

Great Cultural Revolution Spurs Big Development in Production

"The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country."

— Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

THE great proletarian cultural revolution, without parallel in history, has promoted the ideological revolutionization of the people and become a powerful motive force for the advancement of production. Workers, rural commune members, scientific and technical personnel and other working people are raising high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, grasping the great proletarian cultural revolution as the key link and taking firm hold of the revolution to give fresh stimulus to production. They are out to seize victory in revolution as well as in production and construction. An invigorating revolutionary atmosphere prevails throughout the country and a situation is emerging in which a new all-round leap forward is developing.

On the Industrial Front

The situation in industry is excellent. Having overcome hot weather difficulties, which continued through July and August, and difficulties with lower-grade raw materials, the textile workers of Shanghai broke the usual pattern of declining output in the hot third quarter. They kept output on the rise and maintained quality.

In both July and August Shanghai's per unit output of cotton yarn (output per 1,000 spindles per hour) and cloth (output per loom per hour) exceeded the figures for the second quarter and set new records for China's textile industry. Cotton yarn and cotton cloth output topped last year's corresponding figures by 12.7 per cent and 13.8 per cent respectively. The output of chemical fibres, woollen and silk textiles also increased while quality remained firm.

In the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers overturned the old bourgeois technical

"authorities," established new proletarian technical authorities and became true masters of technology. In the Shanghai No. 11 Cotton Mill, the old technical "authorities" maintained that the new drafting process could not be done on the old machines. Refusing to be taken in by this myth, the workers succeeded in introducing the new process on nine spinning frames which are more than 40 years old and thus nearly doubled drafting efficiency.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has given fresh stimulus to the communist style of mutual help and co-operation among the broad masses of workers. Workshops, work teams and different shifts supported and co-operated with each other in overcoming many difficulties and boosting production. When the spinning shop of the Shanghai No. 21 Cotton Mill faced a shortage of manpower, workers in the processing shop promptly lent a hand. They declared: "The imperialists and modern revisionists are afraid of the development of our great proletarian cultural revolution and of the rise in our socialist production. So we will work with one mind and co-operate to win victory in both revolution and production."

In Pingtingshan Coalfield, Honan Province, in the first eight months of this year the production capacity of the pits was increased by 47 per cent compared with the same period in 1963; coal output and average efficiency of all personnel were 51.37 per cent and 108.89 per cent higher respectively; and costs were reduced by 25.54 per cent.

Workers and staff members of the coalfield, raising high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and putting daring above all, have hit out sharply at un-

reasonable rules and regulations, arrangements that do not give prominence to proletarian politics, and all old ideas, working styles, customs and forces in management, and proposed a series of new, revolutionary measures. Various measures were taken to strengthen political and ideological work at the actual point of production: some mines reformed their labour organization, others introduced a system by which cadres at the grassroots go down the pits and work together with the miners, still others made arrangements for engineering and technical personnel to work by turns for a spell as miners. These measures have notably promoted the revolutionization of industrial management.

In production technique, workers and staff members, showing contempt for the bourgeois "authorities" and daring to think, act, make revolution and create, have since last year proposed 1,100 innovations. Of these, 830, including 180 innovations of major importance, have already been put into operation. This has materially raised the degree of mechanization of coal production and transformed the technical face of the shafts.

The tremendous drive of the broad masses of workers and staff members stemming from the socialist education movement and the great cultural revolution has been channelled into coal production. Many new people and new things have come to the fore. Many people mined coal for the revolution without any consideration of personal gain. Some came forward to deal with underground hazards, others climbed high pylons in a gale to repair high-tension transmission lines, still others remained at their underground posts during a stoppage of electricity supply to ensure the safety of the shafts and swiftly restore operations afterwards.

At the famous Taching Oilfield, as the great cultural revolution goes deeper, the ideological revolutionization of people is enhanced and production is developing at an even faster rate. The No. 1205 drilling crew bored five wells in May, seven in June, nine in July and ten in August. In 218 days, they drilled a total of 50,000 metres, reaching an advanced world level.

Workers at the Tientsin No. 3 Rolling Mill, using Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, have exposed those in authority who were taking the capitalist road and the "ghosts and monsters" hidden in the mill. Their revolutionary drive soared. They overfulfilled rolled stock production goals for the first eight months of this year and improved quality too.

On the Agricultural Front

The situation on the agricultural front is also excellent. This year's autumn harvest is approaching and in all likelihood this will be another good year following four successive years of good harvests.

Good tidings are coming in from areas where early and semi-late rice and other early-autumn crops have been gathered in. Preliminary statistics show that both in terms of total output and per *mu* yield Kiangsi Prov-

ince's more than 25 million *mu* of land gave an increase of 10 per cent or more in early and semi-late rice compared with last year. In Suichi County, Kwangtung Province, the early rice crop this year was exceptionally good, topping by 44 per cent last year's record, which itself was a 60 per cent advance on 1964. In Shantung, fairly good early autumn crops of sorghum, maize, millet, etc., have been gathered in from the more than 20 million *mu* planted to such crops. In Szechuan, the province with the largest population and a great rice area, the early rice crop is 10 per cent bigger than that of last year. News of good semi-late rice and maize crops, both now being harvested, is also coming in. The cotton-producing areas in both south and north, report that the cotton is doing well with full stands of sturdy seedlings, and budding, flowering and fruiting earlier than usual. All this promises a rich cotton crop.

All these achievements come as a result of the zealous study of Chairman Mao's works by the broad masses of commune members and cadres who thus acquired the idea of farming for the revolution. Many cadres and commune members have put up in the fields wooden boards inscribed with quotations from Chairman Mao or they carry Chairman Mao's works with them so that whenever a difficult problem crops up they can immediately study and apply what they have studied. This has enabled them to find timely solutions for many difficulties and problems in production. As many peasants have pointed out: "Men follow Chairman Mao's teachings and the land in turn works according to men's will." In the cotton-producing regions in the north, this year there was a general spring drought at sowing time, while in the south not a few cotton regions suffered from drought and outbreaks of pests after the sowing; some places were hit by hail as well. Faced with such natural calamities, the broad masses of cadres and commune members again and again studied Chairman Mao's writings—"The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," "Serve the People" and "Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle." This greatly strengthened their courage and confidence in conquering their difficulties. Inspired by Chairman Mao's words: "Resolute and unafraid of sacrifice, they will surmount every difficulty to win victory," cadres and commune members in Honan Province with boundless enthusiasm triumphed over the drought. They worked out many ingenious measures to finally ensure the normal growth of their cotton plants.

At the present time, the great proletarian cultural revolution is heading towards a new upsurge. The broad masses of workers and peasants have declared that they are determined to follow Chairman Mao's teachings and forge ahead courageously along the two fronts, the ideological and the material. They are determined to serve as the main force in the cultural revolution and the shock force in the struggle for production. They are convinced that, following the high tide of the cultural revolution, there will be a new upsurge in our socialist production and construction.