

RED FLAG VIEWS REVOLUTION'S SUCCESSORS

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[Excerpts of RED FLAG No 3 article by (Chao Yuan): "Permit No One To Tamper With the Five Requirements for Successors to the Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] As the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts is gradually developing in depth, the people have more clearly seen that the unrepentant capitalist roaders have peddled the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link," stubbornly pushed a revisionist line to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, stirred up a right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts and launched an all-out political, ideological and organizational attack against the proletariat.

In order to realize their reactionary political purpose of restoring capitalism, the capitalist roaders also disseminated many absurd views on the question of cadres and leading groups. They have energetically opposed and tampered with the five requirements for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution set by Chairman Mao. To expose and criticize these absurd views and adhere to the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause are an important part in the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

Chairman Mao has comprehensively set the five requirements for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution after summarizing the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad, especially the profound lesson of the usurpation of party and state leadership by the Khrushchev renegade clique in the Soviet Union. The five requirements are: practicing Marxism and not revisionism; working for the interests of the vast majority of the people of China and the world; being able to unite with the great majority while maintaining special vigilance against careerists and conspirators like Khrushchev in order to prevent these bad elements from usurping the leadership of the party and the state at any level; consulting with the masses when situations arise; and boldly engaging in criticism and self-criticism.

The most fundamental requirement of the five is practicing Marxism and not revisionism. The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. If we practice Marxism and wholeheartedly work for the interests of the vast majority of the people of China and the world, we will be able to unite with the great majority in our work. We will be able to set an example in strictly implementing the party's policy of democratic centralism, maintaining close ties with the masses, seriously dissecting ourselves and being bold in engaging in criticism and self-criticism.

On the other hand, those who practice revisionism and work for the interests of a few people of the exploiting classes will naturally practice sectarianism, create a split, divorce themselves from the masses and adhere to an erroneous line. Therefore, when we train and promote revolutionary successors, we must first see whether they practice Marxism or revisionism and whether they adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by firmly acting in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao in training and cultivating revolutionary successors and paying attention to the combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, can we insure that the leadership of our party and our state will be in the hands of genuine Marxists, completely overthrow the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, defeat capitalism with socialism, and finally realize the goal of communism.

This is an extremely important question which concerns the destiny and future of our party and state. It is a great plan for the cause of the proletarian revolution extending for hundreds of years, thousands of years and tens of thousands of years.

On what criteria must we base the training of successors? This has always been a principled question in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the Marxist and revisionist lines. Proceeding from their counterrevolutionary political needs, ringleaders of revisionist lines like Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao all put forward a set of revisionist criteria. Liu Shao-chi concocted the sinister book on "Self-Cultivation" and the "Six Sinister Theories" to corrupt Communist Party members and revolutionary cadres with poisonous feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideas. Lin Piao used the trick of passing fish eyes for pearls and mixing the spurious with the genuine and replaced Chairman Mao's five requirements with the so-called three conditions of "holding high," "giving prominence to" and "revolutionary vigor." Their common characteristic is that they both failed to mention Marxism-Leninism, the line and working for the interests of the proletariat and the people in a vain attempt to mould our party and cadres according to their bourgeois outlook and to carry out their criminal plots to restore capitalism.

The unrepentant capitalist roader in the party has copied the old tunes of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and flagrantly tampered with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for training successors to the revolutionary cause. He has completely discarded the key link--class struggle--and the party's basic line, but actively called for "raising cadres who put daring to the fore and not afraid of being overthrown themselves," "readjusting the soft, lazy and loose leading groups," and so on and so forth. These absurdities are precisely the inevitable manifestation of his revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" on the question of cadres. We must apply the Marxist viewpoint on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in order to analyze the reactionary nature of such revisionist absurdities and to expose their wicked aims.

Daring or not daring has never been an abstract question. It has always had a specific class content and is tied to a definite line. The substance of the proletariat's daring is completely opposite to that of the bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao has consistently taught us to display fearless proletarian heroism and the spirit of thoroughgoing revolution, dare to wage struggles and dare to win victories. This kind of daring undoubtedly should be fostered. "We can clasp the moon in the ninth heaven and seize turtles deep down in the five seas." On the march to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is precisely what we want to do under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line--dare to struggle against capitalism, revisionism and erroneous tendencies, brave winds and waves, advance continuously, scale new heights and win new victories.

The unrepentant capitalist roader in the party who has put forward the fallacy of "taking the three directives as the key link" has departed from the key link of class struggle and the party's basic line and talked glibly about putting daring to the fore. In the final analysis, what does he want? Numerous facts have shown that he has failed to mention the party's basic line precisely because he wants to push his revisionist line, and that he has discarded the key link of proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie precisely because he wants to attack the proletariat on behalf of the bourgeoisie. This kind of putting daring to the fore can only mean daring to run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, daring to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and daring to restore capitalism.

The unrepentant capitalist roader in the party has insolently brayed that he is not afraid of being overthrown. This is just to back up and boost the morale of the restorationist forces which cling to the capitalist road and incite them to dare to challenge the proletariat, reverse the correct decisions of the Great Cultural Revolution and launch a vengeful counterattack against the revolutionary masses.

When the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts was making a big noise, the unrepentant capitalist roader in the party smugly said: "If people say that you are restorationist, you have done your work well." This confession most incisively shows the features of a restorationist maniac and reveals the class substance of their putting daring to the fore. It clears the sight of those naive, good-natured and somewhat bookish people. Lenin said it well: "The transition from capitalism to communism takes an entire historical era. Until this era is over, the exploiters inevitably cherish the hope of restoration, and this hope turns into attempts at restoration." They do not believe it and do not wish to think about it. Therefore, after suffering their first serious defeat they have fanatically plunged into the battle, fighting ten times as hard with their hatred increased a hundred fold, in an effort to regain their lost paradise for themselves and their families. Look, aren't the overthrown exploiters doing very well in putting daring to the fore?

In the face of the life-and-death class struggle to determine whether the proletariat will exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie or vice versa, the unrepentant capitalist roaders in the party have discarded the key link--class struggle--and the party's basic line, abstractly talked about putting daring to the fore, and vainly attempted to use this to tamper with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause. Isn't it very clear where they want to lead our cadres? However, their efforts are futile.

To implement the principle of the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people for leading groups at all levels--this is a new socialist thing that has emerged in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a good way of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat according to the five requirements laid down by Chairman Mao. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in the course of the Great Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the criticism of "Water Margin," our three-in-one leading groups at all levels have continuously improved and increasingly become more vigorous. They are playing an increasingly significant role in socialist revolution and construction.

Of course, in their advance the three-in-one leading groups still encounter problems of one kind or another and need to strengthen their own revolutionization. The fundamental method of leading groups is to take class struggle as the key link and follow the correct ideological and political line. Only when the correct ideological and political line is followed will it be possible to find better solutions for other problems. By the so-called readjustment of the soft, lazy and loose leading groups, by departing from the key link of class struggle and by failing to look at the problems in the light of the line, it is impossible to have a correct criterion and method.

The unrepentant capitalist roader in the party has departed from the key link of class struggle and made a vigorous effort to readjust the so-called soft, lazy and loose leading groups. His purpose, to put it bluntly, is to totally negate the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people and strangle this new socialist thing.

What he wants is to attack the cadres who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, exclude the newborn forces emerging from the Great Cultural Revolution, position people who are eager to practice capitalism and revisionism in all leading groups, and build leading groups which are soft in practicing Marxism but strong in practicing revisionism in order to seize the leadership from the proletariat and organizationally prepare for the restoration of capitalism.

Hasn't the unrepentant capitalist roader in the party said that cadres will be used no matter what kind of mistakes they have made? This by no means shows concern for the cadres who have made mistakes. What he really wants is to seek and collect all those people who disapprove of the Great Cultural Revolution and want to settle accounts with it, and organize them into strong groups to stir up the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. The revolutionary cadres, including those comrades who made mistakes but who have returned or who are willing to return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, must never be fooled. In certain departments, in the education, science and technology fields, where they have seized leadership, the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts is blowing hardest and revisionism is (?running rampant). Aren't these samples of what they call readjustment?

All revolutionary comrades must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teachings on party-building and restudy Chairman Mao's many important teachings during the Great Cultural Revolution on the question of ideology and workstyle of leading cadres and Communist Party members. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "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 revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy."

The vanguard of the proletariat must of course be armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Chairman Mao also has said: "The most fundamental principle in the reform of state organs is that they must keep in contact with the masses." Chairman Mao has very clearly given priority to the proletarian character of the party organization, including party committees at all levels, and paid great attention to keeping in contact with the masses, regarding this as the fundamental principle in the reform of state organs because only the vanguard of the proletariat which keeps in close contact with the masses can persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, struggle against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, combat revisionism, restrict bourgeois rights, and fight to the end for the great socialist and communist cause.

Those who stir the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts negate and oppose Chairman Mao's instructions and use a few words to tamper with and replace them. Should we then not restudy and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's instructions? Chairman Mao has pointed out: "In order to guarantee that our party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and raise millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution."

Chairman Mao's thesis has incisively explained the dialectical relationship between the party's political and organizational lines and the important role of cadres in the course of implementing the party's political line. Chairman Mao has advanced for the party the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and formulated for the party the basic line and policies in the historical period of socialism.

To insure that this Marxist line will be implemented and continuously adhered to, we must from top to bottom, comprehensively and constantly pay attention to training and raising successors to the revolutionary cause according to the five requirements set by Chairman Mao and select the outstanding elements of the proletariat for leading party and state posts at all levels.

Those who stir the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts have feverishly made a big fuss about the question of cadres and leading groups. This fully shows that they know very well the importance of successors. They not only have a revisionist political line that runs counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line but also a set of organizational measures for usurping leadership of the party and seizing power. Once they have their way, they will continue the unfinished counterrevolutionary undertakings of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. All of China will then change color.

Farsighted and seeing through all this, our great leader Chairman Mao has personally initiated and led this struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. This is of tremendous current significance and far-reaching historical significance for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism. All the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, Communist Party members, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals who do not want China to turn revisionist must take a clearcut stand, stand on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and carry the great struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts through to the end.

RADIO ARTICLE RAPS 'STEP BY STEP' ADVANCEMENT

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[Article by Kung Yeh-ping: "The Essence of the 'Step by Step' Theory"]

[Text] That unrepentant capitalist roader in the party has spread various absurdities negating the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and new socialist things. One of the absurdities is the "step by step" theory. He has denounced young and worker-peasant cadres who have been tempered in the Great Cultural Revolution as rocket-like cadres who are generally inefficient in their work. Thus, he is very hostile to the rising revolutionary forces.

While dishing up the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link," that unrepentant capitalist roader in the party has advocated the "step by step" theory. In so doing, he has directed his spearhead at the new socialist thing of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leadership advocated by Chairman Mao. His aim has been to sabotage the achievements of the Cultural Revolution, to strike at the rising revolutionary forces, to push his revisionist line smoothly, to defend and expand bourgeois rights, and to restore capitalism.

Chairman Mao has consistently taught us to pay attention to combining the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leadership, explicitly pointing out: "In order to guarantee that our party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and raise millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." Chairman Mao's instruction is a measure of fundamental importance to combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat "for a hundred, a thousand, nay 10 thousand years." It is diametrically contrary to the revisionist line pushed by that unrepentant capitalist roader in the party.