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RED FLAG ARTICLE ATTACKS TENG'S REGULATIONS

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 10 Jul 76 OW

[Excerpts of article published in RED FLAG No 7 by the workers theoretical study group of the Shanghai clock and watch parts plant: "A Set of Regulations for Restoration and Retrogression--Criticism of 'Some Questions on Speeding Up Industrial Development'"]

[Text] After regaining some power, Teng Hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist roader in the party, promptly and blatantly slandered the excellent situation since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. He opposed and attacked Chairman Mao's series of instructions on developing socialist industry in a vain attempt to shake the socialist economic base to its very core and to realize his criminal aim of restoring capitalism in an all-round way. His unbridled ambition was exposed in the so-called "set of regulations" governing "Some Questions on Speeding Up Industrial Development" concocted with his instigation and deliberate premeditation.

This set of revisionist regulations is a near-complete record of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist speeches and statements on industry. It is a general rule for readjusting industry which he repeatedly advocated. Workers of the Shanghai clock and watch parts plant analyzed and criticized this set of regulations, article by article, in the light of class struggle and of the struggle between the two lines on the industrial front. Through revolutionary mass criticism, the masses of workers and cadres have further understood the reactionary nature and danger of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and have thus raised their consciousness of running enterprises in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

What should be taken as the key link in running socialist industry? It is a question of principle. Chairman Mao's series of instructions on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat explicitly tells us that it is imperative to take class struggle as the key link, firmly grasp the principal contradiction--the struggle against the bourgeoisie by the proletariat--constantly criticize revisionism, persistently exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and keep to the socialist road. The slightest vacillation on this principled question will make our economic work deviate from the right path.

The set of revisionist regulations concocted deliberately by Teng Hsiao-ping under the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" was described as a "General Program of Work in All Fields for the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the Whole Country," and as closely related and complete set of regulations. This wrote off with one single stroke the class struggle during the period of socialism, asserting that our work in all fields should be devoted to production. This is a total betrayal of Marxism-Leninism and an overt tampering with the party's basic line. Class struggle exists objectively and there is no exception on the industrial front as far as this struggle is concerned.

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In concocting the set of regulations, he struggled tit-for-tat against the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. He openly recommended that they be "rectified" as "petty intellectuals" and "daring elements." He neither criticized the bourgeoisie nor revisionism. He took no measures to knock down the capitalist roaders within the party, but rather directed his spearhead of attack at the so-called "petty intellectuals" and "daring elements." What can this mean if he is not trying to protect the bourgeoisie and strike at the proletariat?

The leadership of factories and enterprises must be firmly in the hands of Marxists and the worker-masses. Only then will it be possible to persist in placing proletarian politics in command, implement the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, and fulfill the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat right down to the grass roots.

The set of regulations concocted by Teng Hsiao-ping mentioned nothing about the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat or the three principles--"the three do's and three don'ts." Teng Hsiao-ping clamored about "overthrowing all leading bodies in order to start all over again and set up new ones which are able to fight the enemy head-on." He used all types of high-flown phrasology. However, we can understand very well if we closely examine whom he loves, whom he hates and what kind of cadres he wants. All these terms such as "restoration of the old," "retrogression," "conservative force" and "working aimlessly" should never be mentioned. If you dare to mention any of these terms, you will be regarded as extremely harmful "daring elements" and knocked down through "rectification."

Did Teng Hsiao-ping not babble everywhere about seeking those who dare to take up leadership and responsibilities and who are unafraid of being toppled a second time? To put it bluntly, what he was seeking were those unrepentant capitalist roaders who were criticized during the Great Cultural Revolution and resented such criticism. What he was looking for were the handful of bureaucrats who ran counter to the working class as well as the handful of evil elements who dared to create rumors, write letters of false accusation, and fan the counterrevolutionary political incident at Tienanmen Square.

All these people fear the masses most. They dare not struggle against the bourgeoisie within the party. What do they mean by "daring to take up leadership and responsibilities?" This is only another high sounding term for daring to promote revisionism and resisting Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

This set of revisionist regulations also had a paragraph about "whom should we rely upon?" This paragraph has a high sounding title: "The Working Class Should Be Relied Upon." However, the contents of the paragraph run entirely counter to the title.

A socialist enterprise must wholeheartedly rely upon the working class. In their own enterprises, the workers must take their destiny into their own hands, pay attention to the orientation and line, and exercise revolutionary supervision over all cadres. The cadres must go deep among the masses, listen to their opinion, work, study and live with them, regard them as teachers and maintain close ties with them.

Many enterprises have accumulated many new experiences in relying on the masses and many new things have emerged since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

However, this set of regulations does not mention any of these experiences or new things. It repeatedly calls for making specific analysis of the questions of rebelling and going against the tide as if once these questions are solved the question of relying on the working class can be completely solved. This is a very strange argument. Actually, it is not quite so strange because a bad machine cannot turn out a fine product. How can the capitalist roaders tell us how to rely on the working class?

The class contents of going against the tide and revolutionary rebellion advocated by Chairman Mao are quite clear. They are to go against the tide of revisionism and to rebel against the bourgeoisie. To stem the advancing tide of history means retrogression and to rebel against the proletariat means restoration. We all know this.

The set of so-called regulations drafted by Teng Hsiao-ping with an ulterior motive uses this kind of argument under the name of relying on the working class. Its true intention is to totally negate the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and stifle the working class' revolutionary spirit of rebelling and going against the tide so that the capitalist roaders may go all-out to restore capitalism.

To run enterprises well by relying on the working class, we must adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and constantly develop the thorough revolutionary spirit of the masses in the three great revolutionary movements. If we do not give full play to the proletariat's revolutionary spirit of rebelling and going against the tide, we will not be able to repulse the adverse currents of the bourgeoisie which wants to rebel against the proletariat, will not be able to promote socialist construction in a greater, faster, better and more economic way, and will not be able to truly persevere in the socialist orientation and road.

Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the leading power of six of the nine departments and one office of our plant was controlled by capitalists and bourgeois "authorities" due to the influence of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. Some leaders of our plant followed Liu Shao-chi's line and practiced so-called "rational production" and "scientific management." The workers had no power at all. Because Chairman Mao has led us workers to develop the revolutionary spirit of rebelling and because of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we workers have regained leading power and the working class has become master of the country.

During the past few years our plant has continually developed the masses' proletarian revolutionary spirit of rebelling. This has enabled our plant to resist the influence of the revisionist line and make constant progress along the correct orientation. Practice in struggle has shown us that in running socialist enterprises we must always support the masses in their struggle against erroneous tendencies and further develop their spirit of being masters of the country so that enterprises may steadily make progress along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If we do not give full play to the revolutionary spirit of the masses and their spirit of going against the tide, "relying on the working class" are just empty words.

After resuming work, Teng Hsiao-ping talked most loudly about so-called "rectification." What was behind his "rectification" of industrial management? Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Management itself is a matter of socialist education." Industrial management invariably deals with the question of which class is to control management power and the question of how to handle relations among people. In a class society, there has never been supra-class industrial management. When we talk about management, we should talk about the fundamental question of management.

The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and the policy of learning from Taching put forward by Chairman Mao and his important instructions on the socialist education movement have pointed out the fundamental orientation for proletarian industrial management. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao again clearly pointed out the specific contents of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in factories and enterprises.

During the past 10 years, we have followed Chairman Mao's instructions, criticized revisionism and adhered to the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. As a result, great changes have taken place in relations among people. The workers' position of being masters of the plant has been strengthened. Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our plant had an old saying that "the entrance to the office of the plant's director is 3 feet 3 inches high and the workers have no right to step inside." The workers and leading cadres were quite opposed to each other. Now all cadres of our plant spend more than 100 days each year taking part in collective productive labor. The relations between the cadres and masses has been fundamentally improved.

Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our plant had about 1,000 workers. If a worker wanted to carry out a technical innovation, he had to take 23 steps and pass seven examinations. In the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, unreasonable rules and regulations which obstruct the development of the workers' enthusiasm for socialism were eliminated and methods to enable workers to take part in management were created. The workers all considered this change in the management of the plant a very good thing. However, the unrepentant capitalist roader Teng Hsiao-ping acted as a comprador and paid no attention to the masses' demands, wishes and creations. He alleged that the change in industrial management was "quite a mess." Everything to him was in "chaos" and a "bad practice." So hence there was the need to carry out "rectification." It is quite apparent that the purpose of his energetic efforts was to restore the revisionist method of management, end the party's leadership, set up his own system, establish centers outside party committees and resume the system of one-man leadership advocated by Liu Shao-chi before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The workers rightly said: People like Teng Hsiao-ping invariably dislike, speak ill of and oppose new socialist things and want to carry out "rectification." We must resolutely repulse his criminal attempt and must never allow his scheme to succeed.

RED FLAG SCOPES TENG'S 'ECONOMIC CONCEPT'

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[Excerpts of article published in RED FLAG No 7 by Kao Lu and Chang Ko: "Comment on Teng Hsiao-ping's Comprador-Bourgeois Economic Concept"]

[Text] Teng Hsiao-ping peddled many fallacies on economic construction. A sinister line runs through all of these fallacies--internally, to seize leadership of the national economy from the proletariat on behalf of the bourgeois and turn our country's socialist economy into a bureaucrat-monopoly-capitalist economy, and externally, to practice capitulationism and national betrayal in a vain attempt to turn our country into a colony or semi-colony of imperialism and social-imperialism. This is in essence a kind of comprador-bourgeois economic concept.

To restore capitalism, Teng Hsiao-ping dished out a reactionary program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and pushed a counterrevolutionary revisionist line and a set of corresponding principles and policies.