

Industry Flourishes After Seizure Of Power

THE great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." This thesis contained in the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (the "16-Point Decision") is increasingly proving to be true in practice. After seizing power from the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road, the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary workers and staff on the industrial front have won new successes in both revolution and production.

Shanghai. In Shanghai, China's biggest industrial centre where the storm of the power seizure known as the "January Revolution" originated, the proletarian revolutionaries who seized power, together with the mass of the workers and staff, under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, have rapidly overcome the aftermath of counter-revolutionary economism in industry. They have established new proletarian revolutionary order and have won one victory after another. Gross industrial output value in January and February topped the corresponding figure of the preceding year by 3.4 per cent. Production has continued to improve since the beginning of March. Many factories have fulfilled ahead of schedule the state plan for the first quarter. The output of products important to national construction and the people's livelihood such as steel, forgings and rolled stock, walking tractors, rolling equipment, agricultural pumps, diesel engines, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, cotton yarn, cotton fabrics, artificial fibres, paper, watches and canned foods reached or surpassed the corresponding levels of 1966.

The proletarian revolutionaries and workers and staff on Shanghai's industrial front have creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's writings with prob-

lems that have arisen in revolution and production in mind; they have striven to destroy the concept of self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest, to eradicate bourgeois ideas and foster proletarian ideas, and have thereby strengthened their revolutionary spirit, scientific approach and sense of organization and discipline. As a result, their morale and drive have soared as never before. Production problems of long standing have begun to be solved and weak links have been strengthened. Record output has been scored by many important enterprises, including the openhearth shop of the Shanghai No. 1 Iron and Steel Works, the second converter shop of the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Works, and China's first automatic basic oxygen furnace shop which was commissioned not long ago. Shanghai's cotton textile industry which has all along led the country in per unit output has further increased production and improved quality. Many factories have developed ahead of schedule important new products which the country urgently needs.

All this shows that successes can be achieved in both revolution and production provided that **Chairman Mao's instructions on taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production** are firmly carried out, that work is done according to the "16-Point Decision," that revolution is given first place and put in command over production, and that the masses are fully aroused and relied upon and their initiative respected.

Shansi. As the proletarian revolutionaries in Shansi Province win one victory after another in their struggle to seize power, the situation in industry in that province improves month by month. Gross industrial output value in January was considerably higher than the corresponding figure of 1966; the February figure was fully 9.3 per cent over that of the preceding year; and fairly big increases were registered in March.

Following Chairman Mao's instructions on forming revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations, proletarian revolutionaries in an increasing number of factories in the province have, on the basis of great alliance, treated the cadres correctly, united with the great majority of the masses, and established and perfected revolutionary "three-in-one" provisional organs of power. They have formed two set-ups to lead the revolution and production respectively and have thus gained political and organizational assurance for "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production."

In the past, those in authority taking the capitalist road in certain factories gave prominence to production technique and devoted their attention solely to fulfilling production targets. The proletarian revolutionaries who have seized power have changed all this. They vigorously give prominence to proletarian politics and to Mao Tse-tung's thought and follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in everything they do. The proletarian revolutionaries in the coal mining industry organized mass discussions which gave the miners a deep understanding of the importance of increasing production in coal-rich Shansi in relation to the growth of the national economy as a whole. This greatly increased the miners' enthusiasm and drive. In the famous Tatung Colliery, average daily output has doubled in the past month.

The People's Liberation Army has played a big role in all this. Following Chairman Mao's directive that the People's Liberation Army should not only support the masses of the Left and agriculture, but they should also help industry, P.L.A. commanders and fighters have gone to factories and mines to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and the policies of the Party, pass on the army's experience in political work, and help the proletarian revolutionaries organize and run production. By taking part in the cultural revolution and in productive labour together with the workers and staff, the army men have cultivated deep class sentiments in them and have given them a lead by their fine style of work.

Heilungkiang. The excellent situation in the revolution in Heilungkiang Province has been a powerful spur to industrial production. Gross industrial output value in January and February exceeded that in the same period of 1966 and output has been rising month after month. Among 50 major products, output in 27 went up in February. Fairly big increases have been reported in tractor-drawn implements, industrial pumps, plastic products, artificial fibres, bicycles, paper and soap.

The picture in transport is most encouraging. In the Harbin Railways Administration, for example, the situation has been improving since the proletarian revolutionaries seized power in mid January. Compared with that month, the March turn-round rate was 15 per cent higher and punctuality of both passenger and freight trains has now attained 95 per cent — reaching or surpassing the previous peak. Before the power seizure, the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road deliberately created confusion by

luring some of the workers and staff away from their posts by economism and by paralyzing the command system. All this gravely affected transport.

After seizing power on the basis of great alliance, the proletarian revolutionaries formed a revolutionary "three-in-one" combination and founded a revolutionary committee. Many revolutionary cadres have taken part in leadership work and a sound command system has been set up. Displaying a fine spirit as masters in their own house, workers and staff have raised efficiency and speeded up loading and unloading. They worked hard for five days and nights and succeeded in shipping out all the goods that had been piled up over the past months at the Harbin station. The freight handled in those five days was nine times the normal amount. This success exploded the absurd theory that "since production techniques and management are complicated in transport, industrial and mining enterprises, seizing power would hamper production." It vividly showed that it is the revolutionary workers, revolutionary technical personnel and revolutionary cadres, and not those in authority taking the capitalist road, who are most concerned about socialist production and who are the most proficient in production techniques and management, and that once the proletarian revolutionaries have taken power into their own hands they are able to bring all positive factors into play and develop production by leaps and bounds.

Kweichow. The struggle to seize power is going ahead triumphantly in factories and mines in Kweichow Province in southwest China, and the situation in industry is encouraging.

The Kweiyang Cotton Mill, which created a good form for realizing the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries (see *Peking Review*, Nos. 11 and 12, 1967), has recently been credited with a fresh creation — the establishment of a revolutionary management system. Before the seizure of power, the mill had 22 departments staffed by administrative cadres who accounted for about 8 per cent of all employees. At one time 18 per cent of all personnel were non-productive. The handful of Party people then in authority taking the capitalist road stood aloof and relied on the reactionary bourgeois technical "authorities" and a maze of rules and regulations to exercise a bourgeois dictatorship over the rank and file, thus stifling their initiative. After the seizure of power, the proletarian revolutionaries, through full mass discussion, adopted the principle of serving production, the workshops and the masses and abolished all 22 departments. In their place, only four offices were set up to give leadership to the revolution and production. This enabled 30 per cent of the non-productive personnel to be transferred to work in the shops. Most of the technical personnel who formerly had divorced themselves from the masses and actual production and were confined to work in the departments have also gone to the shops to live, study and struggle together with the rank and file. Thus a new management system facilitating the grasping of the rev-

olution and promotion of production has taken shape, and a good beginning has been made for eradicating the evil influence of the former capitalist, revisionist management methods.

Shantung. The proletarian revolutionaries in Tsingtao, major port city in Shantung Province, took over power towards the end of January. Inspired by this victory, the revolutionary workers and staff in industry and transport in that city have boldly shouldered the two-fold task of carrying on the revolution and running production and have achieved significant successes in both. Gross industrial output in the first quarter showed a 29 per cent increase over the corresponding figure of the previous year and surpassed the state plan by 3.7 per cent. Such major products as rolled stock, machine tools, sodium carbonate, cotton yarn and cotton prints

increased by more than 20 per cent over the first quarter of 1966.

A great change has taken place since the take-over. As a result of sabotage by the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road, output at the Tsingtao Steel Mill dropped to its lowest point in history just prior to the take-over. After power was seized, the revolutionary workers and staff pushed output of 15 products to an all-time high and went on to fulfil the first quarter plan for major products ten days ahead of time. Taking the Letter From the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to Revolutionary Workers and Staff and Revolutionary Cadres in Industrial and Mining Enterprises Throughout the Country (see *Peking Review*, No. 13, 1967) as their programme of action, revolutionary workers and staff in Tsingtao are carrying production to new heights.