

EDITORIAL LAUDS REVOLUTIONARY LEADING CADRE

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[LIBERATION DAILY 14 April editorial: "Revolutionary cadres must have the courage to work and to make revolution--on the outstanding record of revolutionary leading cadre (Yu Hsing-kou) in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works].

[Text] Revolutionary leading cadres must have the courage to work and make revolution. Revolutionary leading cadres play the part of the core in the three-in-one power organ. Comrades (Yu Hsing-kou), chairman of the Shanghai Harbor No 7 Loading Section revolutionary committee and former acting secretary of the party branch, is a very fine example. His infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thoughts, and the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao is the main reason why he was able to play the role of revolutionary core leader effectively.

Because he has loyalty in his heart, he developed into a fearless person entirely devoid of self-interest. At a crucial juncture of the class struggle he dared to step forward boldly and stop the evil wind of counterrevolutionary economism in its tracks; he struck hard at the wind of reversing correct decisions stirred up by the class enemy. It is this loyalty which made him disseminate and implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions persistently and resolutely, and imbued him with the courage and skill to resolve factional disputes in accordance with the principle of party spirit, thus stimulating the formation of revolutionary great alliance between the two revolutionary groups.

This loyalty of his caused him to maintain the vigorous work style in the face of hardships. It made him participate constantly in manual labor; thus he kept in touch and maintained close harmony with the masses by being an official and an ordinary civilian at the same time. His loyalty made him take up vigorously and with great determination the two vitally important tasks of running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and fostering successors to the revolutionary cause after the revolutionary committee was formed. He concentrated all his efforts and determination toward the successful completion of these two tasks.

Our three-in-one power organs need more revolutionary cadres like Comrade (Yu Hsing-kou) to give effective core leadership. Since the January Revolution, practice has proved that, wherever there are such revolutionary leading cadres in the core leadership, the revolutionary committees become more consolidated and their proletarian authority similarly grows stronger, thus enabling them to truly hold and exercise power well for the proletariat.

However, it is found that some units lack such core leaders. Especially in some big units where revolutionary cadres are fewer in number in the alliance, or are not so effective, important posts go begging for vigorous and efficient commanders.

What has caused such a situation to develop? Some comrades complained that they have no tough and efficient cadres. Is this really the case? No, not so. Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us that when one discards incorrect views one will then find the cadres have stepped forward. The majority of the cadres in our party are good or comparatively good. They have rich experience in class struggle and are valuable assets of the party and the people. Some among them have made innocuous errors, but after undergoing tempering in the raging fires of the mass movement for more than a year, they have recognized the error of their ways and have made due rectification. We should help them to step forward, trust them, and assist them so that they will be able to play their roles.

There are two erroneous views which hamper our search for revolutionary cadres and their emancipation. One is the fear that we may emancipate the wrong cadres who will later turn around and attempt restoration. This is an unreasonable fear. If counterrevolutionary doubledealers are found to have sneaked in, just have them overthrown. Fear of a handful of doubledealers should not deter us from emancipating the majority. The other is right-deviationist negligence, which does not require cadres to go through examinations or make revolution in the depths of their souls, and which carelessly emancipates all of them. This will provide an easy avenue of access for renegades, secret agents, and counterrevolutionaries to sneak in, and genuine revolutionary cadres will not be able to give leadership. If we discard such erroneous views we will find numerous good revolutionary cadres such as comrade (Yu Hsing-kou) stepping forward.

On the other hand, fear is so prominent in the minds of some comrades that it makes the task of consolidating and developing the revolutionary three-way alliance more difficult. They are afraid to step forward because of the fear that the work will be too difficult for them to handle, or they are afraid of making more mistakes, or that they will be called for an accounting of errors committed in the past and present. Such fears keep them from bravely taking up heavy tasks although they have apparently stepped forward. All such views are incorrect.

The broad masses have been fully mobilized; and work will become progressively easier to do if one, like Comrade (Yu Hsing-kou), closely follows the leadership of Chairman Mao and adheres to the revolutionary masses. A revolutionist advances in the face of difficulty, and there is absolutely no reason for him to retreat.

The fear that making more mistakes will prevent one from being courageous stems from the mind of a worthless fellow. Whether one dares to take up heavy tasks or stands in the front line of class struggle, one must fight courageously in accordance with the great strategic plans of Chairman Mao and help new cadres with Mao Tse-tung's thoughts--these are stringent tests of genuine loyalty for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao teaches us that the Chinese Communist Party is a party leading the great revolutionary struggle in a great nation of hundreds of millions of people. This historical task cannot be accomplished if there is a lack of leading cadres who are well equipped with talent and ethics.

In the current period of all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, there is an urgent need for more revolutionary leading cadres like (Yu Hsing-kou) to step forward, take up the heavy burden of revolution, and, together with the new cadres, learn to respect and emulate each other's good points while discarding the bad, and uniting with them to correctly organize and lead the masses forward.

Revolutionary leading cadres who are already participating in the three-in-one power organs should be like Comrade (Yu Hsing-kou) in his dedication to the public interest and his infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao. Be like him in giving glorious leadership, make the task of fostering new cadres a responsibility which cannot be shirked, and contribute one's efforts to the implementation of the great strategic plan of fostering tens of millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.