

The reports said that some 100 foreign visitors including 39 Japanese, who were staying at the People's Hotel in the city, were ordered to leave the hotel and stay outdoors when the tremor struck. The 39 Japanese were members of a baseball team of Hosei University and a women's softball team of Kanda Jogakuen of Tokyo.

But the foreigners were called to the first floor of the five-story hotel at around 0100 Tuesday and put up at desks on the floor. A similar order is believed to have been issued to all citizens and people were seen going outdoors, the reports said.

The Hosei University baseball team and Kanda Jogakuen softball team were scheduled to play their last games with Chinese teams in Sian Tuesday but it is not known whether the games would be played as scheduled. Meanwhile, reports from Peking said that the earthquake was not felt at all in the Chinese capital.

Other Observations Reported

Paris AFP in English 1907 GMT 16 Aug 76 OW

[Text] Strasbourg, France, Aug 16 (AFP)--A powerful earthquake shook the Shansi area west of Peking at 1518 GMT today, the Globe Physics Institute here reported. A spokesman said the earthquake registered 7 points on the open-ended Richter scale.

Two hours later, he said, the institute's instruments recorded a earthquake registering 7.75 points in the Pacific Ocean south of the Philippines. Earlier, the U.S. National Earthquake Information Service in Golden Colorado, reported that an earthquake of 6.9 points occurred at 1407 GMT in the **Chungking area** of central China. The Globe **Institute** spokesman also said that the institute's apparatus picked up no signs of earth movement in the Canton area on **Sunday**.

RED FLAG CRITICIZES TENG'S 'OUTLINE REPORT'

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 15 Aug 76 OW

[Excerpts of a RED FLAG No 8 article by the mass criticism group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences: "A Program for Capitalist Restoration in Science and Technology--Criticizing the 'Outline Report on the Work of the Academia Sinica'"]

[Text] When he vigorously stirred up the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts last year, arch unrepentant capitalist roader Teng Hsiao-ping dished out a revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link." In order to implement in an all-round way this program for capitalist restoration, he concocted a series of reactionary documents. The "Outline Report on the Work of the Academia Sinica," which was concocted under Teng Hsiao-ping's personal command and direction, is a program for "taking the three directives as the key link" and for capitalist restoration in science and technology.

Teng Hsiao-ping made a confession: "This is a very important document not only for the academy but also for the entire field of science and technology, for education and for other departments."

This explains his reactionary objective effecting a capitalist restoration from the scientific and technical field to the entire ideological and cultural sphere by pushing this "Outline." This fully shows the important role the "Outline" plays in Teng Hsiao-ping's criminal activities to formulate a program and prepare public opinion for restoring capitalism in an organized and planned way.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out sharply: "What 'taking the three directives as the key link:' Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." In criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping, Chairman Mao also has said: "This person does not grasp class struggle; he has never referred to this key link. Still his theme of 'white cat, black cat,' making no distinction between imperialism and Marxism."

Chairman Mao's instructions dealt a telling blow to Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and to the "Outline" concocted under his direction. Although the "Outline" was revised five or six times in an effort to polish and round off the draft while preserving its "principle" and to give it more theoretical flavor and make it more deceptive, we have only to analyze it from the Marxist viewpoint of class struggle to see that it vigorously pushes the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces and that running through it is a sinister revisionist line which opposes taking class struggle as the key link, tampers with the party's basic line and negates the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the process of concocting the "Outline," Teng Hsiao-ping instructed: "Scientific research should be given top priority." This was written faithfully into the "Outline." In the beginning of the "Outline," which dwells on the orientation of scientific research work, no mention is made of the dictatorship of the proletariat or the socialist road, there is only isolated and repetitious preaching of the so-called "four modernizations." And, among the "four modernizations," it holds that the modernization of science and technology decides everything.

Here is a major question of right and wrong concerning the line. Is it class struggle that spurs social development, or is it science and technology that decides everything? Should we give top priority to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and adhering to the socialist road, or should we place the so-called "four modernizations" above all else?

The basic program of our party is the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and the triumph of socialism over capitalism. The ultimate aim of our party is the realization of communism. This basic program reflects the basic orientation of the development of socialist society. The realization of the "four modernizations" is subordinate to this basic orientation. Modernization without following this basic orientation can only lead to the capitalist road.

Revolutions are the locomotives of history. This well-known Marxist thesis has figuratively and profoundly answered the question of what should be given top priority. In class society, the development of class struggle spurs the development of society as a whole including production and science and technology. The fighting practice of our country in socialist revolution and construction has proved that when the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie is grasped well, production and science will leap forward continuously.

Teng Hsiao-ping and the "Outline" he concocted advocated that scientific research should be given top priority. This means taking scientific research as the locomotive of history in place of class struggle. This fallacy of "technology decides everything" and "science above everything else" is an out-and-out theory of productive forces. The "Outline" attributes the petroleum industry's development by leaps and bounds to the giving of top priority to scientific research.

This is using the theory of productive forces to negate the significance of learning from Taching in industry and completely distorts the basic experience of the Taching workers in starting with Chairman Mao's two articles "On Contradiction" and "On Practice," adhering to the party's basic line, persisting in taking class struggle as the key link, grasping revolution and promoting production.

Our country has scored a number of new achievements in science and technology, including those made in geology and mechanics, which have played a role in the rapid development of our oil industry. But for the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the establishment of new China, the deepening of the socialist revolution and the Taching workers' spirit of independence and self-reliance, how could the oil industry have expanded rapidly? How could geology, mechanics and other branches of science and technology have developed? How could they have played a role in prospecting for petroleum deposits? When one recalls the situation in geology and mechanics and their fate before liberation, he can convincingly answer these questions: Without the victory of the proletarian revolution leading the way, achievements in natural science can in no way serve the people.

Regarding tasks, the "Outline" also casts to the winds such basic tasks as grasping class struggle and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They [as heard] cited and distorted a number of Chairman Mao's quotations but failed to quote his teachings on class struggle and enforcing the dictatorship of the proletariat in the realm of the superstructure. This was by no means accidental, but an attempt to rob Mao Tsetung Thought of its revolutionary soul and to lead people onto the sinister revisionist road. They negated and attacked the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution where ever they could, but when they began to publicize the so-called "new situation," they abnormally alleged that "through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the bourgeoisie and revisionism have been swept off the road for the development of sciences." As far as they are concerned, there is no longer a struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the science and technology front. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has pounded the old foundations, old traditions and old ideas of the bourgeoisie and revisionism in science and technology, but we cannot speak of final victory, not even for decades to come. It is in this field that there are still a large number of unreformed intellectuals, that bourgeois rights are still prevalent to a serious extent, that the old bourgeois tradition in developing sciences still exerts a great influence, and that idealistic and metaphysical ideas of various kinds still shackle the minds of many people. Therefore, the trend of revisionist thought still has a considerable base and market, and the soil for engendering capitalism and new bourgeois elements still exists. The bourgeoisie in the party and the capitalist roaders who protect bourgeois scholar-tyrants and all old "supernatural things" in science and technology and who try in every way to strengthen and expand bourgeois rights will still set up obstacles to the development of the socialist revolution on the scientific and technical front.

Is this not precisely the case? When those who concocted the "Outline" clamored that "the way has been cleared," it was the time for them to frenziedly attack the proletariat and to attempt to lead our country's science and technology onto the capitalist road. As Chairman Mao incisively pointed out, "Liu Shao-chi advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle, but he himself never ceased to wage class struggle.

"The bourgeoisie has never been able to capture and lead the masses. Lin Biao wanted to ask: 'What is the position of the bourgeoisie in the class struggle now?' It was the line of the bourgeoisie to ask us what all can do to stir up a right deviationist wind to reverse ourselves, these were dark clouds over and muddy waves in the field of ideological work, which continued until the counter-revolutionary political incident at Shuangmao Station. The class struggle did not end?"

The fallacy of "altering the way once and for all" advocated in the "Outline" is nothing but a stratagem to reverse the attack by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat. With regard to class struggle, we must remind ourselves of it every year, every month and every day. As for bourgeois and revisionist garbage, we must sweep away it every year, every month and every day. One sweep is not enough, we must sweep it 20 or even 30 times and keep sweeping it until the elimination of classes.

Those who concocted the "Outline" propagated the theory of science and technology being special by alleging that "since the scientific and technological front is a special field, the slogans used in culture, education and other spheres of the superstructure cannot be applied to this field." It was on this theory that they set forth this "special" anti-party and anti-socialist slogan: "There is no need to enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat on the scientific and technological front." One may ask: Do you not live in socialist new China? Are you not still wearing the cloak of communists? Now that you do not want the dictatorship of the proletariat, what position have you put yourselves in?

Proceeding from the theory of science and technology being special, they also negated the guidance of Marxism, as well as Marxism itself, in science and technology, including natural science. As far as they were concerned, it seemed that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought, the theoretical basis guiding our thinking, suddenly did not work. They wanted to get rid of Marxism and to take their own "special road." One may ask: Without Marxism, what road other than the revisionist or capitalist road could they take?

Marxism always attaches importance to the special features of things and to the particularity of contradiction. At the same time, Marxism notes that "it is precisely in the particularity of contradiction that the universality of contradiction rests." The conditions on the scientific, literary and art, educational, health and other fronts have their own characteristics, but they share the common essence as generalized by the party's basic line, namely, classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist on all such fronts. The basic principles of Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism should also play a guiding role in all fields of natural science. Chairman Mao pointed out: "It is revisionist to negate the basic principles of Marxism and to negate its universal truth." The theory of science and technology being special is a revisionist theory. In advocating that "the scientific and technological front is a special field," they had no other purpose in mind than to maintain bourgeois domination in this field and to oppose occupying it with Marxism.

In class society, natural science belongs to a definite class and serves its interests. To insure that science and technology serve the proletariat in the historical period of socialism it is essential to persist in putting proletarian politics in command in scientific and technological work, that is, to persist in enforcing the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and to transform everything in the scientific and technological field in accordance with proletarian ideology. This requires us to constantly conduct education in the ideological and political line and to raise the consciousness of scientific and technological workers in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

However, proceeding from the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," the "Outline" is frenziedly opposed to putting proletarian politics in command. It levels such charges as "opposition to going in for professional efficiency" against political work. It even uses the malicious language Teng Hsiao-ping used in attacking the masses for studying Chairman Mao's works. Slandering our political and ideological work as "exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies," it demands that political and ideological work should be done away with.

Maoism holds that the relationship between politics and professional work is one of unity of opposites. Politics is the commander, the soul of everything. Having no correct political viewpoint amounts to having no soul. When one ignores politics, he will lose his bearings, become a captive of bourgeois ideology and make mistakes. Only by opposing such a trend can one politically show true concern for the growth and progress of scientific and technological workers. The proletariat has never opposed going in for professional efficiency as slandered by the "Outline." We have always encouraged scientific and technological personnel to strive to improve their professional level under the command of proletarian politics.

The myth of "opposition to going in for professional efficiency" is fabricated by those who concocted the "Outline." In so doing, their aim was to oppose proletarian politics as the commander under the pretext of improving professional efficiency and to put bourgeois politics in command of scientific and technological work. Superficially, Teng Hsiao-ping put professional work in command instead of putting proletarian politics in command; but actually, he attempted to forcibly enforce the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in science and technology. He not only had bitter hatred for proletarian politics but also did his utmost to oppose going in for professional efficiency under the command of proletarian politics. He hated workers, peasants and soldiers participating in scientific research, running research institutes in an open-door way and following our own road in developing science and technology independently and through our own efforts. He despised the wisdom of the working people. He had blind faith in the science and technology of the bourgeoisie in foreign countries. Is it not crystal clear that Teng Hsiao-ping's line can only lead scientific research as well as scientific and technological workers into a blind alley?

Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution few people in scientific and technological circles put forward the question of being afraid to go in for professional efficiency. Why? At that time, with interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, it was legal for one to devote himself to professional work for his personal fame and profit. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revisionist road to becoming specialists without a socialist consciousness was criticized. Many people realized the danger of being immersed in professional work to the neglect of politics and began to change their practice. In such a situation, some scientific and technological personnel who failed to remold themselves ideologically could no longer freely do what they used to.

In this regard, there were two different situations: Some people began to realize that the road they had taken in the past was incorrect, but they had yet to understand in both theory and practice the relationship between proletarian politics and professional work and to really establish the concept of going in for professional efficiency for the sake of the revolution.

Regarding those people, if Teng Hsiao-ping's method of doing away with proletarian politics as the commander is used to urge them to be immersed in professional work, would it not amount to urging them to turn the clock back? Other people still clung to the bourgeois concept that professional efficiency means personal fame, wealth and assets. When their bourgeois individualistic desire could not be satisfied, they were no longer willing to go in for professional efficiency. In dealing with these people, we must persistently put proletarian politics in command and penetratingly criticize revisionism and bourgeois individualism. Only in this way can we gradually transform their ideology and enable them to establish the concept of going in for professional efficiency for the sake of the revolution. But the opposite is the case with the "Outline." What the "Outline" advocates is precisely the revisionist road to becoming specialists without a socialist road on which scientific and technological personnel are poisoned.

When one opposes grasping class struggle and advocates putting professional work in command and taking the road to becoming specialists without a socialist consciousness, he inevitably opposes remolding intellectuals ideologically. This is precisely the case with the "Outline." It lists some "contradictions" among the intellectuals, such as contradictions between "bad tastes" and "trifles." However, it fails to mention the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and that between the Marxist line and the revisionist line. In such a situation, is it still necessary to promote ideological transformation? If you wanted to promote ideological transformation, they would attack you as self-styled reformers who talk about transformation without regard to application and under the influence of Lin Biao's revisionist line. It was by falsifying the current situation and by putting labels on people that they basically opposed the party's policy of uniting, educating and transforming intellectuals.

What do they mean by self-styled reformers? Do communists not want to remold the world too? Chairman Mao said long ago: "In building a socialist society, everybody needs remolding--the exploiters and also the working people. Who says the working class does not need it?" All people should learn and need remolding. Do intellectuals not need remolding? Since the founding of the PRC, especially since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the majority of scientific and technological workers in our country have made progress to varying degrees in remolding themselves ideologically. However, it takes a fairly long time to thoroughly remold one's world outlook. It is impossible to overcome in a short time such bourgeois ideas as being divorced from proletarian politics, looking down on labor, being unwilling to equate themselves with the workers and peasants, regarding knowledge as personal property, academic monopoly, the concept of grades, and the idea of personal fame and wealth, which intellectuals inherited from the old society. It is a protracted struggle to criticize idealism and metaphysics in the academic and ideological fields.

In the current class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, intellectuals will again undergo tests of various kinds, during which there will be ideological flip-flops among them. In such a situation, is it not entirely proper and absolutely necessary to encourage them to continue their advance and not to go backward? In opposing "self-style reformers," those who concocted the "Outline" precisely showed themselves to be self-styled opponents to transformation. Opposition to transformation is a special characteristic of all those advocating restoration and retrogression. This fully exposes them as self-styled capitalist restorationists and revisionists who are opposed to the progress of history and to the advance being made by intellectuals.

Teng Hsiao-ping is a capitalist reader who knows nothing about Marxism-Leninism and represents the bourgeoisie. It is not strange at all that, taking the stand of the bourgeois intellectuals, he is opposed to the transformation of bourgeois intellectuals. Declining to call himself a "reformer," Teng Hsiao-ping is trying to pretend that "he is concerned about intellectuals," that he is speaking for the intellectuals and does not want to alienate intellectuals from the party. Also, the fabricators of the "Outline" tried to win over and corrupt intellectuals with "promotions, material benefits and higher wages." They blatantly claimed that "this will make people believe they have a future." Their scheme was vicious, but it was useless. Chairman Mao points out: "The great majority of intellectuals in China are willing to make progress and transform themselves. They can be transformed."

From their past practice since the liberation, particularly since the Great Cultural Revolution, the broad masses of intellectuals including scientific and technical personnel have realized: Taking the road of integrating with workers and peasants, they will gradually lose the bourgeois shackles on their minds while gaining the thinking and feelings of the workers and peasants. In order to take a firm stand in class struggle and continuously make contributions to the struggle for production and scientific experiments, it is essential to persevere in carrying out ideological transformation among ourselves. Freedom means a knowledge of needs and the transformation of the objective world. Only those who make continuous progress following the deepening of the socialist revolution will have peace of mind. They can do a great deal and have a bright future. The intellectuals who yearn after progress are indignant about Teng Hsiao-ping's crimes in preventing the intellectuals from making progress and in turning them into the social base for restoring capitalism. Therefore, it is only natural that as soon as the "Outline" concocted by Teng Hsiao-ping was made public, it was roundly criticized by the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel.

This "Outline" has once again verified what Chairman Mao has pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet you don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--these in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist readers are still on the capitalist road." Following the gradual development of the socialist revolution, and the changes in class relations since the founding of the nation, the capitalist readers have become the main force in undermining the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Thus, they have become the main targets of the socialist revolution. When the bourgeois rightists launched a frenzied attack on the proletariat in 1957, the Chang-lo [as heard] supported political science planning institute dish up an antiparty and antisocialist program in the field of science: "Some Views on China's Scientific System." This was put forward by the bourgeois rightists outside the party with the covert support of arch capitalist readers within the party such as Liu Shao-chi and others. This program in the field of science was smashed to smithereens in the course of the antirightist struggle.

As the bourgeoisie in society are becoming more and more notorious, it will be of little use for them to openly put forward bourgeois programs to oppose socialism. Only the bourgeoisie within the party and the capitalist readers in power in the party can dish up such revisionist programs as the "Outline." The "Outline" is of the same breed as the "scientific program" concocted in 1957. It represents the views of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party who try to restore capitalism in the scientific and technical circles.

The emergence of the "Outline" indicates that under the pretext of paying attention to science, the capitalist roaders were making use of their authority to implement and promote a revisionist line from top to bottom. Their action was extremely harmful to the party and the people. We must use this "Outline" as a teaching material by negative example in our struggle against the capitalist roaders while we deepen our socialist revolution on the scientific and technical front.

WORKERS PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT PRAISED

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 13 Aug 76 OW

[Excerpts of a RED FLAG No 8 article by the party committee of Peking Municipality's Peichiao lumber plant: "Workers Participation in Enterprise Management Is Fine"]

[Text] In 1969, during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we established a three-level management network from the work groups to the workshops, to the entire plant in order to enable workers to participate in enterprise management. Comprising five groups headed by five individuals, this management network was set up on the basis of criticism of the revisionist line in running enterprises and in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. Bringing the working masses' role as masters of the plant into full play, the establishment of this network has given vigorous impetus to the development of revolution and production.

In the current great struggle to thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts, and after studying Chairman Mao's series of important instructions concerning "the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party" and reviewing our experiences over the past few years in persistently having workers participate in enterprise management, we have profoundly understood that workers' participation in enterprise management is a cardinal issue regarding the orientation and line in running enterprises. It is also an important measure designed to place the power of enterprise leadership in the hands of genuine Marxists and the working masses, to adjust the mutual relations among the people and to restrict bourgeois rights.

Over the past few years, workers' participation in enterprise management, a new socialist thing, has continued to gain strength and grow amid struggles. While it is easy to institute workers' participation in enterprise management, establish an organization for it and set up some rules, it is not so easy to have it play an effective role instead of turning into a mere formality. In this regard, the key lies in the fact that the members of party committees should read and study seriously, persist in waging struggle against revisionism and traditional ideas, constantly raise their awareness of the great significance in having workers participate in enterprise management and pursue a correct line.

In participating in management, should the workers only take charge of production or should they take care of the line and orientation first? This is not a simple question regarding the scope of management. It is a major issue that involves in whose hands enterprise leadership should be placed and what line should be followed. It is also a cardinal issue as to whether or not workers' participation in management can be persistently and successfully carried out.

In this connection, we have learned a lesson. Prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, our plant had placed eight persons in charge in work groups. However, due to interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, the duties of these eight people were limited to productive affairs in work groups alone.

Workers still had no right to become involved in the question of the orientation and line of the enterprise. This indicates that not only were the working masses deprived of the power of enterprise leadership, but the leaders of the enterprise made a mistake as well. Through the Great Cultural Revolution, our awareness has been enhanced. However, the idea that the workers' participation in management should be limited to the field of production still prevailed in some places.

As early as in the time when the establishment of an organization for workers to participate in enterprise management was under consideration, certain people favored setting up an organization to deal only with production operations. After the establishment of the organizations, certain comrades made more concrete efforts to rely on the workers to take care of production operations, but largely paid lip service to relying on them to take care of the line and orientation. To solve this problem, for the past few years we have organized cadres at all levels as well as staff members and workers to repeatedly study Marx's theses on the dual nature of management in his work "Capital" and the series of Chairman Mao's teachings on wholehearted reliance on the working class. As a result, we have gradually come to understand that the management of socialist enterprises is primarily a struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, with its targets being these capitalist roaders in the party who are in a state of acute class struggle against the working class. Therefore, workers who participate in management should first of all help and supervise the party committees in strictly following the correct line and orientation of enterprises, preventing enterprise leadership from taking the capitalist road and barring the capitalist roaders from usurping the leadership of enterprises. These are the fundamentals of relying on workers to manage enterprises. Without these fundamentals, how could we talk about the question of persistently and successfully carrying out workers' participation in enterprise management?

Facts have sufficiently shown that through the Great Cultural Revolution the broad working masses have raised their awareness. Now they are good at discerning the revisionist line, at daring to wage struggle against the capitalist roaders in the party, and at discovering in a timely fashion and criticizing the leadership's deviation from and errors in the line.

In 1973, when the plant was beginning an equipment installation project, in order to quickly complete it certain comrades adopted a piece-work system under which whoever finished his work early could rest early, and used this system to fire the workers' so-called enthusiasm. Upon discovering this problem, the workers' supervisors made a study and concluded that this was a disguised form of "material incentives" subjected to criticism during the Great Cultural Revolution and a manifestation of the pernicious influences of the revisionist line. Accordingly, they conducted timely criticism of the plant party committee. Having accepted this criticism, the plant party committee led the cadres and workers in thoroughly criticizing the revisionist line in running enterprises, thus raising their awareness. Led by the workers' supervisors, they grasped revolution and promoted production. The project originally scheduled for completion in 15 days was finished in 3 days. This matter provided us with a profound education and we all said emotionally: It is of great significance for all the working masses to take care of the orientation and line of the enterprise, and it is a guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and for placing the leadership of the enterprise in the hands of the proletariat.

To insure the workers increased concern for the orientation and line of the enterprise, we have taken certain specific measures. The major ones are:

The chief of the plant workers' management section periodically participates in meetings of the plant's revolutionary committee and has the power to decide on major issues of the plant; a workers' inspection group has been formed to conduct periodic checks on the status of study, labor, work and implementation of the line by leaders at all levels; before making any decision on major matters involving the entire plant, the plant party committee must fully discuss them with the workers' supervisors and listen to their views so as to let the workers be the masters. It was because the plant party committee relied on the working masses to take care of the line and orientation that with the support of the broad masses of workers, we were able to better resist the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts stirred up by Teng Hsiao-ping, act directly against him, and safeguard and develop the new socialist thing of workers participating in management when Teng Hsiao-ping was pushing his revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and trumpeting overall readjustment in a vain attempt to do away with workers' participation in management, a fruit of the Great Cultural Revolution.

To persist in having workers participate in management it is also necessary to incessantly criticize the revisionist line of letting experts run factories and the idealist concept of history that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are stupid," and to solve among the cadres, particularly leading cadres, the question of whether we should rely on the working class wholeheartedly or undecidedly.

Certain comrades mistakenly hold that in the Great Cultural Revolution, the revisionist line in running enterprises has been completely criticized, the necessary organization and system for workers to participate in management have been established, and thus the problems of relying on workers to run enterprises has almost been solved. This is not so. In the course of having workers participate in management, the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines has been very acute. For instance, during a certain period the plant suffered an imbalance in production in which large quantities of unfinished products were piled up in some workshops and products could not be turned out as scheduled, thus affecting the fulfillment of contracts and the utilization of working capital. The concerned sections and offices rescheduled the production plan, strengthened production arrangements, readjusted labor organization and took certain other steps. However, no marked improvement was noted. Having realized this, the worker supervisors suggested to the plant party committee that an investigating group composed of workers, leading cadres and personnel of various sections and offices, with workers as the main force, be organized to mutually solve the problem. Upon being told of this suggestion, some comrades just shook their heads saying that the cadres of various sections and offices performing this kind of work everyday are familiar with the plant's production arrangements, and how can workers solve problems just by conducting investigations.

At the demand of the majority of the comrades, the plant party committee adopted the workers' suggestion led by the plant party committee, the investigating group obtained a thorough understanding of the production plan and the status of completion of each stage of work. They discovered that most of the piled-up products were time-consuming items of low output value. Obviously, this was not a simple question of production arrangements but a manifestation of the pernicious influences of the revisionist line in running enterprises. By conducting the investigation, the crux of the problem was successfully detected.

The investigating group reported the results to the plant party committee and proposed measures to solve the problem. In accordance with the recommendations of the investigating group, we corrected our former practice of confining ourselves to solving each problem as it arose. Instead, we first organized staffers and workers to further criticize the revisionist line on enterprise management and adopted a number of necessary measures. In a few months we reversed the passive trend in production and an improvement was also made in the use of the revolving funds.

The correct understanding and handling of the relationship between management by professionals and management by the masses is a problem related to workers' participation in management that must be solved. Practice has made us realize that the relationship between professional management and mass management is in essence a relationship between two different classes. It is true that professional management is still indispensable to socialist enterprises. But a number of professionals have confined their scope of work solely to management while the majority have become the objective of management. This reflects vestiges of the old social system of the division of labor. It is also an indication of bourgeois rights in human relations in an enterprise. Therefore, the effective integration of professional management with mass management requires the restricting of bourgeois rights in human relations.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "If the managerial staff does not join the workers on the shop floor, work, study and live with them, and modestly learn one or more skills from them, then they will find themselves locked in an acute class struggle with the working class all their lives and in the end are bound to be overthrown as bourgeois by the working class. If they don't learn any technical skill and remain outsiders for all long time, they won't be able to manage well either. Those in the dark are in no position to light the way for others." By studying Chairman Mao's important directive and by summing up our own practical experience, we have become keenly aware that workers' participation in management creates conditions for cadres to work, study and live with shop-level workers. Only by working, studying and living with the workers can the cadres effectively restrict bourgeois rights, make the system of professional-mass integration work and promote the development of workers' participation in management.

Before the Cultural Revolution, workers had no say in technical work. The plant's technical power was vested in the hands of a few. At that time it was extremely difficult for workers to carry out any technical innovations. This seriously dampened the working class's socialist enthusiasm. Since the implementation of workers' participation in management, great changes have taken place in this regard. But, because some technicians were accustomed to carrying out design work in their office, isolating themselves from the masses and from reality, it was difficult for them to integrate with the workers. They were friendly with the workers only in appearance. In view of this, we conducted continuous education in ideology and the political line among the technicians, enabling them to realize that effective professional-mass integration requires professional management personnel to join the workers in doing manual labor, to continuously remold their world outlook and to reshape their thinking and sentiments. If they only sit in their offices they can never integrate with the workers.

As a result of this education they remolded their thinking. Improved their work style, seriously worked, studied and lived among and modestly learned from the workers. They learned to think as the workers do and gained a deeper understanding of the workers. They began to cooperate with the workers in promoting technical innovations. As a result, many long-standing, big, difficult problems have been solved.

To insure effective professional-mass integration we have continuously abolished old enterprise management systems and methods and established a number of new systems and methods to facilitate worker participation in enterprise management. For example, organizationally, workers have been assigned as leaders of plant or shop-level worker management sections with responsible persons of related technical sections and offices or management personnel of related workshops as deputy leaders. This system requires that professional management personnel report on their work to related worker management sections to conform with democratic practices. The professional management personnel are also required to take the initiative in consulting with workers, humbly listen to their opinion and provide professional guidance to worker management personnel where deemed necessary. After fulfilling their 8 hours of productive labor, the worker management personnel must take an active part in the enterprise's various management tasks. This has helped establish a centralized democratic management system throughout the plant that integrates the professionals with the masses and reflects the new socialist professional-mass relationship.

In implementing the practice of professionals-mass integration, the existence of different opinions between the professional personnel and the mass management personnel is unavoidable. In solving these contradictions, we do not adopt such a simple way as letting the individual make the decision. Instead, the leading cadres, professional management personnel and mass management personnel sit down together and through discussions unify their diverse views in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Action will be taken in accordance with those whose opinions are in line with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the matter of workers participation in management, our plant has done certain things and scored some successes. However, the struggle is not over. If we fail to read and seriously study and grasp the remodeling of our world outlook effectively, we are inclined to commit mistakes again. In this connection, Teng Hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist reader in the party, has taught us a lesson by negative example. He regarded the new thing of workers' participation in management as a thorn in the flesh and tried his best to undermine it. He slandered the workers' participation in management, saying that it caused confusion in enterprises, babbling that reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative, and clamoring that it is necessary to exercise rigid control over the workers. His criminal aim was to exercise the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the working masses in enterprises, change the socialist nature of enterprises and restore capitalism. We must continue to deepen our criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, take class struggle as the key link, uphold the party's basic line, further raise our awareness of wholeheartedly relying on the working class and let our enterprises continue to advance according to the orientation set by Chairman Mao.