

China Launches Struggle Against Revisionist Line

THE Chinese people are conducting a struggle initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao to repulse the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. This is a struggle concerning the political line directed against those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road who stick to the revisionist line and try to divert the country from the socialist road and restore capitalism in China.

This struggle between the two lines finds conspicuous expression in the attitude towards the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the new revolutionary things that have emerged during the Cultural Revolution. The masses of people hold that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is very good and that it has further consolidated socialist New China and greatly advanced our socialist society. They warmly praise and enthusiastically support the socialist new things that have emerged during this revolution. However, the capitalist-roaders in the Party who cling to the revisionist line stirred up a gust of evil wind last July, August and September by spreading all sorts of absurdities to negate the Great Cultural Revolution and the socialist new things. Calling black white, they slandered the domestic situation, saying that "the present is not as good as the past." They smeared the revolution in education as "rejecting knowledge" and "rejecting education," attacked the correct principle that education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour, and vehemently disparaged such new things as open-door education and workers, peasants and soldiers going to college. It is well known that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was launched first on the cultural and educational front against Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. This time the capitalist-roaders also launched attacks in the fields of science and technology and literature and art, opposing the combination

of scientific research with production and reliance on the masses of workers and peasants to do scientific research, and attacking the revolution in literature and art and the model revolutionary theatrical works.

Tsinghua University was the first to launch a counterattack early last November. Making use of the forms of speaking out freely, airing views fully, writing big-character posters and holding great debates, the teachers, students, staff members and workers have exposed and criticized the fallacies spread by the capitalist-roaders in the Party. They have done this by presenting facts and reasoning things out. Peking University and other institutions of education and science and technology soon followed suit and launched a fierce counterattack against the absurdities that had cropped up in educational, scientific and technological circles. This counterattack has won the hearts of the people as well as enthusiastic support and acclaim from the people of all nationalities in the country.

Many problems have been exposed as the struggle deepens, showing that the fallacies in the fields of education, science and technology are not isolated but resemble the abnormal phenomena in other spheres in society. This shows that there is a revisionist line which has launched an all-round attack against the proletarian revolutionary line that has guided China in its triumphant advance along the socialist road. The programme of this revisionist line is "taking the three directives as the key link."

This reactionary programme was dished up last summer. Waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag and using an eclectic sleight of hand, the capitalist-roader in the Party who refuses to mend his ways insidiously distorted Chairman Mao's directives, putting Chairman Mao's directive on studying the theory of the proletarian dictatorship and combating and preventing



Putting up posters eulogizing the tremendous achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

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revisionism on a par with the directives on stability and unity and on pushing the national economy forward and describing all three as "the key links for all work." This trick of confusing the primary with the secondary and replacing the primary with the secondary is an attempt to negate the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's repeated teachings that class struggle must be taken as the key link for all work throughout the period of socialism.

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out: "What 'taking the three directives as the key link'! Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."

Marxism-Leninism holds that throughout the historical period of the transition from capitalism to communism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle; in class society, class struggle is at all times the motive force for social advance. This is a historical law independent of man's will. Chairman Mao always instructs us that class struggle must be taken as the key link in socialist revolution and construction, and he teaches the whole Party and the people of the whole country that they must never forget classes and class struggle. In the 26 years since the founding of New China, Chairman Mao has on many occasions initiated class struggles by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and led the people of the whole country in bringing them to victory. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started ten years ago is precisely a great class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie.

The revolutionary masses have cited a host of facts to show that, by putting forth the fallacy of "tak-

ing the three directives as the key link," the capitalist-roader in the Party who refuses to mend his ways is actually opposing Chairman Mao's directives.

The capitalist-roaders in the Party mentioned the study of theory and the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism only as a camouflage. They themselves neither read books nor understand Marxism-Leninism, and they oppose the masses studying revolutionary theory. When the nationwide mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat was developing in depth last year, they stirred up a "hurricane for vocational work" and an "economic hurricane" in an attempt to cast the study movement to the winds. They did not say a single word about the fact that the princi-

pal contradiction in China at present is one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and that revisionism is the main danger today; instead they preached everywhere the theory of the dying out of class struggle.

Using stability and unity as a pretext, they tried to suppress the struggle waged by the people of the whole country against their activities to restore capitalism, and directed their spearhead at the revolutionary masses and cadres. Using various pretexts, they elbowed out and attacked new and veteran cadres who persevere in following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and installed in important positions those who oppose the Great Cultural Revolution. They negated the principle that leading bodies at various levels must be a three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young as advocated by Chairman Mao, and they repressed new forces, sowed discord in the relations between the Party and the masses and undermined stability and unity.

They took development of the national economy as a camouflage for their attempt to restore capitalism. Under this camouflage, they again trotted out such revisionist stuff already discredited during the Cultural Revolution as the "theory of productive forces," "reliance on specialists in running factories," "material incentives," "putting profit in command" and "servility to things foreign."

Ample facts disclosed by the revolutionary masses fully illustrate that negating class struggle as the key link is in essence negating the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, negating the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, reversing the verdict on the revisionist line criticized during the Cultural Revolution and restoring capitalism.

The present struggle against the revisionist line in China is a continuation and deepening of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It is an inevitable reflection within the Party of class struggle and the struggle between the two roads going on in society. Representing the interests of the overthrown landlord and capitalist classes and of the new bourgeoisie, the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road are always looking for an opportunity for a trial of strength with the revolutionary people in a vain attempt to restore capitalism in China. This will naturally be counterattacked by the Party and the people of the whole country. The Chinese people have come to see from their long experience in struggle that it is socialism that has saved China. They want socialism and reject capitalism.

From the very beginning, the current struggle against the revisionist line has been proceeding in an organized way under the leadership of Party organizations at all levels. It will stimulate the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought by the people of the whole country, raise the consciousness of China's 800 million people in continuing the revolution under socialism, fire their enthusiasm for socialist revolution and construction, promote progress in the political, economic and cultural fields, enhance stability and unity, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat still further so that China continues to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At present, an excellent situation prevails throughout China. The struggle is developing in depth.