'Act Immediately'

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[9 February WEN HUI PAO editorial: "Act Immediately To Grasp Spring Farming"]

[Text] The "beginning of spring" is over. The busy spring farming season is approaching. Preparatory work for farming is pressing.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Now is the season for spring plowing, and it is hoped that the leading comrades, all the working personnel and the masses of the people in every liberated area will grasp the link of production in good time and strive for even greater achievements than those of last year."

Failure to grasp firmly the present spring farming will certainly unfavorably affect the overall situation of agricultural production of the year. The resolution of the Shanghai municipal revolutionary committee on the first anniversary of its founding points out: In agricultural production, on the basis of making an overall plan for the 1968 production, efforts should be made to take a firm grip on winter field management, fertilizer collection, seed selection, and mapping out concrete plans for spring plowing and sowing with a view to achieving a bumper harvest of food grains and industrial crops such as cotton and oil. The masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres should conscientiously carry out this resolution. Whenever production is mentioned, some people tend to think that it means not giving prominence to politics, or even hold that it means suppressing revolution with production. This is wrong. A year ago, in order to undermine the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chen Pi-hsien, Tsao Ti-chiu, and their like played the trick of "suppressing revolution with production." We exposed their scheme in good time and hit back hard.

Now it is the proletarian revolutionaries who are holding power. We must resolutely carry out the policy of grasping revolution and stimulating production. In the past, Chen Pi-hsien, Tsao Ti-chiu, and their like, in order to oppose giving prominence to proletarian politics, spread the idea that "to be good in production means to be good in politics." We are now relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought to carry out production on the basis of the mass study of Chairman Mao's works and the mass criticism of the reactionary line. In the past, Chen Pi-hsien, Tsao Ti-chiu, and their like preached "placing work points in command" and material incentives in an attempt to restore capitalism. We are now placing politics in command to further consolidate the collective economy of the people's communes.

In short, there should be a clearcut line between the two headquarters and the two lines. At present, in order to successfully carry on the revolutionary struggle, to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, and to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, it is of great importance to properly grasp industrial and agricultural production. At a time when the revolution has developed in depth, production should also be developed so that it may keep abreast of the revolution. When production work is properly done, it will help consolidate the new revolutionary political power.

Chairman Mao taught us a long time ago: "The growing intensity of the revolutionary war makes it imperative for us to mobilize the masses in order to launch an immediate campaign on the economic front and undertake all possible and necessary tasks of economic construction."

Today, when the great proletarian cultural revolution has won all-round victory, it is all the more imperative for us to grasp revolution and promote spring farming. What is noteworthy is that a new situation has emerged in the class struggle in some places. Some people, who actively pursued the bourgeois reactionary line of suppressing revolution with production in the past, are now, in the new situation when the proletarian revolutionaries are holding power, using the new tactics of suppressing revolution by means of undermining production. They have come out with an appearance of being extremely "left" to incite discord and sow dissension, disintegrate our ranks, divert the people's attention, and instigate peasants not to grasp production, in an attempt to disrupt the revolution.

The very aim of these people is to apply pressure on the newborn revolutionary political power by means of undermining production. Whenever such people are discovered they should be dragged out and exposed before the public.

Some leading members of revolutionary mass organizations still have a very poor understanding of the importance of spring farming. Some still indulge themselves in factional disputes, zealously engage in "civil wars," and ignore the overall situation of spring farming. We hope that they will break away from the small world of factional disputes, pay attention to spring farming, and closely rely on poor and lower-middle peasants to properly grasp spring farming. Meanwhile, they should adhere to the principle of making revolution without affecting production and making revolution after work. Those who now engage in factional disputes are committing a crime against the people. Those comrades (?who have not gone to the grassroots levels) should immediately go to the forefront of production, win new merits in spring farming, and receive new test and tempering in the course of spring farming.

The masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres are the main force in grasping revolution and stimulating production in rural areas. It is their duty to grasp production in the course of spring farming. They should speak out and act as they deem necessary. They should not be afraid of difficulties or hardships, of being satirized or pressured. They should dare to shoulder the dual task of revolution and production.

The clarion call of spring farming has inded. Poor and lower-middle peasant comrades and revolutionary cadres in rural areas, let us hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, go to the forefront of spring farming, and concentrate a superior force to fight a good battle.