

PEOPLE'S DAILY PAMPHLET SCORES CHIANG CHING

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[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, Dec. 6 (AFP)--Chiang Ching, head of the recently purged "gang of four" in China, was guilty of egocentrism in an otherwise collectivist country, according to a virulent pamphlet published today by the PEOPLE'S DAILY. The pamphlet dealt with a brief "psychoanalysis of the ego" of Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching.

"In her speeches she bragged and strutted in public, and spoke repeatedly of 'me', always 'me', the author, Tong Kan, said. The author himself wrote in the first person. "I have before me two texts of speeches given by Chiang Ching. I went to the trouble of counting and I noted that she spoke of 'me' more than 40 times in one speech and more than 100 times in the other", he said.

The inflated ego of Mao's widow was politically significant, according to the article entitled, "The Egoism of the Ambitious Chiang Ching". "Her ego embodies the bourgeoisie, the landlords, the rich peasants, the reactionaries, the evil elements, the rightists, in short, imperialism, revisionism and reaction".

In his brief character analysis, Tong Kan said he diagnosed "various manifestations of egoism" in Chiang Ching: despotism, distrust, susceptibility to "the slightest thing", vanity, and a vindictive nature. "She exercised the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie on those who offended her ego in the least". She was also guilty of favoritism and bestowing "high functions and elevated remuneration" to flatterers, and reserving the "pillory and the stick for those who did not agree or who disobeyed her".

"To disobey me is to disobey the party. 'Me; party. Party; me', was Chiang Ching's concept. The author described her as a woman-"child": "She pretended to be the standard-bearer of the struggle against feudalism, the bourgeoisie and revisionism, but the fact is she was nothing more than an obedient child whose brain is crammed with the residue of feudalism, the bourgeoisie, and revisionism, an obedient child of the exploiting classes."

COMMENTATOR URGES INCREASED STUDY OF MAO WORKS

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[Text of RED FLAG No 12 and PEOPLE'S DAILY 7 December commentator article: "Launch a New Upsurge in Studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's Works"]

[Text] Since the death of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, have been ever more consciously and earnestly studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works. They are determined to carry through to the end the revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao. The decision of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "Collected Works of Mao Tsetung" have effectively promoted this study movement.

Our party's struggle to smash the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique is now continuing to develop deeply and victoriously. This struggle has set forth even more urgent requirements for us in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In the course of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must persistently "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" in the light of reality in order to win complete victory in this struggle. We must use study and struggle to promote each other so as to start a new upsurge in the mass movement for studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works. This is our basic plan in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and in carrying through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause and is the key to our thorough exposition and criticism of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique and elimination of its pernicious influence.

Completely betraying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique used the propaganda media under its control to advocate revisionism and to prepare counterrevolutionary public opinion for its attempt to usurp party and state power. The members of the "gang of four" wantonly distorted or tampered with Marxist theory and quoted it out of context for their own purposes. They did their utmost to adulterate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They went all out to practice idealism and metaphysics to confuse the minds of people, thus seriously sabotaging the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

It is now more necessary than ever for us to "read and study seriously" and grasp the ideological weapon in order to criticize and repudiate the towering crimes of the "gang of four" politically, ideologically and organizationally; to clarify the theoretical principles distorted or tampered with by the gang; to correct the objective things reversed by it; to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought; and to eliminate the gang's pernicious influence. Chairman Mao said: "We need Marxism in our struggle." By grasping Marxism, this political telescope and microscope, we will be invincible and will be able to thoroughly expose the various reactionary fallacies of the "gang of four," to tear off its wrappings and to thoroughly criticize and discredit it.

Chairman Mao was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. In the past half century and more, basing his works on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, Chairman Mao inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the protracted struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, both inside and outside the party, thus greatly enriching the treasure house of Marxist theory. Particularly in the period of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao summed up the positive as well as the negative experience of the international communist movement, set forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and thus solved the important question in the international communist movement of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration.

In recent years, Chairman Mao issued an instruction on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and drew the scientific conclusion: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road." The struggle by our party against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique fully proves that Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is extremely wise and correct. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the antiparty "gang of four" with one blow--a precise and great example of the application of Chairman Mao's great theory.

The members of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and unrepentant capitalist roaders still on the capitalist road. The series of instructions issued in recent years by Chairman Mao on studying theory and combating and preventing revisionism was directed at them. In the current struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we should pay special attention to studying the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and particularly his scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party as well as his series of important instructions exposing and criticizing the "gang of four."

Through study and practice, we should gain a clearer understanding of the law of class struggle in the period of socialism, increase our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and raise our consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Only thus can we fight to the finish against the "gang of four," really carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

Out of their reactionary class nature, the members of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique have bitterly hated Marxist theory. Since they themselves did not study any Marxist theory, they were extremely afraid of a good grasp of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought by the party members and masses. They always tried by hook or by crook to undermine the mass study movement. On 20 March 1974, Chairman Mao angrily criticized Chiang Ching by saying: "It is better not to see you. You have not implemented much of what I have told you in years past. What is the use of seeing you more often? There are Marxist-Leninist works and my works, but you just don't study them." To usurp party and state power, however, this bunch of conspirators and careerists did their utmost to masquerade themselves as students of Chairman Mao, as ones who most earnestly study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works and who are most concerned with study by the masses. They sent letters and materials, issued sinister instructions and made sinister reports everywhere. They tried every trick to mislead the public and to win fame by cheating the world. We must strip them of their guise and expose their true colors as the chief culprits in opposing and undermining the broad masses' study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

For a long time, the members of the "gang of four" had seriously undermined the fine style of study fostered by Chairman Mao. They opposed integrating theory with practice and went all out to engage in subjective idealism. Acting as theoretical authorities and striking a pose, they were ready to all times to lecture others. They filled endless pages with empty talks and made no effort to solve any practical problem. They resorted to deception, practiced formalism, started rumors to slander others and uttered nonsense.

We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's "Reform Our Study," "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing" and other brilliant works. We must criticize and eliminate the bad style of study spread by the "gang of four." We must act according to Chairman Mao's teaching on integrating theory with practice, promote the scientific approach of being serious, seeking truth from facts and being honest and carry forward the fine style of study advocated by Chairman Mao.

This history of the party proves that a widespread movement for the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought will certainly bring a big victory to the party and the revolutionary cause. This was the case with the rectification campaign in Yenan and with the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution; it is no exception in the case of the current struggle against the "gang of four."

The struggle to expose and criticize the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique is promoting the vigorous development of the mass movement for the study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works throughout the party and the army and among the people of all nationalities throughout the country. This study movement will promote the deepening of this struggle and usher in new victories.

The current situation in our country is excellent. With the deepening of the struggle and the study movement, our country, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, will certainly bring about a new situation in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and win new and still greater victories.

#### COAL MINES MEET YEARLY PRODUCTION PLANS

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[Text] Peking, December 7, 1976 (HSINHUA)--A number of major coal mines in China have fulfilled their production plans for this year ahead of schedule.

The Tatung mining administration in Shansi Province hit the yearly target for coal by November 24, showing a 13.7 per cent increase over the same 1975 period. It also hit other economic and technical targets set in the state plan.

The workers of this administration have since the start of the Cultural Revolution adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, grasped revolution and promoted production and fulfilled the state plan every year. The administration has kept expanding its production capacity. This year's output of coal is double the figure for 1965, the year preceding the Cultural Revolution. In the same period, it has turned over to the state an amount 7.2 times the state investment in the administration.

The Yangchuan administration in the same province, China's biggest anthracite mine, fulfilled the 1976 plan 41 days in advance, producing 11.2 per cent more than in the same 1975 period and hitting an all-time high.

The leading members of the administration party committee have gone to the over 100 extraction and tunnelling teams, eating, living and working alongside the miners. This has pushed forward the revolution and production.

The Hantan administration in Hopei Province topped the state plan 43 days in advance. The workers have taken Taching as their example and carried out a socialist emulation drive. Rejoicing over the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as chairman of the party Central Committee and of its Military Commission and the great victory in smashing the "gang of four", they pushed up production sharply, setting a monthly record in the local history in October.

The Tunghua administration in Kirin Province, coking coal producer in northeast China, finished the plan 33 days ahead of schedule. It completed the stripping and tunnelling as early as September.

The Tatung mine under the Huainan administration--an advanced unit in Anhwei Province for its success in learning from Taching, is topping daily output every day after completing the year's plan for production and turnover to the state. The workers recognize that a good management of their enterprise is an important aspect in implementing Chairman Mao's principle "grasp revolution, promote production".