

HEILUNGKIANG COMMITTEE DISCUSSES 1968 TASKS

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[Text] The Heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee held an expanded session from 18 to 25 January to sincerely sum up its basic experience in holding and exercising power according to Chairman Mao's latest instructions, and to discuss its militant tasks for 1968. It is determined to raise even higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and strive for winning a total victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The date 31 January marks the first anniversary of the founding of the Heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee. At the meeting, with boundless love for great leader Chairman Mao and deep class feelings all members of the revolutionary committee, leaders of the provisional organs of power at the various levels, responsible members of the PLA units assigned to support the leftists, and responsible members of the revolutionary mass organizations at the various localities recalled the process of struggle in the past year and heartily talked about the excellent situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Heilungkiang. It was unanimously held at the meeting that each and every success achieved in Heilungkiang was attributable to the implementation of Chairman Mao's important instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution. For this reason, glory belongs to great leader Chairman Mao.

It was held by all comrades at the meeting that the most fundamental militant tasks today are to implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions one by one and in total, so that these instructions would quickly be translated into the actual action to be taken by the people of the whole province. To implement these instructions properly, it is necessary, first of all, for all the organs of leadership to carry out these instructions first, so that Chairman Mao's latest instructions would be followed as a guide by the revolutionary committees at the various levels in holding and exercising their power.

On the basis of the revolutionary struggle carried out in the past year, the participants in the meeting summed up their experiences in properly holding and exercising power by the proletariat, as follows:

1--Everlasting loyalty to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the most fundamental guarantee for the proletariat to properly hold and exercise power. It was unanimously held at the meeting that to properly hold and exercise power, it is necessary to be boundlessly loyal to great leader Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the lifeline of the revolutionary committees, that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the soul of these committees, that by following Chairman Mao closely one is bound to win victory, that although a revolutionary committee may have thousands of tasks to be fulfilled, its most important and fundamental task is to direct the great masses to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, and that only by grasping this fundamental point would it be possible to lead the people of the whole province to march from victory to victory.

2--After the founding of a provisional organ of power based on three-way alliance, it is necessary to pursue the class struggle mercilessly, adhere closely to the general orientation of the struggle, and consolidate and strengthen proletarian dictatorship. After the proletarian revolutionaries have seized power, the fallen party persons taking the capitalist road and the landlords, rich peasants, reactionaries, bad elements, and rightists who failed to undergo transformation properly are not reconciled to their defeat. They are still frantically trying their utmost to break the three-way alliances, and there is still a ferocious class struggle on the question of power. For this reason, it is necessary to surmount all interruptions, adhere closely to the general orientation of struggle, and concentrate efforts to carry out a large-scale repudiation and struggle against the handful of party persons taking the capitalist road, to coordinate the revolutionary repudiation campaign closely with the tasks to be fulfilled at the various times, and to wipe out completely the revisionist venom spread to all fields and fronts by the handful of party persons taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchev.

3--The provisional organs of power should fully rely on and trust the masses by toeing the mass line. Chairman Mao taught us that we must trust the majority of the masses and, above all, the majority of the basic masses of workers and peasants. The comrades at the meeting deeply realized that all the revolutionary committees should be under the supervision of the masses and accept such supervision consciously in their work. This is one of the most important measures to minimize mistakes and to correct them when they are committed. At present, many units have adopted certain systems for accepting the supervision of the masses, such as inviting the masses to attend high-level conferences, having the leading cadres go to lower levels to consult the masses, soliciting the views of the masses on important issues concerning policy, holding regular democratic conferences within the units, convening mass meetings or congresses in basic-level units to hear the views of the masses, and assigning leading cadres to personally receive the letters and visits from the masses. These systems have brought about good results.

4--The revolutionary three-way alliances should continually be consolidated and strengthened in order to bring them into full play. To achieve this aim, the basic measure is to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command. Members of revolutionary committees should take Mao Tse-tung's thought as the highest guide. New and veteran cadres should orient their thoughts accordingly and assist each other. Veteran cadres should learn from the new cadres on the one hand, and sincerely help and educate the new cadres on the basis of their struggle experiences on the other. In addition, the veteran cadres should play an exemplary role in developing the traditions of the party for the benefit of the new cadres. On the other hand, the new cadres should pay due respect to the veteran cadres, support them in their work, and study their rich experiences in struggle. The PLA members participating in the three-way alliances should instill their excellent traditions of creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and putting proletarian politics first into the provisional organs of power which are established on the basis of the three-way alliance, in order to promote the ideological revolutionization of the members of the revolutionary committees concerned.

5--In the course of the development of the revolution, it is very important to combat self-interests, repudiate revisionism, oppose conceit, and prevent degeneration. At the meeting, many comrades re-examined themselves against Chairman Mao's latest instructions. It was unanimously held that conceit is a signal for the danger of being divorced from the masses and is the break-through point in the attack of the bourgeoisie on the proletarian power. On the basis of Chairman Mao's instruction that "all comrades should keep up with the practices of being humble and prudent, and refraining from being conceited and reckless," participants in the meeting severely condemned conceit for its crimes, harms, and sources, and took the work of bringing down conceit as an important measure for opposing revisionism and preventing degeneration.

The expanded session of the Heilungkiang revolutionary committee adopted a resolution, calling on all departments and units in Heilungkiang to raise even higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to deeply study, propagate, and implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions. Organs of the revolutionary committees at the various localities should organize one-half of their personnel into Mao Tse-tung's thought propagation teams for proceeding to basic-level organizations in urban and rural areas to join the great masses of workers and peasants in studying, propagating, and implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions. Great efforts should be made to open different types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, pursue the revolutionary great repudiation campaign and the struggle-repudiation-transformation campaigns of the various units, treat cadres correctly, consolidate and develop revolutionary three-way alliances, grasp the revolution, and stimulate production, work, and combat-readiness. The resolution called on all revolutionary committees to achieve organizational revolutionization through the campaign for combat self-interests, repudiating revisionism, opposing conceit, and preventing degeneration, and to adopt the principle of streamlining their organizations.

The resolution emphatically pointed out that to develop and consolidate revolutionary great alliances, the revolutionary committees at the various levels should take a firm stand in supporting the leftists but not any particular factions, in the proletarian party spirit. The masses should be fully mobilized to beset, discredit, and bring down bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism, increase their revolutionary vigilance, and guard against enemy sabotage.

The meeting also adopted a resolution for immediately bringing about a new upsurge in the "support the PLA" and "cherish the people" campaign throughout Heilungkiang, calling on all revolutionary committees and mass organizations to propagate with fanfare and carry out Chairman Mao's great call for supporting the PLA and cherishing the people, and continue this work on regular basis.

The meeting also adopted a program for developing Heilungkiang's agriculture in the next five to seven years and a decision for developing local industries in Heilungkiang.

The meeting heard a report by Comrade Pan Fu-sheng, chairman of the Heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee. In the course of this meeting, measures were adopted to quickly convey the spirit of the meeting to the various localities of the province, thereby effectively promoting the progress of the great proletarian cultural revolutionary movements in these localities.