

talks through bombing." As everyone knows, the Geneva agreements were torn to shreds by the U.S. Government long ago. The attempt to use the Geneva agreements to tie the hands of the people of Vietnam, China and the whole world will never succeed.

The U.S. Government's peace talks swindle has already been discredited, and is bound to be thoroughly discredited. The U.S. Government will never be able to obtain at the conference table what it has failed to obtain on the battlefield. By playing its counter-revolutionary dual tactics, the U.S. Government absolutely cannot deceive the Vietnamese people and the people of the world; on the contrary, it will only further reveal its sinister features before the whole world.

(3) The Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is a just one; it has won the firm support of the people throughout the world and is sure to be victorious. The Vietnamese people's war is an iron bastion which it is impossible, and absolutely impossible, for any force on earth to smash.

On July 17, President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued an Appeal in which he solemnly declared: "Johnson and his clique should realize this: They may bring in 500,000 troops, one million or even more to step up the war of aggression in south Vietnam. They may use thousands of aircraft for intensified attacks against north Vietnam. But never will they be able to break the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. aggres-

sion, for national salvation. . . . The war may still last 5, 10, 20 years or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities, and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated! Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." This sublime and heroic declaration of President Ho Chi Minh's is the most powerful answer to the U.S. imperialist policy of war blackmail.

The Chinese people most warmly and most resolutely support the Appeal of President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and firmly support the Vietnamese people in carrying the fight through to the end until not a single American soldier remains on the sacred soil of Vietnam and final victory is won in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese Government has time and again solemnly stated that U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam is aggression against China. The 700 million Chinese people provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people. The vast expanse of China's territory is the reliable rear area of the Vietnamese people. In order to support the Vietnamese people in winning thorough victory in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression, the Chinese people are ready to undertake maximum national sacrifices.

The Chinese people mean what they say. If you underestimate the strong determination of the Chinese people to support the Vietnamese people in carrying the fight through to the end and if you underestimate the actions which the Chinese people will take to this end, then you will be committing a grave historical blunder and will find it too late to repent.

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□H 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.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, September 7.)

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 Pingdingshan 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-