

SHANTUNG COUNTY COMMITTEE PUSHES REPUDIATION

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[Text] Peking--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY front-pages a report contributed by the revolutionary committee of Laoshan County, Shantung Province. It portrays its experience in penetratingly and continuously unfolding the revolutionary mass repudiation.

Recommending the report as a valuable contribution, an editorial note says that the revolutionary committee has been successful because its members have acquired a profound understanding of the essential characteristics of the class enemy through the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, particularly Chairman Mao's great teachings on classes and class struggle, in accordance with local conditions.

"Chairman Mao teaches us: 'Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again.... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic.'

"The handful of renegades, enemy agents, and diehard capitalist-roaders who have been caught and overthrown during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, and rightists who have not been sufficiently remolded, likewise will never go against this logic.

"They are indeed like 'onions in winter, withering in skin and root but not dead at heart.' If they have a chance, they will reverse the correct decisions and launch counterattacks against the revolutionary people in revenge.

"Our struggle against this handful of enemies is a life-and-death class struggle. If we don't take the initiative in attacking them, they will jump back on us. Unless they are completely refuted and discredited ideologically, politically, and theoretically, they will continue to stir up trouble and engage in all sorts of conspiratorial and sabotaging activities.

"We should learn from the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the Laoshan County revolutionary committee and take the initiative in launching sustained and all-round attacks on the enemy. Only in this way can the newly established revolutionary committees become consolidated, and only in this way can we insure that our great socialist land will never change color."

A summary of the report follows:

The revolutionary committee must follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely, take firm hold of class struggle and lead the masses in unfolding penetratingly and continuously the revolutionary mass repudiation. Only in this way can it effectively grasp revolution and promote production and consolidate and develop itself steadily.

The law governing class struggle is something independent of man's will. If you don't overthrow the class enemy thoroughly, he will rise up in a counterattack.

Shortly after our revolutionary committee was established, the class enemy began directing the spearhead against it, alleging that the "nobodies" were incapable of holding power. He attempted to strangle the new revolutionary power and negate the great proletarian cultural revolution.

With the help of the People's Liberation Army, the leading members of the county revolutionary committee made a serious study of Chairman Mao's brilliant article "Carry the Revolution Through to the End" and of his other writings on class struggle.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Just because we have won victory, we must never relax our vigilance against the frenzied plots for revenge by the imperialists and their running dogs. Whoever relaxes vigilance will disarm himself politically and land himself in a passive position."

Vice Chairman Lin Biao says: "The handful of party persons in authority taking the capitalist road still exist and will not take their defeat lying down.

Though they account for only a small fraction of the total population, they have great political influence and the impact of their resistance is proportionally much greater than their numbers."

These teachings enable us to see that our organizational seizure of power from the handful of capitalist-roaders does not amount to the seizure of power from them politically and ideologically as well. Only by completely refuting and discrediting them politically, ideologically, and theoretically, is it possible to eliminate the evil influence they have spread and prevent them from staging a come-back. In order to hold and exercise power effectively, the revolutionary committee must pay great attention to the revolutionary mass repudiation.

With this understanding, the leading members of the revolutionary committee went to the masses and joined them in repudiating China's Khrushchev and in mounting attacks on the dregs of society and other reactionaries. All this raised the class consciousness of the revolutionary masses, frustrated the enemies' schemes to undermine the revolutionary committee and helped to consolidate and develop the committee in the storm of class struggle.

In order to prevent the revolutionary committee from exercising proletarian dictatorship, certain class enemies smeared this dictatorship over the bad people as "a new expression of the bourgeois reactionary line."

With this problem in mind, we studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Resolute steps should be taken to suppress all counterrevolutionaries so as to greatly consolidate our revolutionary dictatorship so that the revolutionary is carried through to the end."

To hit back at the class enemy, we got the revolutionary masses in the county to repudiate the "dying out of class struggle" preached by China's Khrushchev and his agents and to condemn them for their crimes of trying to get rid of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This resulted in the unity of all the revolutionaries against the common enemy and defeated his vicious plots.

Then the handful of capitalist-roaders in the county tried in every way to palm themselves off as "revolutionaries" and to prevent the genuine revolutionary cadres from stepping forward to make revolution.

Under the leadership of the county revolutionary committee, four campaigns of repudiation were carried out by the poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary people. They unmasked the counterrevolutionary revisionist features of the capitalist-roaders in the course of the repudiation.

These campaigns helped the people to distinguish clearly between the capitalist-roaders and the revolutionary cadres and raise their own understanding of Chairman Mao's cadre policy, thereby contributing to the successful solution of the cadre question and the formation of the revolutionary three-way alliances.

The revolutionary committee also paid great attention to the repudiation of the revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchev on the economic front, including his reactionary conception of encouraging capitalist trends in the countryside.

Last summer, after the proletarian revolutionaries had come to power in our county, we won a bumper harvest. Certain class enemies tried to sabotage the state purchase of grain by spreading the reactionary idea of "keeping more and selling less."

In order to defeat the enemies' scheme, we got the poor and lower-middle peasants to study Chairman Mao's two strategic principle of preparations against war, preparations against natural calamities, and everything for the people, and his teachings on paying attention to the interests of the state, to collective interests and personal interest simultaneously.

With utter devotion to the public interest, the poor and lower-middle peasants unfolded a new campaign to repudiate counterrevolutionary economism, frustrated the enemies attempt at sabotage, and sold more than the set quotas of grain to the state.

He have also organized the repudiation of the revisionist line of China's Khrushchev on party-building, particularly his fallacious concept of "taking production as the central issue." The revolutionaries pointed out that, by regarding production records as the yardstick for judging party members, while neglecting their behavior in class struggle, China's Khrushchev was trying to turn party into an "industrial party" or "agricultural party," a revisionist party which would concern itself only with production and pay no attention to class struggle.

In the course of the campaign of repudiation, the revolutionary committee asked all party members and other revolutionaries to make repeated studies of Chairman Mao's new instruction: "The party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the flight against the class enemy."

Armed with Chairman Mao's teachings on party-building, the party members and other revolutionaries brought to light the evil effects of the revisionist line and devastatingly repudiated the fallacies of China's Khrushchev.

Twists and turns are inevitable in class struggle. As the poor and lower-middle peasants put it figuratively: "The class enemy is like onions in winter, withering in skin and root but not dead at heart."

We are determined not to rest on the achievements we have already won but to continue the revolutionary mass repudiation and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.