

# A Good Example in the Struggle by Proletarian Revolutionaries to Seize Power

**H**OLDING aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and showing proletarian revolutionary heroism and a scientific, militant spirit, the red rebels in Heilungkiang Province, in their struggle to seize power, have created a body of new experience which genuinely embodies Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have thereby made a valuable contribution to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The basic experience of the Heilungkiang red rebels can be summed up in the following four points:

1) Acting in the light of the concrete conditions of the local struggle, the revolutionary rebels carried

out the Party's policy in a clear-cut way; they united with the senior leading members of the Provincial Party Committee who followed Chairman Mao's correct line and with senior leading members of the People's Liberation Army to form a "three-in-one" force to seize power.

2) Before seizing the powers of leadership of the Provincial Party Committee, the Left first seized the newspapers and radio station, as the voice of the proletarian revolution, and the public security bureau, as the organ of dictatorship, so as to prepare public opinion for the final seizure of the fortress of the reac-

tionary nucleus (the Provincial Party Committee in which was entrenched the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road), resolutely suppress counter-revolutionary activities and ensure the smooth carrying out of the struggle to seize power.

3) They firmly relied on the Left forces within the units where power was to be seized, united with the middle forces and resolutely struck at the most stubborn reactionary forces so as to seize political power and consolidate it.

4) The fundamental experience in the struggle to seize power boils down to the fact that the ranks of the Left armed themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, used it to criticize and correct all sorts of non-proletarian ideas and thereby successfully guided their struggle to seize power.

This experience is fairly comprehensive and successful and is worth studying by proletarian revolutionaries in other parts of the country. Proletarian revolutionaries in other places should apply this experience creatively in the light of the concrete conditions in their own localities.

The triple combination of representatives of genuine proletarian revolutionaries of revolutionary mass organizations, representatives of the Chinese P.L.A. units stationed in the locality and revolutionary leading cadres in the Party and government organizations is of extremely great importance in the current struggle of proletarian revolutionaries to seize power. It is the core of the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries and the provisional organ of power of the proletariat and the mass of working people in seizing power under conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat from those in authority who are taking the capitalist road.

Only by means of this "three-in-one" combination can we form a truly great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries; only so can we truly seize Party, political, financial and cultural power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, consolidate political power and win complete victory in the struggle to seize power. It can be stated categorically that so long as this problem is not properly solved, the proletarian revolutionaries will not be able to solve the problem of seizing and wielding power in their struggle against the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, nor can they consolidate that power even if they seize it.

Many staunch revolutionary rebel organizations have emerged in the fierce struggle between the two classes [the proletariat and the bourgeoisie] and two lines [the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line]. This has prepared solid class forces for the struggle to seize power. In choosing people to take part in the work of the provisional "three-in-one" organ of power, these revolutionary mass

organizations should select those revolutionary path-breakers who are best able to represent the interests of the revolutionary masses, who are most politically far-sighted and who are best able to take the interests of the whole into account and carry out Chairman Mao's principles and policies. However, to lead this great struggle to seize power successfully, it will not do to rely solely on the representatives of these revolutionary mass organizations.

The People's Liberation Army, the revolutionized force of the proletariat created and educated by Chairman Mao himself, is the firm and solid cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the most reliable guarantee of complete victory in the present struggle to seize power. When the representatives of the local P.L.A. units join the provisional "three-in-one" organ of power, the mass of revolutionary rebels will have closer co-ordination and co-operation with all commanders and fighters of the local P.L.A. units and will thus be able to suppress the counter-revolutionaries firmly and swiftly defeat the class enemy's conspiratorial activities to stage a counter-seizure of power.

In the past years of hard fought and difficult struggle, large numbers of revolutionary leading cadres in the Party and government organizations have performed meritorious service by their hard and arduous struggle for the revolutionary cause of the Party and the people. They have fought for a long time against the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. At this moment of decisive battle between the proletarian revolutionaries and the bourgeoisie and its representatives, they have stood firm on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the revolutionary rebels and have integrated themselves and fought shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary masses. The practice of class struggle has shown that these leading comrades have a firm proletarian stand and the determination to carry the revolution through to the end. They are more experienced in struggle. They are politically more mature and have greater ability in organizational work. Nurtured and taught by Chairman Mao, they are good cadres tempered and tested in long years of the practice of struggle, and a treasure of the Party. The seizure and wielding of power will be greatly facilitated by their becoming part of the "three-in-one" nucleus of the leadership. Therefore, sufficient importance must be attached to the role played by long-tempered revolutionary cadres in the struggle to seize power. Leading cadres firmly adhering to the proletarian revolutionary line can certainly become the backbone and leadership of the struggle to seize power.

In the course of forging the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries with the "three-in-one" organ of power as its core, and seizing power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, we must adhere consistently to the policy on cadres formulated by our great leader

Chairman Mao. A strict distinction must be drawn between those in authority who belong to the proletariat and those who belong to the bourgeoisie, between those who support and carry out the proletarian revolutionary line and those who support and carry out the bourgeois reactionary line. It is completely wrong to regard all persons in authority as untrustworthy and overthrow all of them indiscriminately. This idea of opposing, excluding and overthrowing all indiscriminately and its implementation run completely counter to Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

We must also apply Chairman Mao's method of class analysis and differentiate in our treatment of cadres and persons in authority. We must trust, back and support those in authority who persist in the proletarian revolutionary line and take the socialist road and work in close co-ordination with them in waging the struggle to seize power. We must resolutely oppose and completely overthrow those in authority taking the capitalist road and those diehards who stubbornly cling to the bourgeois reactionary line. In the present struggle to seize power special attention should be paid to correct treatment of cadres who have made mistakes. Chairman Mao teaches: "We must know how to judge cadres," "We must know how to use cadres well" and "We must know how to take good

care of cadres." Cadres who have committed mistakes but are not anti-Party, anti-socialist elements, and do not persist in their errors nor refuse to correct them after repeated education should be dealt with according to the policy of "to learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient" and "unity-criticism-unity." This is the consistent idea of Chairman Mao and a long-standing policy of our Party. Only thus can those who commit errors submit willingly, and only in this way can the proletarian revolutionaries get wholehearted support from the great majority of the people and remain invincible. "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent." We are confident that all genuine revolutionary rebels will be able to carry out the cadre policy formulated for us by Chairman Mao.

All revolutionary mass organizations, the masses of commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, revolutionary cadres of Party and government organizations, let us unite under the great banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, victoriously complete the struggle to seize power and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

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