Alliances Based on Working Units Formed in Kweiyang Cotton Mill

THE proletarian revolutionaries of the Kweiyang Cotton Mill who seized power from the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and took the capitalist road have now formed alliances on the basis of workshops and administrative sections. This form of alliance has brought about remarkable results in both revolution and production.

The more than 1,000 revolutionary rebels in the cotton mill originally belonged to 17 separate revolutionary mass organizations. After the joint seizure of power, the contradictions among these organizations began to make themselves felt, since each organization sought to play the leading role. Meetings were held in an effort to "seek unity ideologically," but after more than two weeks' heated discussion no progress had been made because the organizations did not put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and each stuck

to its own position. In response to popular demand, the organizations inaugurated an open-door rectification movement, during which members studied over and over again "the three constantly read articles" and Honggi editorials. Taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the soul in the forming of alliances, they vigorously got rid of self-interest and swept away sectarianism, "small-group" mentality and other erroneous ideas. Some members of the bigger revolutionary rebel organizations declared: "Our organizations have had a longer history and made greater contributions to the revolution, it would be better for the lesser organizations to disband and join up with us." Others countered: "We should unite in whatever form of alliance is most beneficial to the revolution, regardless of who were the first to make revolution or whose organization is bigger. Clinging stubbornly to the headquarters of one's own organization is nothing but mountain

stronghold mentality in action." Some workers had misgivings about alliances based on workshops and administrative sections, which might turn out to be a hotch-potch. But through discussion, they came to the conclusion that, because the members of any one workshop or administrative section knew one another best, this specifically was a guard against a hotch-potch.

On this understanding, the mill's preparation shop first came forward to form a united fighting group which held all power in the workshop. Members of the various revolutionary organizations in the workshop originally affiliated to different headquarters announced their withdrawal from their respective headquarters. They declared that from then on they would execute only the orders of the joint headquarters at factory level and not those of any particular headquarters. (See note) To date, in the Kweiyang Cotton Mill, five workshops and a number of teams and whole shifts have achieved alliances of this new kind. Such alliances have brought about a new look both in revolution and production. In most of such teams and shifts a regular

system of study of Chairman Mao's works has been established. Workers who hitherto failed to join any fighting group are now rallying around the united fighting groups and taking part daily in an hour and a half study or other after-work activities of the cultural revolution. Work discipline has been greatly strengthened and the situation in production has markedly improved. Some workers who previously tended 24 looms now tend 36 and even ask to tend up to 48 looms.

This new form of great alliance on the basis of workshops and administrative sections won tremendous acclaim at a rally at the mill on February 20. The workers and staff who attended pledged to bring about more great alliances of this kind.

[Note: In the course of the current cultural revolution, proletarian revolutionaries in China have set up all kinds of mass organizations. Normally, a fighting group is a basic unit. Many fighting groups may come together on a voluntary basis and form a headquarters at factory, school or other unit level. There can be many different headquarters in a factory or school and these may in turn form a joint headquarters. — Editor.]