

Implement Chairman Mao's Cadre Policy Correctly

OUR great leader Chairman Mao issued a series of extremely important instructions during his recent tour of inspection of the great proletarian cultural revolution in north, central-south and east China. He stressed that "correct treatment of cadres is the key to creating revolutionary 'three-in-one' combination, consolidating the revolutionary great alliance and making a success of struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit. It must be handled well."

This instruction of Chairman Mao's must be resolutely carried out. The great struggle in the proletarian cultural revolution during the past year and more has been a severe test for our cadres. Many revolutionary cadres have consistently and closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and won new merit in the struggle to crush the bourgeois headquarters within the Party. In the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the majority of cadres have washed themselves clean of the bad political dust which they had accumulated. They have forged close ties with the masses, realized that it is necessary to go on making revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and gained much in the tempering and remoulding they have undergone. The ranks of our cadre have become purer and stronger and even more energetic following the overthrow of the small, incorrigible handful of persons in authority taking the capitalist road.

The great programme to "combat self-interest and criticize and repudiate revisionism" put forward recently by Chairman Mao has swiftly armed the masses and the majority of cadres. A high tide in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, in the forming of revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-in-one" combination is sweeping the country. All this has created even more favourable conditions for handling the cadre question still more effectively.

Revolutionary cadres should be drawn into the revolutionary provisional organ of power because they have greater experience in the struggle, are more capable in organizational and other work and have a relatively high level of understanding of policy. A pressing, important task now is to draw a large number of revolutionary cadres, including those who have committed mistakes but who are correcting them in earnest, into the "three-in-one" provisional organs of power at all levels and to use them boldly. Only in this way can revolutionary organs of power with proletarian authority be established.

Our attitude towards cadres who have committed mistakes is to educate and unite with them. This is our Party's traditional policy and Chairman Mao's

consistent principle. Through the rectification campaign in the period 1942-45, our Party educated and united with the broad masses of cadres, including some who had committed serious mistakes, by applying the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient," thus ensuring victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation. We must carry on and further develop this tradition.

Chairman Mao has said: "It is hard for any political party or person to avoid mistakes, but we should make as few as possible. Once a mistake is made, we should correct it, and the more quickly and thoroughly the better."

The handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road must be exposed and repudiated. However, those cadres who have committed mistakes, even serious mistakes, provided they are not anti-Party, anti-socialist elements who persist in their errors and refuse to correct them after repeated education, should be allowed to make amends. It is necessary to increase the number of cadres to be educated and reduce the number of those to be attacked, and to apply the formula "unity — criticism and self-criticism — unity" to help educate these cadres to see their mistakes and correct them, to enable them to return to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In regard to those who have made mistakes, we must follow Chairman Mao's policy of "examining" and "helping" them in the course of struggle, work and study. Some of them may fail to see their mistakes at the moment. In such cases, we must give them time to think things over.

Old cadres should go to the masses and become their pupils. They must follow Chairman Mao closely, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works and maintain their proletarian revolutionary integrity for the rest of their lives.

New cadres should make strict demands on themselves according to the five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat as defined by Chairman Mao. They should not be divorced from the masses, be courageous in making self-criticism, be modest and prudent, incessantly struggle against self-interest, arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry the proletarian revolution through to the end, and be of value to the people throughout their lives.

Chairman Mao pointed out 30 years ago: "A great revolution requires a great party and many first-

rate cadres to guide it. . . . We must purposefully train tens of thousands of cadres and hundreds of first-rate mass leaders. They must be cadres and leaders versed in Marxism-Leninism, politically far-sighted, competent in work, full of the spirit of self-sacrifice, capable of tackling problems on their own, steadfast in the midst of difficulties and loyal and devoted in serving the nation, the class and the Party. It is on these cadres and leaders that the Party relies for its links with the membership and the masses, and it is by relying on their firm leadership of the masses that the Party can succeed in defeating the enemy."

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a crucible for tempering and bringing up fine, revolutionary cadres so that they may fulfil their role as the backbone of the revolution. Contingents of revolutionized, energetic cadres who hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and who maintain and develop our Party's glorious traditions are maturing steadily. They will certainly be able to shoulder the tasks of revolution in China and in the world. They will make great contributions to the communist cause.

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