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[Text] Peking--An article in PEOPLE'S DAILY has repudiated the fallacy that "class struggle should not be emphasized," which was spread by another top party person in authority taking the capitalist road to echo China's Khrushchev's reactionary theory of the dying out of class struggle.

Entitled "Never forget class struggle and launch an active and protracted attack on the class enemy," the article was contributed by the proletarian revolutionaries of the artillery headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. A summary follows:

Chairman Mao recently instructed us: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution under the conditions of socialism made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie."

This recent instruction of Chairman Mao's penetratingly elucidates the significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution and incisively reveals its class content. It also thoroughly smashes the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" advocated by China's Khrushchev and another top party person in authority taking the capitalist road.

Dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of class struggle but a continuation of class struggle under new conditions:

At the critical historical moment after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was in the main completed in China, Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat with genius and analyzed the contradictions, classes, and class struggle in socialist society. Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that after the socialist transformation was in the main completed in regard to the system of ownership of the means of production, "the class struggle is by no means over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." "There are still a number of people who vainly hope to restore the capitalist system and fight the working class on every front, including the ideological one."

Therefore, to carry the socialist revolution through to the end, the proletariat must wage a protracted struggle against the bourgeoisie, particularly on the political and ideological fronts.

Singing the same tune as China's Khrushchev, another top capitalist-roader in the party did his utmost to advocate the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and wildly opposed Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis. He claimed that "in the previous period, we made revolution, and now the revolution has been completed in the main; from now on the task is construction"; "The contradictions between classes now have mainly been resolved"; "In the main, classes have been eliminated and class struggle should not be emphasized."

He rendered service to the bourgeoisie again and again. This reveals the ugly face of a renegade!

The facts are most revealing. Just when this top capitalist-roader brayed, "Class struggle should not be emphasized," the bourgeois rightists launched a feverish attack on the party and socialism. The class struggles between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie over the past decade or so, particularly the sharp and complicated ones on the political and ideological fronts, followed one after another.

Class struggle is a life-and-death struggle. Although the seal of power of the landlords and bourgeoisie has been seized by the proletariat and the means of production are no longer in their hands, they are still alive and are not reconciled to their defeat. They will certainly wage counterattacks and fight to the last ditch. The ideas and culture of the exploiting classes and their influence built up over several thousands of years cannot be seized and they will exist for a long time. The bourgeoisie still has considerable influence in the ideological and cultural spheres. It recklessly makes use of this influence and tries to corrupt the people and create counterrevolutionary opinion. It bangs the gongs to clear the way for the restoration of capitalism in China and vainly attempts to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a bourgeois dictatorship through "peaceful evolution," or to seize political power openly in order to restore their lost "paradise."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "On the political and ideological fronts a very long period of time is needed to decide who will win in the struggle between socialism and capitalism. Several decades won't do it; success requires anywhere from one to several centuries."

Only by carrying the socialist revolution through to the end on the political-ideological front, eradicating bourgeois ideas, establishing proletarian thinking, putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, and doing a good job in the revolutionization of people's thinking can the proletariat consolidate its domination in the political and economical fields, and consolidate and develop the socialist system for transition to communism. If the proletariat does not make revolution in the ideological sphere and allows bourgeois ideas to spread unchecked, the fruits we have won during the 28 years of the new democratic revolution and the 18 years of the socialist revolution under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party will all be destroyed. The restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist countries is a bitter historical lesson.

This capitalist-roader's claim that "in the main, classes have been eliminated and class struggle should not be emphasized" is a fruitless attempt to paralyze the proletariat and the revolutionary people, "put down" the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, and cover up the bourgeoisie who launches attacks on the proletariat. In itself it is a kind of class struggle. It is characteristic of revisionism in that it stands on the side of the bourgeoisie and launches attacks on the proletariat by denying classes and class struggle in order to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a bourgeois dictatorship. We must firmly bear in mind this teaching of Chairman Mao's: "Never forget class struggle."

Struggle between the two lines within the party is a concentrated expression of the struggle between the two classes and two roads:

The struggle between the two lines within the party is a concentrated manifestation of the struggle between the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the two roads, socialism and capitalism. Within the Chinese Communist Party, it is the struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by the handful of top capitalist-roaders in the party who are represented by China's Khrushchev.

The major target of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is the representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the organs of the dictatorship of the working class, namely, the handful of capitalist-roaders in the party. The contradiction between the capitalist-roaders on the one hand and the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres, and revolutionary intellectuals on the other is a major contradiction, and antagonistic contradiction. The struggle aimed at resolving this contradiction is a concentrated expression of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road. Another top capitalist-roader in the party, however, babbled that the struggle between the two lines within the party "is not a struggle between the two roads, socialism and capitalism, but a struggle between methods," "namely a question of whether socialist construction should be faster or slower." While talking time and again about "methods" and speed, he never mentioned the class content and class nature of the struggle between the two lines within the party. This is only a trick which this top capitalist-roader in the party, as well as other counterrevolutionary revisionists, frequently use in the fight against us. It is a smokescreen designed to cover the attack launched by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches that "So long as classes exist," inner party struggles "are reflections within the party of class contradictions."

The handful of top capitalist-roaders in the party are representatives of the bourgeoisie in the leading organs of the party and the state. They are counterrevolutionary revisionists who appear in disguise. Prior to the nationwide victory of the Chinese revolution, they opposed the seizure of power by the proletariat, and after the nationwide victory, they opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist revolution. They have madly opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and energetically pushed a counterrevolutionary revisionist line in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. All this top capitalist-roader has done to erase the class content and class nature of the struggle between the two lines in the party is in vain.

How can he assert that the criminal activities of the Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih anti-party alliance were not viciously directed against the great leader Chairman Mao and that they were not an attempt to usurp the leadership of the party and the state, to undermine the socialist revolution, and bring about capitalism in China? Can he say that they were for the sake of "building socialism?"

In 1957, in collusion with China's Khrushchev, this top capitalist-roader viciously attacked the socialist system, alleged that there was also a so-called "seamy side" of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and even prattled that we "fell behind the bourgeoisie." Were not all these aimed at instigating the bourgeoisie to viciously attack the party and socialism? Were they for the "building of socialism?"

In 1959, in collusion with China's Khrushchev, this top capitalist-roader backed the arch conspirator, careerist and warlord Peng Te-huai, in his unbridled attack on the party. Was he not dreaming of overthrowing the leadership of the Central Committee of the party headed by Chairman Mao and pulling China into the revisionist orbit, or was he for the "building of socialism?"

During the 3 years of temporary difficulties, this top capitalist-roader, in collusion with China's Khrushchev and all the monsters at home and abroad, viciously attacked the three red banners of the party's general line, the great leap forward, and people's communes. He energetically advocated the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss and the fixing of output quotas based on the household. He fanned up the evil wind of individual farming, and even babbled: "Black or white, if cats can catch mice, they are all right." Was all this not aimed at restoring capitalism, or was this for "the building of socialism?"

Over a long period, the bourgeois headquarters, which consisted of China's Khrushchev and company, feverishly opposed Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and vainly hoped to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by a counterrevolutionary coup. Is this "the building of socialism?"

Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out in 1959: "The struggle at Lushan is a class struggle, a continuation of the life-and-death struggle between the two major antagonistic classes, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, a struggle which has been going on in the socialist revolution for the last 10 years." Recently, the great leader Chairman Mao taught us that the great proletarian cultural revolution is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries.

The handful of top capitalist-roaders in the party headed by China's Khrushchev, and their agents on all fronts, represent the interests of the Kuomintang reactionaries, the interests of the bourgeoisie, landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, and rightists. For a long time in a vain attempt to restore capitalism, they have wildly opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and pushed a counterrevolutionary revisionist line. In the past, the Kuomintang reactionaries openly fought against us with rifles and guns. These people attack us by more vicious, subtle, and cunning means. They all attempt to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and turn it into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. If there is any difference, it is in the form of the class struggle.

Strike firmly at the right deviationist trend of reversing correct decisions; take the initiative to launch uninterrupted attacks against the class enemies:

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Either the east wind prevails over the west wind, or the west wind prevails over the east wind; there is no room for compromise on the question of the two lines." This is the basic guiding principle for us in waging class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

But another top capitalist-roader in the party who openly used the logic of scabs and renegades to oppose Chairman Mao's instructions only allowed the bourgeoisie to attack and did not permit the proletariat to counterattack.

In 1957, he viciously attacked the struggle between the two lines in our party, describing it as "overthrowing a group of people and letting another group of people rise up" and "causing endless trouble in consequence." In a violent temper, he said: "Since this group of people can rise up to overthrow that group of people, why can't that group of people rise up to overthrow this group of people"? This is utterly reactionary and vicious!

He intentionally sowed confusion on the distinction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the distinction between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang reactionaries. He described the struggle between the two lines in the party as an unprincipled sectarian struggle.

When we wage the struggle between the two lines in the party, we do want to "overthrow a group of people" and to let "a group of people rise up." But we do not act on the principle of sects, but take the fundamental interests of the proletariat, the Chinese revolution, and the world revolution as our principle. In judging a person, we proceed from the principle of whether he supports or opposes Chairman Mao, supports or opposes Mao Tse-tung's thought, and supports or opposes Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Those we want to overthrow are the diehard capitalist-roaders, renegades, secret agents, and monsters and demons. If we did not overthrow them, "the revolution would fail, the people would suffer, the country would be conquered." Capitalism would then be restored in China; a great retrogression in history would take place in China and even in the world.

Those we want to support are the revolutionary leading cadres and the outstanding people among the revolutionary masses who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The aim of every revolutionary struggle in the world is the seizure and consolidation of political power." The leading body signifies political power. Our leading body at different levels should consist of precisely such people. Only in this way can the dictatorship of the proletariat be consolidated and strengthened and the socialist state not change color.

On the contrary, if we do not drag out the handful of renegades, secret agents, and capitalist-roaders who wormed their way into the party, and if their counterrevolutionary intrigues succeed, millions of people will be killed, socialist China will again become semifeudal and semicolonial China, and the red base area of the world revolution will become a satellite of imperialism.

"Since this group of people can rise up to overthrow that group of people, why can't that group of people rise up to overthrow this group of people"? This is sinister talk calling on the Kuomintang reactionaries to stage a comeback, instigating the landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, and rightists to counterattack in revenge, inciting the bourgeoisie to fan the flames of disorder, and urging all overthrown antiparty elements to reverse previous correct decisions and stage a counterrevolutionary comeback.

Chairman Mao says: "All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles." The nearer the great proletarian cultural revolution approaches all-round victory, the more desperate will the struggles of the counter-revolutionary forces against the revolutionary forces inevitably become. The present right deviationist trend of reversing correct decisions aims at reversing the verdict on China's Khrushchev and the rest of the handful of capitalist-roaders in the party, on the bourgeois reactionary line and on the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, and rightists.

It opposes the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice Chairman Lin Piao as deputy leader. It opposes the Chinese People's Liberation Army and undermines the newly established revolutionary committees. It negates the great proletarian cultural revolution and the previous political-ideological movements and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The roots of this right deviationist trend of reversing correct decisions lies in China's Khrushchev and another top capitalist-roader in the party.

Although both have been overthrown, they do not take their defeat lying down and are putting up last-minute struggles. We must have a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, further heighten our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely, and launch a long-term offensive against China's Khrushchev, another top capitalist-roader in the party, and the rest of the handful of counterrevolutionary revisionists and all class enemies. We will not cease attacking until we have won complete victory!