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[Text] Peking--PEOPLE'S DAILY recently reported the effective help given by proletarian revolutionaries to cadres who committed mistakes. It highlighted Chairman Mao's latest instruction that "on the problem of cadres, make education the starting point and help more cadres through education."

How to treat cadres correctly is an important question around which a fierce struggle has raged for a long time between the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line. As early as 1938, Chairman Mao said: "The Chinese Communist Party is a party leading a great revolutionary struggle in a nation several hundred million strong, and it cannot fulfill its historic task without a large number of leading cadres who combine ability with political integrity." He said that "we must know how to judge cadres," "how to use cadres well," and "how to take good care of cadres." And he emphasized: "We must not confine our judgment 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."

Chairman Mao points out: "The criterion the Communist Party should apply in its cadre policy is whether or not a cadre is resolute in carrying out the party line, keeps to party discipline, has close ties with the masses, has the ability to find his bearings independently, and is active, hard-working, and unselfish." Toward cadres who have committed mistakes he sets forth the policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones" and "curing the sickness to save the patient." He said: "The mistakes of the past must be exposed without sparing anyone's sensibilities; it is necessary to analyze and criticize what was bad in the past with a scientific attitude so that work in the future will be done more carefully and done better. . . but our aim in exposing errors and criticizing shortcomings, like that of a doctor curing a sickness, is solely to save the patient and not to doctor him to death."

Chairman Mao always stresses the importance of distinguishing enemy from friend. He teaches: "First, we must be ruthless to our enemies, we must overpower and annihilate them. Second, we must be kind to our own, to the people, to our comrades, and to our superiors and subordinates, and unite with them."

In the current cultural revolution, he again teaches: "Apart from those obstinate antiparty and antisocialist elements who have refused to mend their ways after repeated education, people should be allowed to correct their errors and be encouraged to atone for their misdeeds." China's Khrushchev and company always acted to the contrary. Diametrically opposed to Chairman Mao's policy of "appointing people on their merit," they pursued a policy of favoritism and unscrupulously recruited renegades and other scoundrels to form a clique for the restoration of capitalism.

When the masses rose against this handful of capitalist-roaders in the socialist education movement which preceded the great cultural revolution, they resorted to the bourgeois reactionary line which, on the cadres question, "hit hard at many in order to protect the handful"--to attack large numbers of good and comparatively good cadres or those who made mistakes but are not antiparty and antisocialist elements--so that they themselves could get away in the resulting confusion.

This line was repudiated in the document "Some current problems raised in the socialist education movement in the rural areas," which was drawn up at the beginning of 1965 under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao. That document clearly points out that the main target of the movement is those party people in authority taking the capitalist road and that the majority of the cadres are good or comparatively good and unity of more than 95 percent of the cadres should gradually be achieved.

The CCP Central Committee decision concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution, also drawn up under Chairman Mao's guidance, embodied this spirit. But China's Khrushchev and company persisted in their bourgeois reactionary line. Being most afraid that the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary masses would join forces, they tried to kill two birds with one stone by setting the cadres and masses against each other. They took advantage of the hatred of the masses for the handful of revisionists to propose slogans which are "left" in form but right in essence, described the cadres as "a hopeless mess" and "rotten through and through," and spread the anarchist idea among the masses of "suspecting and overthrowing all indiscriminately."

The proletarian revolutionaries, who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, rejected this bourgeois reactionary line.

An editorial in a Peking Red Guard newspaper, reprinted in **PEOPLE'S DAILY** early last year, stressed the importance of making a class analysis of those in authority to see whether they represented the proletariat or the bourgeoisie.

To distrust, oppose, and overthrow all those in authority was an anarchist tendency utterly incompatible with Mao Tse-tung's thought, it said.

The revolutionary rebel committee of the east China city of Tsingtao declared that the main criterion for distinguishing a revolutionary from a nonrevolutionary was whether he supported Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, or not. It was contrary to Marxism-Leninism to "overthrow all indiscriminately" because they were cadres or leading cadres, the committee said.

The red rebels of Heilungkiang, who seized all power in that northeast China province, said that an important reason for their success was that they followed Chairman Mao's guidance, hit hard at the handful of capitalist-roaders, applied the policy of "unity-criticism-unity" to cadres who had made mistakes and, at the same time, firmly relied on and fought shoulder to shoulder with cadres who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In fact, many revolutionary leading cadres have been elected to the provincial and city revolutionary committees, which are a three-way alliance, and include leading members from the local units of the People's Liberation Army and leaders of revolutionary mass organizations.

A number of cadres made mistakes, or serious mistakes, of one kind or another. The proletarian revolutionaries have helped them patiently and warmheartedly so that they understand not only their mistakes but the reasons for them, so as to avoid them in the future.

One example of this, carried in PEOPLE'S DAILY, is Ma Tung-jung, deputy head of the political department of the Sixth Ministry of Machine-Building. Ma Tung-jung was conceited and had made many mistakes in the past few years. At an early stage in the cultural revolution, he was misled by China's Khrushchev and became an instrument in suppressing the revolutionary masses. In this way he set himself against the masses and no longer had any prestige among them.

The proletarian revolutionaries of the ministry studied his case. They noted that he was from a poor peasant family and had done much useful service for the people since joining the Communist Party 30 years ago. Though he had made serious mistakes, he was not antiparty and antisocialist and was not a person who obstinately refused to mend his ways after repeated education. "If we help him correct his mistakes, we are not only saving a comrade, but are adding to the strength of the party," one of them said. So they appointed a special team charged with helping Ma Tung-jung return to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "no investigation, no right to speak," the team started by collecting and studying all the available data about Ma Tung-jung's life and work and analyzed his statements and actions at crucial moments in the struggle between the two lines. They reached the conclusion that the root cause of his mistakes was that he had not sufficiently remolded his bourgeois world outlook, the core of which is "self." They knew that Ma Tung-jung, being conceited, did not take his mistakes very seriously and was not willing to accept criticism. They helped him, first of all, to adopt a correct attitude toward himself and toward the masses, and encouraged him to revolutionize himself.

With Ma Tung-jung, they studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "If we have shortcomings, we are not afraid to have them pointed out and criticized, because we serve the people." They also studied with him the requirements set by Chairman Mao for communists and asked Ma Tung-jung to compare himself with the heroes--Chang Szu-te, Norman Bethune, and the foolish old man--commended by Chairman Mao in the "three constantly read articles." Ma Tung-jung gradually came to see his mistakes. He said: "For a long time I was proud of being a veteran cadre and thought too much of myself. I imagined there was nothing wrong in my world outlook. So I did not pay enough attention to remolding myself. That's why I erred."

Later, the team took a series of steps to help him raise his class consciousness. First, they reviewed his mistakes and the fact that he had divorced himself from the masses. Second, they made a comparison between his present living standards on the one hand and those of the worker and peasant masses and of his childhood in the old society on the other. Third, they studied Chairman Mao's report to the second plenary session of the Seventh Central Committee of the party on the eve of the nationwide victory, particularly Chairman Mao's warning against attacks by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie. And fourth, they traced the changes of his thinking which led to the mistakes.

They also studied Chairman Mao's teachings about contradictions, classes, and class struggle in socialist society. The team pointed out that though he was born in a poor family and worked well in the war years, he failed to resist the influence of bourgeois ideas after he had entered the city. He began to be interested in material comfort and privileges. In this frame of mind, he lost much of his militancy and did not dare to persist in struggle on some major questions of principle. Therefore, they said, it was not accidental that he had lost his bearings and carried out the bourgeois reactionary line in the cultural revolution.

All this helped Ma Tung-jung to understand his mistakes better against the background of the struggle between the two classes, two roads, and two lines. He said: "I used to treat my interest in material comfort and privileges as a trivial matter, and not as the beginning of peaceful evolution. Now I see that political degeneration often start with small matters of everyday life. I'll always remember this lesson, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works, earnestly remold my world outlook, and follow Chairman Mao in the revolution the rest of my life."

Chairman Mao says: "Solve the problem of relations between the higher and lower levels effectively and harmonize relations between cadres and the masses. From now on, cadres should go in turn to the lower levels and see what is happening; they should persist in the mass line, always consult the masses and be their pupils. In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." In accordance with this teaching, the team urged Ma Tung-jung to go among the masses, listen to their opinions, and accept their criticisms.

At first, Ma Tung-jung had misgivings because he thought the masses might not forgive his mistakes. But he did go. He joined the masses in studying Chairman Mao's works, in fighting self and repudiating revisionism, and in doing physical labor. He talked frequently with his comrades, especially those who were most dissatisfied with him. This brought a noticeable change in his relations with the masses, who began to trust him again and help him. Finally Ma Tung-jung made a public self-criticism which was unanimously endorsed by the revolutionary masses. The team said that the return of Ma Tung-jung to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was a victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

PEOPLE'S DAILY, which also reported how the revolutionary masses of the Ministry of Textile Industry had helped cadres, said in an accompanying editor's note: "Revolutionary leading cadres are a very valuable asset of our party. They have been tempered and received a profound education in the vigorous great proletarian cultural revolution and made progress in remolding their world outlook. Today they are shouldering heavy tasks in the revolution with fresh militancy and acting as the backbone in work. This is an important indication that they are firmly standing on the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan.