

COMMENTATOR: LINK CRITICISM, CLASS STRUGGLE

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[Text] Peking, 7 April--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY gives front-page prominence to the experience of a people's commune in northeast China which is successfully combining revolutionary mass repudiation with the local class struggle.

In repudiating the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchev, members of the Tungfeng (East Wind) commune near Shenyang have linked it up with the criminal activities of the local class enemy. This has enabled people to see more clearly the sinister character of the revisionist line and has deepened the repudiation movement.

Describing this as something worth studying, a commentary in PEOPLE'S DAILY says that China's Khrushchev and the handful of other top capitalist-roaders in the party were able to push their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and work feverishly for a restoration of capitalism because of the handful of capitalist-roaders under them and the landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, and rightists in society served as their social foundation and were very active in their support.

Similarly, these bad people living locally were able to stir up trouble in a number of grassroots units, attacking the socialist system and sabotaging the dictatorship of the proletariat, because China's Khrushchev gave them support from above.

The aim of linking the revolutionary mass repudiation with the class struggle in each unit is to eliminate revisionism from top to bottom.

The commentary says the integration of the revolutionary mass repudiation with the local class struggle makes it possible to arouse class hatred among the masses more forcibly, with vivid and concrete facts. It will help mobilize millions upon millions of people to mount intense attacks on the handful of top capitalist-roaders while tempering the masses and raising their class consciousness in the course of the struggle. It will also help people to see the class struggle in each unit from the perspective of the struggle between the two lines, thus unmasking the enemy and dealing him steady, sure, and hard blows.

Only by integrating the revolutionary mass repudiation with the local class struggle, the article stresses, is it possible to chop off the claws China's Khrushchev extended into various areas and to eliminate the poisonous influence he spread.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Class struggle is an objective existence which is independent of man's will. That is to say, it is inevitable. It is impossible for people to avoid it even if they want to do so. They can only guide it by circumstances so as to win victory."

The article says that the nearer all-round victory approaches in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the more acute and complex the class struggle becomes. "We should keep a close watch on the current moves of the class enemy, deepen the revolutionary mass repudiation, look on this as a long-term task, and link it closely with the efforts to expose and smash the conspiratorial and sabotaging activities of the class enemy in each area, and plant the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought in all positions," the Commentator's article concludes.

The Tungfeng people's commune provides an excellent example of the way in which the poor and lower-middle peasants, militiamen and revolutionary cadres, using Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, have carried forward the revolutionary mass repudiation and linked it with the local class struggle, thus strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The handful of local capitalist-roaders have collaborated with the dregs of society who had not been sufficiently remolded and have made frantic attempts to disrupt the repudiation movement. While the revolutionary peasants were repudiating the fallacy "Exploitation has its merits," put out by China's Khrushchev, the handful of local capitalist-roaders incited the landlords to spread the nonsense that "in the old society, landlords and poor and lower-middle peasants toiled and suffered in the same way."

Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle," the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres made up their minds to smash the class enemy's attempt at sabotage, persist in the revolutionary mass repudiation, and eliminate the evil influence of China's Khrushchev. With the help of a group of People's Liberation Army men, they traced the political and ideological links between China's Khrushchev and the local class enemy. In the early years of liberation, when China's Khrushchev was spreading the absurdity "Exploitation has its merits," the local landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, and bad elements were frantically trying to sabotage the land reform, alleging, "It is the landlords who provide a living for the poor people."

During the period of socialist transformation, China's Khrushchev advocated long-term protection for the rich-peasant economy and the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household. Encouraged by this, the local reactionaries opened up large tracts of wasteland for their private use, rented out houses and hired farmhands.

After the socialist transformation of the system of ownership was in the main completed, China's Khrushchev did his utmost to preach the "dying out of class struggle." The local reactionaries immediately echoed him, saying, "The landlords and rich peasants are now relying on work points for a living the same as the poor and lower-middle peasants."

When China's Khrushchev was vehemently opposing giving prominence to proletarian politics and opposing Mao Tse-tung's thought, the local reactionaries clamored, "There's no point in peasants studying Chairman Mao's works."

Through recalling and analyzing these facts, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the commune arrived at the conclusion that China's Khrushchev and the handful of other capitalist-roaders and the local reactionaries had all been harping on the same tune and traveling along the same road. They were all collaborating in a futile attempt to regain their "lost paradise."

In order to be absolutely clear about the issues in the revolutionary mass repudiation, the revolutionary peasants again studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society."

In the course of the repudiation, the revolutionary peasants dealt with particular topics, one at a time, and began each topic by studying relevant teachings from Chairman Mao's works. They followed this by analyzing the absurdities spread by China's Khrushchev and the criminal sabotaging activities carried out by the class enemy. Then they used Mao Tse-tung's thought as their powerful weapon in repudiating the crimes of China's Khrushchev and the handful of other capitalist-roaders. By doing things in this way, the commune members have implanted in the depths of their souls ever-lasting loyalty to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to his proletarian revolutionary line. They have heightened their awareness of the class struggle, their hatred for China's Khrushchev has grown more intense and they are dealing heavier blows at the class enemy in their villages.