



**GRASP REVOLUTION,
PROMOTE PRODUCTION AND
WIN NEW VICTORIES
ON THE INDUSTRIAL FRONT**

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
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Renmin Ribao (People's Daily) Editorial

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Publisher's Note

In the magnificent march to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, *Renmin Ribao* published in its important editorial of February 21, 1969 Chairman Mao's latest instructions: "Serious attention must be paid to policy in the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution" and "In making plans, it is essential to mobilize the masses and see to it that there is enough leeway." These instructions of Chairman Mao's and this editorial are a beacon light for the fulfilment of the tasks in the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation and a militant programme for grasping revolution and promoting production.

Quotation from Chairman Mao Tse-tung

Serious attention must be paid to policy in the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

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In making plans, it is essential to mobilize the masses and see to it that there is enough leeway.

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On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts.

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We must whole-heartedly rely on the working class, unite with the rest of the labouring masses, win over the intellectuals.

WITH tremendous force, the great proletarian cultural revolution is pushing China's socialist construction forward at high speed. The swift dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought among the hundreds of millions of people and the deep-going development of the revolutionary mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation have brought the enthusiasm of the masses of the people in revolution and production to an unprecedented height. Rich harvests have been reaped in agriculture in our country for several years in succession. Following the new victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution, many major cities and regions have witnessed a planned and systematic new development in industrial production. Its advent is earlier than expected and its foundation is deeper than

ever before. Many industrial and mining enterprises have set one new production record after another and outstripped their past peak production figures. The working class has successfully tackled many important technical problems which the bourgeois reactionary technical authorities had for a long time failed to solve. The recent successful explosion of another hydrogen bomb marked a new leap forward in China's industrial production and science and technology. The Nanking Yangtse River Bridge designed and built by China itself has been completed and opened to traffic ahead of schedule. The petroleum industry has fulfilled its tasks set by the Third Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The total value of industrial output in the second half of 1968 increased by a big margin compared with that in the first half of the year. The technical revolution is advancing, bringing forth a host of new products, new techniques and new materials. The whole industrial front

is seething with activity; reports of new successes keep pouring in and there is a flourishing and invigorating prospect everywhere.

The excellent situation on the industrial and agricultural fronts has brought about an excellent situation on the financial and trade fronts. Prices are stable and the market is thriving. By the end of 1968, all national bonds had been paid off. China has thus become in today's world a powerful, independent socialist country free of both domestic and foreign debts.

This is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and for the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is a magnificent result of Chairman Mao's great policy of "**grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war**".

In 1969, we will continue to carry out the policy of "**grasping revolution and promoting production**", give energetic leadership to the great mass movement

on the industrial front, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and seize still greater victories in both revolution and production.

The relationship between revolution and production is always one between what commands and what is commanded. The excellent situation in production results from the excellent situation in revolution. We should put revolution in command and make it take the lead and promote production. In "**grasping revolution and promoting production**", we should first of all grasp revolution, grasp class struggle, grasp mobilizing the masses and grasp implementing the policies.

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out:

Serious attention must be paid to policy in the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

All factories, villages, schools and government organs must conscientiously carry

out this latest instruction of Chairman Mao's.

Following Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we should continue to consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance on the basis of different fields of work and trades and consolidate and perfect the revolutionary three-in-one combination. We should carry on deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to refute the reactionary revisionist theories spread on the economic front by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and the handful of other top capitalist roaders in the Party, and eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In those units where the task of purifying the class ranks is not yet completed, it is necessary to grasp the work firmly and do a good job of it, to carry out the proletarian policies formulated by Chairman Mao, unite with the broad masses, distinguish between the two different types of

contradictions, **help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack** and expose the handful of counter-revolutionaries who in their death-bed struggle vainly try to sabotage socialist production, undermine the great cultural revolution and incite the masses to fight among themselves. In units where the task of purifying the class ranks has been completed in the main, it is necessary to grasp firmly the fulfilment of the other tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, including the consolidation and building of the Party, and continue to push the vigorous revolutionary mass movement ahead. Comrades on the revolutionary committees should bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work**", modestly learn from the masses and do deep-going, painstaking ideological-political work among them.

In the struggle to fulfil the tasks in each stage of struggle-criticism-transformation,

leading comrades at all levels must do a good job of investigation and study, analyse the situation in an all-round way and be good at selecting and popularizing typical examples — this should include two aspects: summing up the advanced experience in struggle-criticism-transformation in good time and making determined efforts to tidy up the few units having "big, difficult and long-standing" problems. At the same time, they must pay attention to discovering, studying and carefully handling new questions of policy arising in the course of the movement and have a thorough, firm and solid grasp on work. Only when we have grasped the revolution well and made certain that the proletarian policies are being carried out will it be possible to keep the leadership firmly in the hands of the proletariat and bring into full play the enthusiasm and creativeness of the working class and the masses.

Chairman Mao teaches us: “**The working class must exercise leadership in everything.**” “**Trust the masses, rely on them and respect their initiative.**” In our work in the cities, “**We must whole-heartedly rely on the working class, unite with the rest of the labouring masses, win over the intellectuals. . . .**” This is a fundamental line Chairman Mao set forth in his Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, a line which has demonstrated great revolutionary force in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness of the working class and the masses of the people are inexhaustible; we must take into full account the tremendous creative power of the working class armed with Mao Tse-tung’s thought. Chairman Mao incisively points out: “**The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism.**” It is our duty to continue to bring the masses’ enthusiasm for

socialism into play and develop it in an organized way. We should carry on the mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung’s thought among the masses of workers, give prominence to proletarian politics, raise the political consciousness of the working class, repudiate and overcome the influence of bourgeois ideas on workers and promote the revolutionization of people’s thinking. Engineering and technical personnel should be organized to take part in productive labour, to be re-educated by the working class and to integrate themselves with the masses of workers, who are ingenious, so as to give play to the role of the three-in-one combination of workers, technicians and leading cadres. Changes of irrational rules and regulations should be made through mass discussions and after trying them out under typical conditions.

We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao’s series of basic ideas for guiding socialist construction and apply them

to the specific conditions in each department and unit. We should understand Chairman Mao's policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" from the high plane of his great strategic concept, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." In organizing socialist production, we must proceed from the fact that our country has 700 million people, from the general principle for developing the national economy, that is, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", from the need of vigorously strengthening national defence and preparedness against natural disasters, and from serving the masses of working people in China and supporting the revolutionary people of the world. Chairman Mao teaches us:

**On what basis should our policy rest?
It should rest on our own strength, and**

that means regeneration through one's own efforts.

Chairman Mao also points out:

Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed.

It is our basic strategic principle to stand firmly on the basis of regeneration through our own efforts, bring the strength of the masses into full play and **organize the strength of the masses**. So long as we carry out this principle, we can mobilize the great strength of the 700 million Chinese people to the full and always remain invincible. Liu Shao-chi and the handful of other top capitalist roaders in the Party advocated a series of counter-revolutionary revisionist sophistries, such as the philosophy of servile dependence on foreigners for everything, "relying on specialists to

run the factories", "putting vocational work first", "putting profits in command" and "material incentives". The central point of these sophistries is to negate the strength of the masses, suppress the revolutionary masses and vainly try to restore capitalism, sell out China and turn it into a colony of imperialism and revisionism. The iron fist of the great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed this scheme.

We should, under a unified national plan, bring into full play the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses and initiative in each locality. We must ensure high quality in accomplishing the task of publishing Chairman Mao's works. We must carry out the policy of building our country and running enterprises with diligence and frugality, **practise frugality in carrying out revolution** and resolutely combat extravagance and waste. Great efforts should be made to strengthen the mining industry, strengthen industry's aid to agriculture and strengthen the communications and

transport front. The policy of "walking on two legs" must be carried out. While ensuring the fulfilment of the tasks of the country's capital construction, it is necessary to exploit fully the potentialities of the existing enterprises so as to increase the degree of self-sufficiency in industry. Further efforts should be made to promote the technical revolution movement, bring the wisdom of the masses into play, storm the peaks of science and technology and make comprehensive use of resources and strive to "**catch up with and surpass advanced world levels**" in more fields.

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "**In making plans, it is essential to mobilize the masses and see to it that there is enough leeway.**" This has been Chairman Mao's consistent teaching. We must give full play to the masses' enthusiasm and at the same time treasure it. We should keep the masses well informed, mobilize them to discuss the plans and tasks, find out the key points and work out measures; at the

same time, enough leeway must be left so that the masses can reach and surpass the new production targets by bringing their initiative into action and the mass movement can develop continuously and surge ahead with increasing vigour.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us:

She [China] will have become a powerful socialist industrial country. And that is as it should be. China is a land with an area of 9,600,000 square kilometres and a population of 600 million people, and she ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity.¹

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution in the past two years and more, the Chinese working class has greatly heightened its consciousness of class struggle and of the struggle between

¹ Mao Tse-tung, "In Commemoration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen", November 1956.

the two lines; it is filled with increased vigour and militancy. Boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the working class and the revolutionary masses are displaying their wisdom and creativeness to the full and scaling the world's peaks of science and technology. Our socialist motherland is flourishing and daily becoming more prosperous, while U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reaction in the world, badly battered and on their last legs, are in an impasse. Truly, "**The landscape here is beyond compare.**" In this excellent situation, we should continue to display proletarian heroism and advance with even greater spirit!

Let us rally closely around the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, go all out, aim high, bring all positive factors into play and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical

results in pushing the socialist cause forward in all fields, and greet the Ninth National Congress of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China with new successes in revolution and production!

抓革命，促生产
夺取工业战线的新胜利

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