

Take Firm Hold of the Revolution and Stimulate Production

THE 16-point decision [of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution—*Ed.*] which was drawn up under the guidance of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, correctly points out: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country."

The great proletarian cultural revolution in our country is powerfully promoting the revolutionization of people's ideology, is further liberating the social pro-

ductive forces and unleashing the productive initiative and creativeness of the mass of workers and of rural people's commune members on an increasing scale, so creating new, favourable conditions for a vigorous development of industry and agriculture.

Towards the end of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "The widespread movements for rectification and for production which began in 1942 and 1943 respectively have played and are still playing a decisive role, the one in our ideological and the other in our material life. Unless we

grasp these two links at the right time, we shall be unable to grasp the whole chain of the revolution, and our struggle will not advance."

The rectification movement initiated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung at that time was in fact a movement for the revolutionization of ideology. His explanation of the role of the movements for rectification and for production and his views on the need for a timely grasping of these two links so that our struggle would continue to advance are entirely applicable for us today.

The movement for proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for socialist production are inter-related. The aim of the great proletarian cultural revolution is to revolutionize people's ideology and consequently to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in all fields of work. We must look upon the great proletarian cultural revolution as the key link and take a firm hold of the revolution on the one hand and of production on the other so as to guarantee that both the cultural revolution and production go forward without a hitch.

In building socialism, we have both an ideological front and a material front. On the ideological front we remould old ideas and enhance our socialist revolutionary consciousness. On the material front we transform nature and develop our socialist national economy. Progressive thought takes the lead. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the engine for our advance on both fronts. By using Mao Tse-tung's thought to remould the very souls of men and promote the revolutionization of their ideology, victory will be won on the ideological front. As a consequence, this will inspire people to use their initiative consciously and guarantee the winning of still greater victories on the material front too.

This year is the first year of China's Third Five-Year Plan. The broad masses of our workers, commune members, scientific and technical personnel and other working people should carry their soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, called up by the great cultural revolution, into the struggles for industrial and agricultural production and scientific experiment. Acting as masters, we should stand firm at our posts in production and grasp the links in production promptly at the proper time, so that industrial and agricultural production will show still newer features and still greater prosperity.

Leaders of all factories, mines, enterprises, people's communes, units engaged in capital construction and scientific research establishments must take firm hold of these two links—the cultural revolution and the promotion of production—and arrange their work well. There must be a proper division of work. Two appropriate leading groups are needed; one mainly in charge of the cultural revolution, the other of production, of output, variety and quality, with special attention being paid to quality. The group in charge of production must also take part in the cultural revolution, but their main efforts must be in leading production. A unified leadership over these two groups is necessary; each should not act on its own. Once the masses are

fully mobilized and proper arrangements are made, victories are assured in both the cultural revolution and production.

The cultural revolution movement in factories, mines, enterprises, units engaged in capital construction, scientific research establishments and service trades, and the socialist education movement in the countryside, i.e., the "four clean-ups" movement [to clean things up in the fields of politics, ideology, organization and economy—*Ed.*], should be carried out by the revolutionary masses there. If the original arrangements for the "four clean-ups" movement in the countryside or in the cities are considered appropriate by the masses and the movement is going well, then no change is necessary. The Red Guards from the schools and the revolutionary students ought not to go there to interfere in those arrangements. They need not take part in the debates there. Workers, poor and lower-middle peasants are the main force of the revolution. They are fully capable of handling the revolutionary movement in their own organizations well. Besides, conditions in these units differ and they have very big tasks in production. Interference from outsiders who do not understand the situation can easily affect the normal progress of production.

The autumn harvest is drawing near. It promises to be a year of good harvests. Leaders at all levels, and particularly those at county level and leaders of the rural people's communes, must be sure not to let the farm season slip by them and must concentrate all their efforts on making a good job of this year's autumn harvest. When the farm work is heavy, the "four clean-ups" movement may be temporarily suspended. The Red Guards from the schools and the revolutionary teachers and students should organize themselves to go to the countryside to take part in manual labour there, help with the autumn harvest and learn from poor and lower-middle peasants their diligence, revolutionary enthusiasm and other fine qualities as working people.

The important task before the whole Party and the entire people is to take firm hold of the revolution and stimulate production by raising aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and taking the 16-point decision as their ideological weapon. We firmly believe that with the upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a new upsurge in socialist production and construction will surely emerge.

In the later stage of the Anti-Japanese War, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: ". . . there can be no doubt of the historic importance of the two great movements for rectification and production."

He also said: "Let us go forward and spread these two great movements everywhere as a foundation for the fulfilment of other tasks in our struggle. If we can do so, the complete liberation of the Chinese people will be assured."

The victory of the Chinese People's Liberation War and the victory of the great revolution of the Chinese

people have fully confirmed this brilliant thesis of Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Now, if we act unswervingly in accordance with Comrade Mao Tse-tung's instructions and take further steps to spread these two great movements of cultural revolution and of developing production throughout

the country, we will win even greater victories in our great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Can there be any doubt about this? We hold that there can be no doubt about it.

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