

Salute and Learn From the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

AS far back as the early period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out "... the workers and peasants as the basic revolutionary forces and the workers as the class which leads the revolution. It is impossible to accomplish the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution without these basic revolutionary forces and without the leadership of the working class."

Without the leadership of the working class and without the basic revolutionary forces of the workers and peasants, it is likewise impossible to carry forward the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and it is also impossible to carry on the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese working class, poor and lower-middle peasants, and the People's Liberation Army made up of their sons and daughters, have always been the main force of the revolution and construction in our country. They have waged bitter and protracted struggles against powerful enemies at home and abroad. It is they who overthrew the three great mountains which weighed on the backs of the Chinese people—imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. It is they who created our proletarian state, the people's state. It is by relying on the hard-working hands of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, on their courage and wisdom, that our once poor and blank country, this large, once despised and backward eastern country, has transformed its old features, that new miracles have been wrought, so that within a short historical period it has become an impregnable proletarian state standing high in the world.

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have performed deeds of imperishable merit in the great cause of the revolution and construction of our country. We salute the workers, peasants and soldiers!

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the tasks shouldered by the working class and poor and lower-middle peasants in our country are both glorious and heavy. In response to the call of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party's Central Committee, they are taking hold of the revolution with one hand and production with the other. On the one hand they must battle the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, sweep away all ghosts and monsters and carry

out the revolutionary movement well in their own units; on the other hand they must stand firm at their posts and work hard to do a good job in industrial and agricultural production.

The further advance of industrial and agricultural production is closely related to the triumphant advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The bigger the upsurge of the cultural revolution grows and the deeper the class struggle goes, the greater is the need to act in accordance with the stipulations of the 16-point decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution, to take firm hold of the revolution and promote production.

This is the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan. The situation is excellent in both industrial and agricultural production; a bumper autumn harvest is certain, and it is entirely feasible to achieve considerable output increases in both industry and agriculture. This demands that, in the few months before the end of the year, all those in industry, agriculture, transport and communications, finance and commerce, in the service trades and other trades and professions strive hard and tenaciously to overfulfil the tasks assigned by the Party and state.

Production must not be interrupted. The cultural revolution in factories and rural areas should be carried out in connection with their original arrangements for the "four clean-ups" movement.* In the rural areas, the movement may be temporarily suspended during the busy period of the autumn harvest. It is not necessary for the Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students from universities, colleges and middle schools to go to factories and rural areas to exchange revolutionary experience and interfere with the arrangements there. The workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are fully capable of handling the revolutionary movement in their own units well. It should be pointed out at the same time that the workers, people's commune members and functionaries of government departments and enterprises cannot have vacations like the students at universities, colleges and middle schools and they should not go to other parts of the country to exchange revolutionary experience

*The socialist education movement to clean things up in the fields of politics, ideology, organization and economy. — Tr.

either. The broad masses of workers and peasants should channel into productive labour the revolutionary enthusiasm which has surged up in the course of the cultural revolution and "four clean-ups" movement, so as to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in all fields of work.

This is what many industrial and mining enterprises and rural people's communes have done. They have done very well and achieved excellent results. The level of class consciousness of the worker and peasant masses in these places has risen greatly and their enthusiasm in production has never been so high. The rate of attendance at work has risen, output has increased, and quality improved. All industrial and mining enterprises and rural people's communes throughout the country should work hard to emulate these advanced units.

The cadres and fighters of the People's Liberation Army should stand firm at their fighting posts, vigorously give prominence to politics, carry forward the "three-eight" working style,* and strengthen political and military training. They should maintain a state of high vigilance and combat-readiness so as to be prepared at all times to meet head on and smash any sudden attack that might be launched by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

In protracted revolutionary struggles, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers of our country have created a flesh-and-blood relationship with the Party and their hearts are linked with the heart of Chairman Mao. They love Chairman Mao most ardently, like nothing better than to read his books and follow his teachings most willingly. They do what Chairman Mao tells them. In the three great revolu-

* The "three-eight" working style (which in Chinese is written in three phrases and eight additional characters) means firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness. — Tr.

tionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and in the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they will raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, do still better in their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, always and everywhere play an exemplary and vanguard role and make still greater contributions in the construction and defence of our great socialist motherland and in support of the revolutionary struggles of the world's peoples.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "There are many things which cannot be learned from books alone; one must learn from those engaged in production, from the workers, from the poor and lower-middle peasants." He also gave us the call: "The people of the whole country should learn from the Liberation Army."

These instructions of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's are of great importance to the Red Guards and revolutionary students in universities, colleges and middle schools.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Red Guards and revolutionary students should take the workers, peasants and soldiers as their examples and learn from them modestly. They should learn from their way of working hard and diligently, learn from the simplicity and modesty of their style of work, learn from their revolutionary quality of being relentless towards the enemy and kind to comrades, learn from their high sense of organization and discipline, learn from their revolutionary spirit of upholding the truth, correcting mistakes and daring to make self-criticism.

We must temper ourselves in the great storms and waves of the struggles of the cultural revolution to become good soldiers and good pupils of Chairman Mao and become worthy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, who are always loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought, to the Party and to the people.

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