

SCHEMING TO BETRAY PARTY IS AIMED AT USURPING PARTY

Following is a translation of an article by the editorial departments of Wen-hui Pao, Chieh-fang Jih-pao and Chih-pu Sheng-huo and published in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peking, No 13, 17 Aug 67, pp 25-28./

The raging great proletarian cultural revolution has unhorsed a handful of top ambitionists and conspirators within the Party one after another. With a bang, the revolutionary young Red Guard fighters and the broad masses of the proletarian revolutionaries have unearthed a group of as many as several tens of big traitors hidden within the Party. For a long time, this group of despicable traitors had hidden within the Party and usurped important posts in the Central Committee and the local Party and government leading organs. The dragging out of this handful of fellows has rid the Party of a hidden danger and a great menace. This is really a good thing that merits celebration. A great meritorious deed of the revolutionary young Red Guard fighters and broad masses of the proletarian revolutionaries, it also represents a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution, a great victory for the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Who is the ringleader of this group of big traitors? It has now been found that he is none other than China's Khrushchev!

On the eve of the war of resistance against Japan, he vociferously publicized and extolled the philosophy of the renegade on the one hand, and on the other hand he made plans and decisions to enable some people to surrender themselves and forsake their faith.

In 1936, making use of the opportunity that he was in charge of work in the North Bureau, he made unauthorized use of the name of the Central Committee behind the back of Chairman Mao to transmit -- through a counter-revolutionary revisionist holding a leading post in the Central Committee at that time -- his "directive" to those in the prison authorizing them to get out of prison by making confessions and publish "anti-communist announcements" in the newspaper.

After this "directive" which betrayed the revolution was transmitted to the lower level, it was firmly boycotted by a part of the revolutionary comrades in the prison. They refused to carry it out, thus manifesting the noble revolutionary bearing of the communists. But to those traitors who had attempted to betray the Party to save themselves, the "decision" of China's Khrushchev was taken as a "legitimate" basis for them to surrender themselves and betray the Party. Therefore, under the protective wings of China's Khrushchev, these shameless traitors published a series of extremely reactionary "anti-communist announcements" during the period from August 1936 through March 1937. They prostrated before the enemy whose hands were dripping with the blood of the people, expressed their "sincere repentance," completed the "procedure" by affixing their signatures and fingerprints on documents, participating in the "reformation ceremony" and coming in for "certificates of reformation" to mark their betrayal of the revolution, and crawled out from their dogs' cells by the "grace" of the reactionaries. Compared with the thousands of revolutionary martyrs in the glorious history of our Party who confronted the overbearing enemy with a revolutionary bearing that dwarfed the mountains and rivers and outshone the sun and the moon, how mean, despicable and shameless this handful of brazen-faced fellows were!

Our revolutionary martyrs are like towering peaks that rise into the clouds, while this handful of traitors are nothing more than earth mounds. The Khrushchev of China and the handful of traitors under his protective wings are unable to wash away their disgrace with all the water of the East China Sea. The verdict of history is that you will leave an infamous memory to posterity.

Why must China's Khrushchev instigate these fellows to betray the Party? He schemed for the betrayal of the Party because he wanted to usurp power in the Party, recruit troops and horses, call in capitulationists and collect renegades, form factions for selfish ends, so that he might

usurp power in the Party, the government and the Army one day. This was the substance of the question, the key to why China's Khrushchev shielded the group of traitors.

China's Khrushchev feared most that people would puncture this question. On the strength of his counter-revolutionary class sensitivity, he presaged that the raging fire of the great proletarian cultural revolution would burn away his camouflage, reduce into ash his image as "a veteran revolutionary," "Party authority" and model of the workers' movement, and nakedly exposed his true features as a phoney revolutionary, a counter-revolutionary and a big traitor.

Following the rise of the great proletarian cultural revolution as a mass movement, he worked in collusion with another big traitor and counter-revolutionary revisionist in authority, and formed an offensive and defensive alliance with him. They attempted to bite back, and lay the blame on Comrade K'o Ch'ing-shih, Chairman Mao's worthy pupil. This was despicable and shameless in the extreme. They forgot that there were the revolutionary people armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, that every iron-clad fact had been recorded, and that nobody could cover up the sky with a single hand.

Comrade K'o Ch'ing-shih was at all times Chairman Mao's worthy pupil taking a steadfast and unwavering stand. He steadfastly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and had fought a stern and sharp struggle against some persons among that group of big traitors. By viciously vilifying our respected and beloved Comrade K'o Ch'ing-shih as a "veteran opportunist" back in 1936 -- could bring not the slightest harm to Comrade K'o. On the contrary, his features as an out-and-out counter-revolutionary had been further exposed.

The great exposure of this group of traitors by the proletarian revolutionaries scared China's Khrushchev out of his wits, and he came out with another explanation for self-deception:

The traitors had done nothing more than to "make a slip in thought."

How breezy this sounds! Can "a slip in thought" make one fall on one's knees and capitulate to the enemy? Can "a slip in thought" make one trade the skulls and blood of millions of revolutionary comrades and revolutionary

people for one's own life? What kind of philosophy is this? This is the philosophy of Hung Ch'eng-ch'ou, the philosophy of Wang Ching-wei, the philosophy of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, the philosophy of Khrushchev! It is the philosophy of all Chinese traitors and renegades of all times!

If this were just "a slip in thought," then we would like to ask:

Why was it that as early as 1939 you had in your notorious sinister book "On Self-Cultivation" openly advocated that "under the environment of reactionary rule it is necessary to abandon some work of the Party in order to preserve our comrades in time of need?"

Why was it that in 1943, you availed of the opportunity of summing up work experience in the rear of the enemy to advocate escapism saying that "the responsibility of the Party at such a time is not to 'oppose escape' but to give thought to how the escape should be organized?"

Why was it that when the "7th Congress" of the Party was in session in 1945, you actually stood in open opposition to Chairman Mao's directive and vainly attempted to write the sentence "Even those guilty of having committed an act of apostasy and made confessions can also be elected as members of the Central Committee" in the report?

We also have every reason to interrogate further the Khrushchev of China: Was it out of your pity for those sharing your ailment and your grief for your fellow creatures that you peddled so energetically the philosophy of the renegade and shielded a handful of traitors? Had you also made "a slip in thought" while you were working in the White area?

A revolution is a ruthless struggle between the new-born class and the dying class that ends in the survival of one and the death of the other. Confronted by this struggle, every genuine proletarian fighter never forgets at any time the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, never forgets the revolutionary determination and revolutionary bearing of the proletariat essential to the accomplishment of such a revolutionary cause. In the battlefield or the dungeon of the enemy, he would rather part with his head or shed his blood than discard the revolutionary bearing. Nursed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, countless revolutionary martyrs had exhibited the lofty revolutionary determination and revolutionary bearing of the communists under the

battleaxe of the enemy. They could set the world astir, make gods and ghosts weep, outlast the world and outshine the sun and the moon.

But what kind of stuff were the handful of traitors shielded by China's Khrushchev? They were after all not genuine revolutionaries but only some opportunists having their brains stuffed with individualism. They showed the cloven hoof once they were put to test. These spineless rogues were so cowardly that in order to preserve their lives, they would not hesitate to forsake the bearing most precious to revolutionaries. They could sell their own soul for thirty silver dollars. There was absolutely not any "slip in thought" but "a slip in life." They were counter-revolutionary from head to foot, with the stink of "dog's dung which is too lowly for mention by mankind" emitting from every one of their pores.

In order to acquit this group of traitors, China's Khrushchev also nonsensically said that this was a "phoney surrender" to "hoodwink the enemy."

A surrender is a surrender, and no surrender is phoney. As far as a communist who has fallen into the hands of the enemy is concerned, he has to make the choice between laying down his life for the revolution and betraying the revolution for personal safety. There can never be any third road to take. The enemy cannot find satisfaction in killing a revolutionary fallen into his hands. What the enemy wants is to soften and break a revolutionary so that the latter may become the leading goat to other apostates seeking capitulation, thus disintegrating and dividing the revolutionary force.

The year 1936 lay on the eve of the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan. Led by Chairman Mao, the great helmsman, the Chinese Communist Party held high the big banner of resistance against Japan, and led the people all over China to make active preparations for launching the sacred war for national liberation. It was precisely at this moment that this group of despicable traitors shamelessly sold out their own souls to the enemy and betrayed the revolutionary cause, thus tarnishing the brilliant image of the great Chinese Communist Party. Were not the danger and loss they brought to the revolutionary cause serious enough?

Every "phoney surrender" was a genuine betrayal. In regard to the claim that this was done to "hoodwink the enemy," it is better to say that this was for the purpose of hoodwinking the Party and the people. Otherwise, why was

it that China's Khrushchev and his big and small pawns found it necessary to carry out this at the back of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee at that time, and conceal the true facts again and again from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee afterward? Why was it that after liberation you found it necessary to make use of the Party and political powers you had usurped to destroy forcibly the archives of the enemy and the puppet regime in an attempt to "deceive Heaven and cross the sea"? Why was it necessary to make use of your duties and powers to undermine the cadres-examination work of the Party? Why was it necessary to "shelve" the namelist of this group of traitors as a "secret of the organization" in the name of the Central Committee? All this had some connection with the big storm aroused by the publication of Comrade Ch'i Pen-yu's "On 'Li Hsiu-ch'eng's Autobiography'" in 1963. Was this not enough to make people give the matter a deep thought?

It was a greater nonsense to say that the rebellion was made in order to "preserve the comrades" and solve "the shortage of cadres."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "There must be the great Party and many cadres of the finest caliber to guide the great revolution." However, the revolutionary cause definitely does not need any spineless worms crawling out of the enemy cells. "Many cadres of the finest caliber" must be tempered in the raging fire of revolutionary struggle. Only by persisting in the revolution can we preserve, develop and strengthen the revolutionary force and temper a strong contingent of revolutionary cadres. To make revolution, there would necessarily be sacrifice. But we would never be cowed by sacrifice. "The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have not been cowed, conquered or exterminated. Having found their feet, wiped off the blood on their bodies and buried their dead comrades, they go on fighting once again." We want to preserve such forces in the revolutionary struggle; we want to preserve such good comrades and good cadres.

However, the Khrushchev of China and the group of traitors under his protective wings took the opposite course. As they saw it, one's head was everything. With one's head lost, what was the use of principle? The "comrades" they wanted to preserve were such packs of foxes and dogs who were mindful of their heads all day long, such traitors who betrayed the principles. China's Khrushchev relied on such "cadres" as capital for betraying the Party. To tell the truth, therefore, in what he called "preservation of comrades,"

his endeavor to preserve the revolutionary comrades was false, while his endeavor to preserve the anti-Party forces was genuine. Such a theory of "preserving the comrades" sought nothing more than to play once again the old tune called the "theory of national salvation in a curve" of Wang Ching-wei and his ilk, lackeys of imperialism.

To scheme for defection against the Party is for the purpose of usurping power in the Party. This is no longer a hypothetical question, but a realistic one. China's Khrushchev is not just thinking but has been carrying out work in this way. How shocking this picture of the class struggle is!

Look, after these big traitors who were no better than swine and dogs crawled out from their dogs' cells one after another, China's Khrushchev -- in order to preserve his counter-revolutionary group to enable him to usurp power in the Party, the government and the Army -- devised all ways and means to protect them. They lauded and assisted each other, and each and everyone of them made rapid advance toward success in career and usurped power in the Party and government. They formed a bourgeois headquarters hidden within the machinery of the dictatorship of the proletariat -- an underground counter-revolutionary group. There were among them generals and ministers, civil and military officials, and once the time was ripe, they would change the political climate and ascend the stage. They were backed by theory, program and action, and they had put into effect a complete line of organization based upon calling in capitulationists and collecting renegades to serve their reactionary political line.

In the past few years, under the unified command of China's Khrushchev, this handful of persons -- in order to meet the need of the class enemies at home and in the international arena -- took concerted and coordinated actions, and had launched one rabid attack after another against the proletariat. If we did not hit back, "then it would not take long, perhaps only several years or a decade, or several decades at most, before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale inevitably occurred, the Marxist-Leninist party would undoubtedly become a revisionist party or a fascist party, and the whole of China would change its color. Think of it, comrades, how dangerous such a scene would be!"

The great proletarian cultural revolution has averted the appearance of such a dangerous scene in China. The great proletarian cultural revolution has struck a devastating blow on a handful of traitors shielded by China's Khrushchev. Any denial, chicanery or counter-vilification is of no avail. China's Khrushchev is a sinner of history. He can never run away from the severest trial by the 700 million revolutionary people! (August 9)

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