

A Vigorous Mill Revolutionary Committee

CONSCIOUSLY applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to attain unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action, the Revolutionary Committee of the Tientsin Jute Textile Mill has brought the mill under the unified leadership of Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the help of the P.L.A. Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the mill. Thus it has become a vigorous, powerful and militant headquarters.

Within the mill revolutionary committee, an idea, whether of the chairman or a member, which is in accord with Mao Tse-tung's thought, will be acted upon. If different viewpoints occur among members of the revolutionary committee, through principled debate they use Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify their thinking and action. At the end of last year, when discussing the production plan for 1969, there were

two different opinions: Some comrades held that since most of the mill's machines were from the 30's, it would be good enough if the output could be increased by two per cent over the high production of 1968. Others thought that although the equipment is old, there is still latent potential to be brought out; what is more important, the broad revolutionary workers and staff members, tempered and tested in the

Revolutionary committee members, together with workers, study *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.



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Members of the mill revolutionary committee earnestly study Mao Tse-tung's thought and the series of Chairman Mao's recent instructions and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything.



great proletarian cultural revolution, have greatly raised their level in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought; this is the decisive factor.

Confronted with this difference of opinion, the revolutionary committee ran a special Mao Tse-tung's thought study class. With this problem in mind, they again and again reviewed the great teachings of Chairman Mao, "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work" and "The masses have boundless creative power". They soon unified their thinking and realized: Machines are an important factor in production, but not the decisive factor. The decisive factor is man. It is just as Vice-Chairman Lin has pointed out: "Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an inexhaustible source of strength and a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power." Then, the revolutionary committee gave the draft plan to the masses for discussion. Through a full exchange of opinions, a production plan to increase output 15 per cent over that of 1968 was worked out. Practice showed that a plan, made on the basis of earnestly studying Mao Tse-tung's thought and concentrating the correct ideas of the masses, encompasses a leap forward and is feasible. In January of 1969, the mill completed the monthly quota two days ahead of schedule, thus getting the year off to a good start.

In the practice of struggle, members of the revolutionary committee deeply realized: In order to further implement Chairman Mao's

extremely important instruction, "The revolutionary committee should exercise unified leadership", they must put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, keep close ties with the masses at all times and extensively solicit opinions from the masses. Each revolutionary committee member invited three or four veteran workers to be his teachers, to help him politically and ideologically. For some time, one of the members seldom went to the workshops or took part in manual work, because he was occupied with his routine work. His teachers sharply criticized him in good time. Afterwards, in the light of this situation, the revolutionary committee fixed Thursday and Saturday as days when all members take part in manual work. Besides, it also established a series of systems such as joining a shift as an ordinary worker does, and half-day office work, half-day manual labour. The mill revolutionary committee persists in regularly conducting "open-door" rectification, calling on workers' and staff members' families during holidays and frequently holding meetings for soliciting opinions and criticisms, in order to forge closer ties with the masses, accept their supervision and promote the revolutionization of their own thinking.

Because they closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, various kinds of tasks in struggle-criticism-transformation throughout the mill have been completed comparatively well. A vigorous and lively atmosphere is manifest in both revolution and production.