chairman Mao's instruction that the whole country should learn from the PLA, efforts should be made to embark upon activities to support, cherish, and learn from the PLA on a broad basis. The Heilungkiang Military District and PLA units stationed in the province have made great contributions in the course of "three help" and "two military" work. Therefore, it is necessary for us to wage a struggle against any acts that smear and calumniate the PLA, and be always on the alert against the class enemy's sowing of dissension aimed at undermining the army-people unity. Do a good job on the preferential treatment of martyrs' and military dependents and of disabled and rehabilitated army men; learn from the dependents; do a proper job in ideological-political work among them to strengthen their sense of political honor; and realistically help them solve difficulties in productive labor and in livelihood.

All commanders and men of the Heilungkiang Military District and of PLA units stationed in the province should achieve an all-around implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, deepen the "cherish the people" movement, develop faith in and reliance on the masses of people, learn from them, persist in helping the left--but not any particular faction, and win more merit in the "three help" and "two military" work and in national defense.

8--Grasp revolution to stimulate production, our work, and preparedness against war:

Political work is the lifeline of all economic work. Revolutionary committees at all levels should, in all spheres of work, persist in letting Mao Tse-tung's thought take command, take a firm hold of man's ideological revolutionization, put revolution in command of production, and lose no time in pushing production and construction into a new upsurge.

The agricultural front should make efforts to grasp revolution, make proper preparations for spring farming, put all production measures on a solid basis, overcome and prevent blind optimism or the idea "production has reached its summit," repudiate ideas of petty-peasant economy, learn from and carry forward the Tachai spirit, extensively propagate the strategic meaning of our province's plan to develop agricultural production in the next five to seven years aimed at achieving 300 catties per mou, carry through the "eight-word charter," build more fields that will steadily turn out high yields despite adverse weather, and strive for a still greater harvest in 1968.

Agriculture is the base for developing the national economy. All trades and enterprises should give agriculture vigorous support. The industrial and communications front should put emphasis on two major links, namely, the coal output and transportation, so as to give impetus to the great development of industry as a whole.

The masses of revolutionary workers should heighten their sense of being masters of the country; persist in making revolution locally and in spare time; practice frugality in the course of making revolution; work full eight hours and work well; and establish a revolutionary, new production order. Efforts should be made to persist in self-reliance, rely on the masses, make full use of local natural resources and the favorable conditions provided by major state industries operating in the province, carry through the policy of "everything serves agriculture," actively develop locally operated industries, and determinedly let locally operated industries take on a new look. Industries under the direct control of the province should be gradually transferred to the jurisdiction of municipalities and counties so as to let every level be active in developing industry.

The trade and financial front should carry through the policy of developing the economy and insuring (?supplies); maintain smooth circulation of goods between urban and rural areas; efficaciously manage market supply; intensify the struggle between the two roads; deal severe blows to speculators; consolidate and strengthen the position of the socialist market; resolutely oppose the counter-revolutionary evil trend of economism and bring it to a halt so as to insure that Chairman Mao's great strategic plan is not interrupted; carry through Chairman Mao's great policy of preparedness against war, preparation for calamity, and everything for the people; heighten vigilance a hundredfold; realistically do well all kinds of work concerning preparedness against war; purify the militia ranks and strengthen militia building with the aim of putting it on a solid footing organizationally, politically, and militarily; and in the course of revolution, production and construction, bring the militia's role as work team, propaganda team, fighting team and shock force into full play.

9--Fewer and better troops and simpler administration:

Revolutionary committees at all levels should carry out struggle-criticism-transformation within their own organs by combining it with their routine work and by boldly arousing the masses to vigorously break with the old and establish the new so as to get rid of all old ideas, styles, systems, and habits and replace them with the new.

Determinedly streamline the higher level and strengthen the basic level. The present administrative organs of the Heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee should be one-fourth as large as those of the former Heilungkiang provincial revolution committee should be one-fourth as large as those of the former Heilungkiang provincial party committee and the former Heilungkiang provincial people's council. Each special district revolutionary committee should be composed of 100 to 150 persons. All municipal and county revolutionary committees should cut their manpower by half as compared with that of their original administrative organizations. The number and quality of personnel of revolutionary committees of rural people's communes and of urban towns and neighborhoods should be augmented and strengthened.

Revolutionary committees at all levels should foster the idea of serving the people and the basic level. While making plans for work and while handling all kinds of questions, always take the basic level and the masses into consideration; resolutely reduce the number of meetings, documents, reports, and charts; oppose complexity; and (?reform heavy taxes and extravagant levies); spare more time to investigate and study at the basic level; and solve problems for the masses on the spot so as to set up new, proletarian, militant, popular leadership organs which are simplified, unified, effective, frugal, and unbureaucratic.



10--Combat "self" and repudiate revisionism, oppose arrogance, prevent restoration, realize the revolutionary committees:

There are two ideological trends worth noting, namely, a) acting as self-styled heroes, overestimating themselves, rejecting ideas that run counter to their own, being complacent, cease making progress, and seeking extravagance; and b) having the feeling of fear and resentment, and unwilling to counter difficulties, thus slowing down the progress of work and shirking their responsibilities. Some basic-level comrades even harbor the idea of restoration. All this stems from "self." The key to opposing arrogance, preventing restoration, and overcoming feelings of fear and resentment lies in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Using the five much-read articles as a weapon, combat "self" and repudiate revisionism, make continued efforts to remold world outlook, and accelerate ideological revolutionization, so as to be proletarian revolutionaries who forever are loyal to Chairman Mao.

Revolutionary committees at all levels must resolutely carry through the great instruction "study, struggle and don't be influenced by bureaucracy" given by Chairman Mao when he toured Heilungkiang; vigorously carry forward the three great working styles of the party, make continued efforts to carry through the (four democracies)," promote democratic life, undertake periodic rectification, correctly treat the masses, accept supervision and criticism from the masses, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, listen to good and bad advice as well as correct and incorrect ones with particular attention paid to opposite opinions, and give others time to finish their talking.

Persist in the system of letting cadres take part in productive labor. Leading members and working staff of revolutionary committees above the county level should spend one month in collective productive labor.

Efforts should be made to properly handle the relations between the higher and lower levels and between cadres and the masses. Each and every cadre, particularly leading cadres, should consider himself an ordinary working man.

It is necessary for all cadres to rid themselves of the air of an official, never to consider themselves superior to others, never to fail to consult with the masses, be equal to others, and never to become undemocratic. It is not allowed to praise leading members of revolutionary committees or to treat them in any unusual manner. It is necessary to make continued efforts to carry forward the revolutionary style of working hard and leading a simple life and always retain the true color of the working people.

Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, and making revolution relies on Mao Tse-tung's thought. Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist and the greatest genius of our era. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism at its highest, the complete system of communist thinking of our era and the reflection in a concentrated form of proletarian thinking.

It is necessary for us to be loyal to Chairman Mao and his thought. With regard to Chairman Mao's works and each and every one of his latest instructions, we should earnestly study, repeatedly apply, and resolutely act upon them. Efforts should be made to implement his instructions thoroughly and follow him closely. Bear in mind that to closely follow him means victory.

In order to wrest the all-around victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, it is necessary for us to arouse the masses more penetratingly, develop greater faith in and reliance on them, energetically help all revolutionary activists, support new things emerging from among the revolutionary masses, cherish the creativeness and all revolutionary actions of the masses, unite all forces that can be united, make use of all class factors that can be explored, so as to organize millions upon millions of the masses and move a mighty revolutionary army into action along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

The plenary session calls on the revolutionary people throughout the province to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, take Chairman Mao's latest instructions as the guiding principle, strive to be proletarian revolutionaries who are determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, heighten our spirit, and advance in big strides to turn Heilungkiang into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought for the sake of achieving the all-around victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

We are determined to achieve our goals, and our goals can certainly be achieved.