

URGENT APPEAL OF REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATIONS IN HEILUNGKIANG  
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 27 January 1967

On 21 January, four revolutionary rebel organizations in Heilungkiang Province made an urgent appeal to revolutionary peasants in the whole province, calling upon them to take action to smash thoroughly the counterrevolutionary economism.

These four revolutionary organizations are: "Mao Tse-tung's Thinking" Combat Corps, T'uan-chieh Commune, Pai-ch'uan Hsien; "Fight to the End" Combat Corps of the "Mao Tse-tung's Thinking" Red Guards of Pai-ch'uan No. 1 Middle School; 6th Detachment of "Mao Tse-tung's Thinking" Propaganda Group of Harbin Red Rebel Corps; Revolutionary Rebel Corps of Fouhsin College of Coal Mining stationed at Pai-ch'uan Liaison Center. Heilungkiang Jih-pao carried their appeal on 23 January together with its editorial acclaiming their revolutionary action as an important mark of the fact that the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in Heilungkiang Province hold high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung and take an active part in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and as a heavy blow at the latest counter-attack by the counterrevolutionary economism and the bourgeois reactionary line. The editorial also called upon the poor and lower-middle peasants and all red rebels to unite together to defeat the counterrevolutionary economism and to seize power from those people in authority and taking the capitalist road.

In "Thoroughly Smash Economism — An Urgent Appeal to Revolutionary Peasants Throughout Heilungkiang," these four organizations said: Chairman Mao has taught us: "The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph."...

This was said in the Appeal: In the countryside, the handful of people within the party who are in authority and who take the capitalist

road and those others who stubbornly cling to the bourgeois reactionary line collude with the landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and rightists in committing crimes, suppressing the rebellion of the revolutionary peasants and hitting the revolutionary rebels. When their mask is unveiled and their plot totally upset, they again pick up the torn flag of economism to deceive the masses and incite them to distribute privately the reserve grain, the public accumulation and the funds earmarked for next year's production. They also use economism as bait to divert a serious political struggle to economism, to create chaos, to stir up armed struggle, to shift the main orientation of the struggle, to sabotage the great proletarian cultural revolution, to undermine the foundation of the socialist economy in China's countryside, and to destroy expanded re-production in the countryside, in a vain attempt to bring about capitalist restoration.

This was added in the Appeal: Comrades of revolutionary rebel groups in the countryside, we must take action actively to unmask the plots and intrigues of all class enemies, firmly oppose economism and repel the latest counter-attack by the bourgeois reactionary line. In order to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution in the countryside in a still better way, we have this urgent appeal to make to revolutionary rebels in rural areas all over the province:

1. Revolutionary rebels in the countryside must firmly carry out Chairman Mao's directive of "grasping revolution and stimulating production," try hard to become exemplary executors of this principle, earnestly implement the "16 Points" and the related instructions given by the CCP Central Committee, and vow to win a bumper harvest both in revolution and in production.

2. At present, the handful of people in authority who take the capitalist road in the countryside adopt the means of pushing away the load and stopping production to threaten the revolutionaries, destroy production and sabotage the great proletarian cultural revolution. As a result, the leadership of production in some communes and production teams are in a state of paralysis, seriously affecting arrangements for rural production. We revolutionary rebels must firmly recapture the leadership over revolution and production and shoulder the heavy load of revolution and production. We must promptly disclose this plot of the class enemies and never allow it to succeed.

3. In the course of distributing the autumn harvest, all communes and production teams must act in accordance with the state's system governing distribution in the current year. They are disallowed to reserve too little as public accumulation and distribute too much. They are disallowed to include the public accumulation for next year's expanded re-production and other outlays for production into the year-end distribution for commune members. They are disallowed to use at random the grain reserved for war

and famine and for farmland capital construction. They are disallowed to change the auditing units and to expand or diminish the production teams. If this grain has been used, the leadership should explain the reason to the masses, correctly handle the relations among the state, the collective and the individual, make the masses see clearly the far-reaching interests, and mobilize them on return this grain on their own initiative. With regard to those people who openly or secretly incite the masses to distribute the grain, it is definitely necessary to drag them out, struggle against them and discredit them, and exercise dictatorship of the proletariat.

4. During the great cultural revolution, nobody is allowed, under the pretext of developing the economy, to sell at random and distribute privately some of the domestic animals and fodder for the purpose of hindering normal progress of production next year, sabotaging the great proletarian cultural revolution and destroying production. Comrades of the revolutionary rebels must sharpen their vigilance, take serious precautions against pick-pockets, protect tools of production well, feed the domestic animals properly and make material preparations for production next year.

5. During the great cultural revolution, nobody is allowed, under the pretext of undertaking sideline production, developing the collective economy and increasing income of commune members, to dispatch large numbers of people, cars and horses to other places, thus sabotaging the great proletarian cultural revolution and the preparation for farming and production.

6. In the great cultural revolution, it is necessary to implement seriously the principle of socialist distribution of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." It is necessary to prevent those within the party who are in authority and who take the capitalist road and others who stubbornly cling to the bourgeois reactionary line from inciting the backward masses to leave their posts of work without permission, keeping false accounts of wage points and issuing subsidies at random. Anybody who incites the masses largely to go to other places to exchange revolutionary experience and issues subsidies to them excessively is to be punished as having sabotaged the great proletarian cultural revolution. All subsidies issued must be recalled by the person who authorizes payment.

7. It is necessary to strictly prevent those people who are in authority and who take the capitalist road and others who stubbornly cling to the bourgeois reactionary line from spending lavishly the money of the state and the collective and, under the pretext of care for needy families, issuing subsidies excessively for the purpose of winning over the hearts of the people, disintegrating the fighting spirit of the revolutionaries, shifting the main orientation of the struggle, and creating chaos to protect themselves.

8. It is necessary to prevent strictly those who are in authority and who take the capitalist road and others who stubbornly cling to the bourgeois reactionary line from playing tricks, shooting arrows from the dark

creating chaos among the masses, making one group of people fight another, and making use of and enlarging the contradictions among the people for the purpose of forming sectarianism, invoking struggle by coercion, and protecting themselves.

9. When encountering problems of re-examining the "four-cleaning movement" during the great cultural revolution, it is necessary to sharpen our vigilance and prevent strictly those people within the party who are in authority and who take the capitalist road and others who stubbornly cling to the bourgeois reactionary line from uniting and colluding with the demons and monsters in taking advantage of the current situation to reverse the former decisions, take revenge and launch a counter-attack on the poor and lower-middle peasants. Anybody who is found to take revenge must be strictly prosecuted and firmly suppressed.

Those landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, and bad elements who have not been remolded well will surely take advantage of the cultural revolution to make trouble and carry out counterrevolutionary activities of capitalist restoration. The revolutionary rebels must seriously supervise and remold them, sharpen their own vigilance, only allow them to act honestly, and disallow them to speak and act at random. Anybody who dares to make trouble must be punished immediately.

10. Revolutionary students and revolutionary cadres must take active action. They must go in an organized and planned manner to the countryside to join in the peasants' movement, learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and, together with them, repel all sorts of new counter-attacks by the bourgeois reactionary line, drag out those people who are in authority and who take the capitalist road, struggle against them, pull them down and discredit them. They must get together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to dig out the root of revisionism and make the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung flutter forever in the rural people's communes.