

Big Scab Liu Shao-chi Is the Mortal Foe of The Working Class

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DURING the last few decades, masquerading as the "leader of the workers' movement," the big scab Liu Shao-chi engaged in deception and blackmail everywhere and committed innumerable crimes. He did his best to sell out the power of leadership of the working class, vigorously spread the theories of "class collaboration" and "the dying out of class struggle," and tried to emasculate the revolutionary soul of the workers' movement and corrupt and disintegrate the working-class ranks through economism. In the crucial moments of the revolution, he brutally suppressed the workers' movement in a vain attempt to liquidate the proletarian revolution and subvert the proletarian dictatorship. He is a jackal from the same lair as the world's scabs old and new — Bernstein, Kautsky, Khrushchov, Thorez, Togliatti and their like. He is the mortal foe of the working class.

Selling Out Working-Class Leadership

Political power is the fundamental question of the revolution. What type of a state is established and what road is taken — socialist or capitalist — are decided by what class is relied on to make the revolution and what class leads it. On this fundamental question, there has always existed a sharp struggle between the two classes, between the two roads, and between the two lines.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**The leading force in our revolution is the industrial proletariat.**" The working class is the most far-sighted, most selfless and most firmly and thoroughly revolutionary. Nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought, it has a high level of consciousness in class struggle and in the struggle between the two lines.

The big scab Liu Shao-chi always opposed reliance on the working class, negated its leading role and did his utmost to sell out its power of leadership. In the initial stages of the democratic revolution, he invented the theory of the working class being "infantile," slandering the workers as being "always lacking in public virtue," "guild-minded" and "lumpen," and viciously asserted that "such an infantile proletariat" could not possibly seize political power. The working class was beneath his contempt. On the other hand, he lavished praise on the bourgeoisie, trying in vain to hand all the power of leadership of the proletariat — including military power, state power and leadership of the mass movement — to the bourgeoisie, so as to carry out the most thorough class capitulationism. He went all out to extol Chiang Kai-shek, the common enemy of the

Chinese people, as "the leader." He described the Kuomintang, which stands for the interests of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie, as "the banner," and clamoured that the Chinese revolution "must be carried on under this banner." He glorified the Kuomintang scab trade unions, saying they should be turned into "the leading organs of the mass movement." This was utterly preposterous!

Chairman Mao brilliantly pointed out on the eve of China's liberation at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party in 1949 that, after the countrywide victory of the Chinese revolution, the basic internal contradiction is "**the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie.**" He sharply criticized the erroneous Right opportunist view of relying on the bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao stressed that "**we must wholeheartedly rely on the working class.**" The big scab Liu Shao-chi lost no time in dishing out his theory that the working class was "unreliable." He slandered the working class as a "broken chair," saying that "the chair ought to be reliable, but something is wrong with it, so it is unreliable." At the same time, he praised the bourgeoisie to the skies. He kept spreading the drivel that the Chinese bourgeoisie was still "in its youth." He flattered the capitalists and reactionary technical "authorities" for supposedly "having technical know-how" and "excelling our Communists in management," and wanted to hand over the leadership of the factories and enterprises to them. He even bowed at the feet of the capitalists, begging them to exploit the workers. He said obsequiously: "Exploit us please, so that I can make a living, and my wife and children can live." He was completely shameless! He also openly opposed working-class leadership over state power, instigated the Rightists to attack the Party, and advanced the idea of the bourgeois "two-chamber system" and of the "open opposition party," so as to prepare public opinion for the bourgeoisie to usurp power. In the realm of ideology and culture, he all the more endeavoured to negate working-class leadership. He put renegades, enemy agents, capitalist roaders and reactionary academic "authorities" in important posts in a vain effort to turn this realm into an advance post for the restoration of capitalism.

"**The working class must exercise leadership in everything.**" China's socialist revolution and socialist construction must be carried out under the leadership of the working class. As the great proletarian cultural revolution has won great and decisive

victories, the Chinese working class has mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in all parts of the superstructure. Over-all proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all fields of culture, has been realized. The immortal contributions of the Chinese working class in every period of the revolution are convincing proof that it must and can exercise leadership in everything. These contributions have proclaimed the complete bankruptcy of the big scab Liu Shao-chi's fallacies that the working class is "infantile" and "unreliable."

Corrupting Working-Class Ranks

Old or new, all scabs resort to "economic struggle" to oppose political struggle. They use economism to oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. For more than forty years, the big scab Liu Shao-chi obstinately carried out counter-revolutionary economism in the workers' movement to corrode and disintegrate the workers' ranks and sell out the fundamental interests of the working class.

During the period of the democratic revolution, Liu Shao-chi, in an effort to maintain the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, energetically advocated that "the policy of the workers' movement should be to wage all forms of economic struggle . . . the development of economic struggle means the development of the Chinese workers' movement." He also said: "Once the economic struggle is successful, the Chinese workers' movement can advance along a road of smooth progress." Obviously, this programme he put forward for the workers' movement is a programme of counter-revolutionary economism, which is opposed to Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. His criminal aim in striving to put the workers' movement into the "purely economic" orbit was to liquidate the political struggle of the working class, to oppose the workers' movement co-ordinating its efforts with the revolutionary war, and to oppose the seizure of state power by armed force.

Lenin once pointed out: "The confirmed adherents of the bourgeoisie and of the government which serves it have even made repeated attempts to organize purely economic unions of workers and to divert them in this way from 'politics,' from socialism." The big scab Liu Shao-chi is exactly this kind of confirmed lackey of the bourgeoisie that Lenin denounced.

To cover up the reactionary nature of the "economic struggle" which he advocated, Liu Shao-chi went in for shameless sophistry. He asserted that "economic struggle is at the same time political struggle." To put it plainly, his "political struggle" was nothing more than begging for a few economic reforms within the limits allowed by the Kuomintang reactionaries' "factory law" and "trade union law." It would not have harmed the Chiang regime in the least. It could never alter the position of the working class as the enslaved and the ruled.

After nationwide victory, this No. 1 scab continued to push his counter-revolutionary economism stubbornly. He clamoured that "the production movement is the workers' movement," and urged "struggling for the workers' livelihood." He organized "trade unions for production" under the signboard of "production and construction." Feigning "concern" for the workers' livelihood, he exerted his efforts to organize "welfare trade unions" and promote "material incentives."

Chairman Mao has wisely pointed out: "In this stage [the historical stage of socialism], classes, class contradictions and class struggle continue, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road continues and the danger of capitalist restoration remains." It is of paramount importance for the workers' movement under the dictatorship of the proletariat to firmly grasp class struggle, constantly consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalist restoration and carry the socialist revolution through to the end. The big scab Liu Shao-chi, however, did all he could in advocating that "the production movement is the workers' movement." His criminal aim was to try to negate class struggle, liquidate the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and restore capitalism.

In socialist China under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the national economy is by no means developed by depending on material incentives but by putting proletarian politics in command and using the socialist revolution as the motive force, that is, "grasp revolution and promote production." The slogan "struggle for the workers' livelihood" advanced by the big scab Liu Shao-chi and the multifarious bonus systems pushed by him were all sugar-coated bullets fired at the working class. All this was designed to corrupt and disintegrate the ranks of the working class, so as to put an end to the revolutionary workers' movement.

Suppressing Workers' Revolutionary Movement

The bourgeoisie has always resorted to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of economic bribery and armed repression to undermine the workers' revolutionary movement and maintain its reactionary rule. Not only did the arch scab Liu Shao-chi use economism to corrupt and disintegrate the ranks of the working class, but he also hired himself out to imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries as early as the period of democratic revolution. Working hand in glove with them, he mercilessly suppressed the workers' revolutionary movement. He is an executioner whose hands are stained with the blood of the working class.

As far back as 1921, Chairman Mao personally kindled the raging flames of the revolution in Anyuan, and the strike by the railway workers and coal miners there resulted in brilliant victories. But as soon as the big scab Liu Shao-chi arrived in Anyuan, he signed an "agreement" with the capitalists stipulating that the workers were "forbidden to gather to raise a disturbance and coerce" and "forbidden to go on strike repeatedly," thus suppressing the workers' revolutionary struggle.

He also personally went down into the pits to "strengthen discipline" for the capitalists and, acting on their behalf, punished the workers who "did not obey the mine rules" and dismissed the "reckless" leaders of the workers. In this way, this big scab openly worked energetically for the capitalists to counter-attack and seize the fruits of the general strike from the hands of the workers.

During the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War when the Chinese working class waged a heroic struggle against feudal warlords and imperialism, the working class in Kwangtung, Hunan and Wuhan organized workers' armed pickets and took back foreign concessions, thus pounding the foundations of reactionary rule hard. Tailing after the big landlords and big bourgeoisie, the big scab Liu Shao-chi railed at the workers' movement for being "excessive" and blamed the workers for "being 'Left' deviationist to the extent of becoming muddle-headed." Frightened to death in Wuhan by the heroic struggle of the workers' pickets, he, in the name of the general secretary of the Hupeh Provincial Federation of Trade Unions, hurriedly imposed "ideological control" on the workers' pickets and ordered the workers "absolutely not to take action." At the critical moment in the revolution when the Kuomintang reactionaries were preparing a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, Liu Shao-chi, acting as a traitor, went so far as to provide the Kuomintang reactionaries with "intelligence on the workers' movement," give them advice and work out plans for them. He also ordered the workers' pickets to dissolve and to hand over several thousand rifles; even the clubs used by boys' corps were handed over to the Kuomintang in neatly tied bundles. Moreover, he shamelessly went to the workers' department of the Kuomintang personally to make a traitorous report. Half a month later, the Kuomintang reactionaries launched a barbarous massacre of the unarmed working class and revolutionary people.

After the liberation of the country, the big scab Liu Shao-chi made use of the Party and government power he had usurped and stood completely on the side of the bourgeoisie to urge "the capitalists to struggle against the workers." He always opposed Chairman Mao's great teachings on carrying out large-scale mass movements in the factories and mines, slandered the mass movements as "something that was started haphazardly" and stifled them in every way. Under the signboard of "scientific management," he controlled and punished the workers and advocated the enforcement of capitalist discipline. When the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution approached, Liu Shao-chi hastily dished out the bourgeois reactionary line to suppress the revolutionary masses and launched a converging attack against the revolutionaries in a vain attempt to put down the great proletarian cultural revolution movement personally initiated by Chairman Mao.

The arch scab Liu Shao-chi's numerous crimes of suppressing the workers' movement before and after liberation fully prove him to be the top spy sent by

the Chiang Kai-shek regime into the ranks of the working class.

Emasculating the Revolutionary Soul of the Workers' Movement

Lenin pointed out long ago: "Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement." "Only the theory of revolutionary Marxism can be the banner of the class movement of the workers." In the present era, the only correct theory guiding the workers' revolutionary movement is Mao Tse-tung's thought. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. Mao Tse-tung's thought reflects the fundamental interests and demands of the working class and the masses of labouring people. It is the guiding thought for all the work of our Party, our army and our country, the very soul of the workers' revolutionary movement.

The big scab Liu Shao-chi all along feverishly advocated the theory of "spontaneity." He ranted that the workers' movement "must depend primarily on the spontaneous movement of the masses." He repeatedly stressed that "the workers' daily economic demands should be used as the slogans to mobilize the workers," and opposed "adding political slogans to the economic demands raised by the masses." The counter-revolutionary essence of these fallacies lies in opposing the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to lead the workers' revolutionary movement, and in emasculating the revolutionary soul of the workers' movement.

The big scab Liu Shao-chi and company frantically opposed using Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide the workers' movement and did their utmost to sabotage the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Their aim was to oppose imbuing the working class with Mao Tse-tung's thought, but to imbue it with bourgeois ideas and use the bourgeois world outlook to guide the workers' movement in an attempt to lead the workers' movement astray and into opportunism.

Over the past decades, Liu Shao-chi has always taken the reactionary stand of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. Catering to the needs of imperialism, modern revisionism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, he has betrayed the fundamental interests of the working class and committed towering crimes. He is a faithful lackey of imperialism, modern revisionism and the Kuomintang reactionaries and a sworn enemy of the working class. The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has proclaimed the death sentence on the big scab Liu Shao-chi politically and the total bankruptcy of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the workers' movement. We must carry on and deepen the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and thoroughly wipe out the pernicious influence of the big scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the workers' movement.