

Exposing a Big Scheme for Restoring Capitalism

TODAY, *Jiefangjun Bao* publishes a report of the investigation made into the four clean-ups movement* in the Taoyuan Production Brigade [of the Luwang-chuang People's Commune, Funing County, Hopei Province]. This report exposes the towering crimes committed by China's top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road in pushing the bourgeois reactionary line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence in sabotaging the socialist education movement and in bringing about a restoration of capitalism.

The story unfolded during the investigation was a story of blood and tears, and the report is an accusation by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Taoyuan Production Brigade. It is further irrefutable proof of the crimes China's Khrushchov committed in frenziedly opposing the Party, socialism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

It was our great leader Chairman Mao who proposed that the socialist education movement be launched in the cities and countryside. The "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Some Problems in Current Rural Work (Draft)" (known as The 10 Articles) and "Some Current Problems in the Socialist Education Movement in the Rural Areas" (known as The 23-Article Document), drawn up by Chairman Mao himself, laid down a series of correct guiding principles and policies for the four clean-ups movement. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, great achievements were scored in this movement.

*The four clean-ups movement is another name for the socialist education movement which was carried out to clean things up in politics, ideology, organization and the economy. — Tr.

These two great historic documents drawn up by Chairman Mao pointed out the need to arouse the masses boldly in this great movement which was for further strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism. They made it clear that the main target of the movement was the Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road.

This line formulated by Chairman Mao aims at solving the extremely important question of making revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line, a creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

Taking as he does the reactionary standpoint of the overthrown landlord class and the bourgeoisie, China's Khrushchov represents the interests of the handful of persons in authority taking the capitalist road. He mortally fears and bitterly hates Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and this great revolution and desperately opposes it. He pulled out a bourgeois reactionary line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence, and launched an all-round attack on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

He sent his wife Wang x x, a bourgeois element, to go and stay at the basic level in Taoyuan which he intended to turn into a testing ground for pushing his bourgeois reactionary line and for opposing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

He painstakingly produced what he called the "Taoyuan experience" and, with a big fanfare, shamelessly hawked this everywhere. He even usurped the name of the Central Committee of the Party to spread it throughout the country. This was a big scheme, mapped out deliberately and in a planned and organized

way, for usurping the leadership of the Party and the state.

What was the substance of the bourgeois reactionary line, which was "Left" in form but Right in essence, pushed by China's Khrushchov in the socialist education movement? It manifested itself to the full in the "four clean-ups" movement in the Taoyuan Production Brigade.

China's Khrushchov's so-called "contradictions between being clean and not being clean on the four questions" flagrantly changed the nature of the four clean-ups movement, deliberately concealed the struggle between the two classes—the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the two roads—the socialist and the capitalist, switched the general orientation set for the struggle and hit hard at many to protect a handful.

China's Khrushchov's so-called "solving whatever problems there are," was simply designed to fabricate pretexts for widespread attacks on the cadres and commune members, for suppressing the revolutionary masses, and so leading the four clean-ups movement astray.

What was called "relying upon a few hand-picked activists to collect information through secret contacts" as advocated by China's Khrushchov, was simply virulent opposition to making social investigations by means of class analysis, the method which has always been advocated and practised by Chairman Mao, and to launching a revolutionary mass movement. This was introduced in order to facilitate the recruitment of deserters and renegades and the formation of cliques in pursuit of the private interests of the persons in authority taking the capitalist road and to foster and expand the social basis for restoring capitalism.

All these were intended to protect the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road and to save the exploiting classes from extinction.

Altogether, these made up a set of sinister out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionist measures.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All revolutionary struggles in the world are aimed at seizing political power and consolidating it. The desperate struggles waged by counter-revolutionaries against revolutionary forces are likewise solely for the sake of maintaining their political power."

Ever since the proletariat triumphed in the revolution, the exploiting classes which lost political power and the counter-revolutionary forces representing them have worked in a hundred and one ways and made use of every opportunity to recapture political power from the proletariat.

The top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road was the general behind-the-scenes boss of the handful of the capitalist roaders in the country, and the general representative, within the Party, of the exploiting classes which have been overthrown. The reason

why he pushed the bourgeois reactionary line, which was "Left" in form but Right in essence, to hit hard at many in order to protect a handful was to seize political power from the proletariat, to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into that of the bourgeoisie, and restore capitalism.

By means of the scheme carefully worked out by China's Khrushchov and his agents, political power in the Taoyuan Brigade fell into the hands of bad persons. They did as they wished and exercised a fascist rule, persecuting and attacking the poor and lower-middle peasants as well as revolutionary cadres. This situation was a living example of the restoration of capitalism. Yet China's Khrushchov set out to popularize the "Taoyuan experience" throughout the country. It is not hard to visualize that had his scheme been realized, our socialist country would have gone backward in a big way and would have changed its political colour. China's labouring people in their hundreds of millions would again have been forced into misery. What a danger! Are we not justified in calling for the keenest vigilance? Can we treat this matter lightly?

The fierce struggle between the two lines in the socialist education movement was a big and extremely fierce struggle between the two classes—the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the two roads—the socialist and the capitalist, and between the two headquarters—the proletarian and the bourgeois. In the outcome, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line triumphed and the bourgeois reactionary line of China's Khrushchov failed.

Facts have proved beyond doubt that the handful of top persons in authority hidden within our Party who are taking the capitalist road, with China's Khrushchov as their top boss, are the main and most dangerous enemy of the proletariat. They are a group of vicious counter-revolutionary revisionists. At each critical moment in the proletarian revolution, they have jumped out to stir up trouble and spread havoc. The purpose of the great proletarian cultural revolution is to rebel against them and to overthrow them. We must not only seize their power organizationally, but must thoroughly refute and discredit them politically, ideologically and theoretically. Only thus can we prevent the repetition in China of the big historical retreat which has taken place in the Soviet Union, where the Soviet revisionist clique has usurped the leadership of the Party and state and has restored capitalism.

The whole country is now engaged in an all-round revolutionary mass repudiation of China's Khrushchov. We must settle accounts one by one with this iniquitous top person in authority taking the capitalist road. Let us hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, actively participate in the mass movement of revolutionary criticism and repudiation and pledge ourselves to win complete, all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution!

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