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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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RED FLAG PRAISES PEOPLE'S COMMUNIST SPIRIT

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 3 Sep 76 CW

[Text of RED FLAG No 9 Commentator's Article: "The Spirit of Communism Shines Brilliantly"]

[Text] During the past month, the Chinese people have waged an unprecedentedly great and extremely arduous earthquake and relief struggle in the Tangshan-Fengnan area. In this struggle, vast numbers of the worker-peasant masses, Communist Party members, revolutionary cadres, PLA commanders and fighters, and medical personnel have undergone rigorous tests and made great contributions. Their concept of taking class struggle as the key link is resolute and clear-cut. Their dauntless revolutionary spirit is sublime and heroic. The heroic exploits are earth shaking. This situation is like a big school which provides us with a brilliant example of stirring up the proletarian revolutionary spirit in the course of a most arduous struggle. It is also a model of carrying the communist style forward. From this we can learn many extremely useful things for our socialist revolution and socialist construction.

How did the people think and act at the critical moment when the disaster struck, when the earth and mountains shook. The first thing that came to the minds of many comrades was not their own safety or the danger to themselves and their families, but Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, the masses and cadres around them, and the collective and state property. They struggled to their feet from beneath the debris and hastily plunged into the earthquake and relief struggle without even shaking the dust from their bodies, bandaging their wounds or rescuing their relatives. They thus displayed the lofty quality of sacrificing themselves for others and devoting both heart and soul to the public interest.

When the earthquake occurred without warning, all communications were interrupted. The party organizations at all levels, with a high sense of responsibility to the revolution and the people, immediately took the initiative in organizing party members and arousing the masses for a prompt emergency mobilization. In so doing they gave full play to their role as fighting fortresses. The hearts of the people throughout the country beat in unison with those of the people of the afflicted area. When one place suffered a disaster, help came from all directions. Fearing neither sacrifice nor fatigue and doing without sleep and food, the workers, PLA commanders and fighters as well as medical personnel taking part in the earthquake and relief work waged a courageous and tenacious struggle to rescue their class brothers, repair communications lines, ship relief supplies, transport the injured and resume production.

It has become common practice for people to face danger and difficulties themselves while leaving to others what is safe and convenient. Helping and loving each other, strengthening revolutionary unity and observing revolutionary disciplines have been conscious actions of the broad masses. Our people deserve to be called a heroic people. Our PLA is worthy of being described as a people's army. The broad masses of our Communist Party members and a vast number of our revolutionary cadres have not fallen short of Chairman Mao's teachings and the people's expectations. At the crucial moment of struggle, they have played the role of strong revolutionary backbone elements and, displaying the genuine communist spirit, added a brilliant historical chapter by showing that man can conquer nature.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world."

The victory of the earthquake and relief struggle has enabled us to clearly see the tremendous force that the people can create by stirring up the proletarian revolutionary spirit and by carrying forward the communist style. The Kailuan coal mine was damaged, but the heroic Kailuan workers resumed production at the No 3 shaft of (Machiakou) mine and coal was successfully extracted there in as short time as 10 days after the quake. A more than 200-kilometer-long section of the Peking-Shanhai railway was damaged; however, the heroic railway workers and Railway Engineer Corps fighters worked vigorously for only 10 days to successfully put the line back into operation.

The earthquake caused heavy losses to the people in the afflicted area. If it had happened in the old society or in the capitalist world, what a grave disaster and tragic scene it would have been! In our socialist country, however, it took only a few days to arrange for the people's clothing, food, living quarters and medical service. The social order was good and the masses were calm and composed. It was their red hearts and hands that the people depended upon to promptly accomplish many seemingly impossible things and to overcome many seemingly unsurmountable difficulties. Here we can see how important it is to have a Red heart! A Red heart means an awareness of the line, the proletarian revolutionary spirit and the communist spirit. It is a priceless treasure with which we communists conquer difficulties, defeat the enemy and win victories in our revolution.

For a long period of time during our country's revolution the big cities were in the hands of the enemy, the economy was in the hands of the enemy, and the airplanes and cannon were in the hands of the enemy. We had practically nothing in this regard. But we had an ideological weapon and spiritual power. Moreover, we possessed the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line which reflected the objective laws governing the Chinese revolution, and the Red heart of the proletariat. As we resolutely carried out the correct line laid down by Chairman Mao, wholeheartedly served the masses of people, trusted the masses of people, marched forward together with the masses of people and led them in advancing, we thus created a tremendous force able to remove mountains and seas, captured various materials from the enemy, gaining something which we did not have, overthrew the three great mountains--imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic-capitalism--and built a socialist new China.

Today, the victory in the earthquake struggle and relief work proves once again the Marxist truth "from matter to consciousness and from consciousness to matter." This victory also illustrated the importance of men's communist consciousness in relation to the transformation of society as well as the world in general. Chairman Mao in his work "Introducing a Cooperative" in 1958 ardently praised the communist spirit which was growing throughout the country. We now see this moving scene again.

There are two salient characteristics of the communist style displayed by the masses of people in the current earthquake struggle and relief work: the high degree of consciousness and the extensive mass nature. In other words, outstanding ideology and lofty style were displayed not just by individuals or a handful of persons but by many comrades. This is by no means accidental. This is because, thanks to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has taken deep root in the hearts of the people. The masses of people have realized that this is the only action which conforms with Chairman Mao's teachings and his revolutionary line.

The people also understand that this is the only way which is glorious, lofty, moral and beneficial to the masses, and that only in this way can the natural calamity be defeated, production be developed and families be rebuilt. However, the bourgeois concept and revisionist line find expression in one's fear of hardships, passive pessimism, selfishness and concept of turning back the clock. This is a shameless way and is also despicable for it will cause greater damage to the state and the people.

The masses of people still remember that when the national economy encountered temporary difficulties during the three-year period, Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping, who were frightened by the difficulties, implemented a revisionist line, practiced restoration and retrogression in an unbridled way, strangled the masses' socialist enthusiasm, advocated "white or black, a cat that catches mice is a good one" and supported the bourgeois spontaneous force "like the eight immortals soaring over the ocean, each of them show his true worth." As a result, capitalism became rampant, demons and monsters appeared, natural disasters expanded and the difficulties of the state and the people became serious.

On the contrary, the whole party and the people throughout the country, under the great call "never forget classes and class struggle" issued by Chairman Mao, repulsed the frantic onslaught by the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party and surmounted the serious natural calamity, thus quickly alleviating the situation. By looking at today's anti-quake struggle and relief work and comparing them with this historical experience, we realize more profoundly "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The profound significance of the series of political movements--the Great Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, the mass movement for the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts--is to enable the vast numbers of cadres to establish a correct ideological line and to proceed to raise still higher their initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This is the main reason why vast numbers of heroic deeds, good people and good deeds have come to the fore in the anti-quake struggle and relief work.

Due to his bourgeois reactionary nature, the unrepentant capitalist roader Teng Hsiao-ping feared communism like all other opportunists. Teng Hsiao-ping regarded the communist spirit, the communist style and the new things which represent the sprouts of communism as evils and took action to vilify or eliminate them indiscriminately. If these things were eliminated, then it actually means the elimination of the superiority of the socialist system to an extensive degree. But he regarded the capitalist merchandise, the birthmark of the old society, material incentives and bourgeois rights as priceless, and allowed no one to criticize or restrict them. It seems to everyone that by criticizing and restricting them men would become lazy, the economy would collapse, society would wind up in a big mess, and the globe would stop turning. The victory in the anti-quake struggle and relief work has once again shown the bankruptcy of this revisionist viewpoint. Is it true that any of the large numbers of heroic deeds and good people and good deeds is the result of material incentives? Is it true that any is the result of encouragement by bourgeois rights? No, not a single one! On the contrary, because of the efforts to criticize such sinister revisionist merchandise as material incentives and to persistently put proletarian politics in command, the masses of people have succeeded in giving full play to their energies, practicing selfless labor and making still greater contributions to socialism ever more consciously.

Thanks to our efforts to criticize the revisionist line, restrict bourgeois rights, strengthen the relations between cadres and masses, and implement the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and the young, our party organizations at all levels have greatly increased their fighting stamina, and many militant bastions have distinguished themselves in surmounting hardships arising from earthquake. Teng Hsiao-ping asserted such nonsense that to restrict bourgeois rights it is necessary to rely on a material foundation. But the practice of earthquake struggle and relief work has indicated once again that the more difficult the situation and the weaker the material foundation, the more necessary it will be for the leading cadres at all levels to restrict bourgeois rights ever more consciously and to further advance the revolutionary spirit of sharing weal and woe with the broad masses of the people. That the livelihood of hundreds of thousand of people in the afflicted area can be arranged, production restored and homes rebuilt within several days is inseparable from the restriction of bourgeois rights. As Lenin pointed out, socialism represents a period of struggle between the declining capitalism and the growing communism. The communist spirit, communist style and the new things shining with the communist ideal represent a chief part of the developing communism. All of them represent a new social relationship corresponding to the orientation of social development, and they will definitely grow up successfully in the struggle against the declining capitalism.

Lenin once said that the communist system is one in which it is a universal phenomenon for people to fulfill their social obligations without the need for compulsory measures taken by any special organs, and to work for the public good without considering remuneration. To achieve this magnificent goal, it is obvious that we must still take a long and tortuous journey. Is it not true that during the earthquake struggle and relief work such large-scale selfless labor without consideration of remuneration, such self-sacrificing and heroic action motivated by complete devotion to the public, and such a spirit of self-reliance which has complete faith in the strength of the people mark the beginning of the communist era. In addition to those in the earthquake struggle and relief work, there have also been many such extremely important beginnings appearing on all fronts in the heat of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. We must enthusiastically support them, develop them and learn from them. We must go all out to vigorously develop them. We are called communists because our ultimate goal is to achieve communism through struggle and because we fight to fulfill the tasks of each revolutionary stage in order to achieve this goal. If one follows the footsteps of the capitalist roaders like Teng Hsiao-ping, who called themselves communists but acted as strangers who have nothing in common with anything shining with the communist spirit, then one has completely betrayed the goal of communism and the task of the historical period of socialism.

The law of the unity of opposites is also the fundamental law of the development of things. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism in the socialist society will definitely be reflected in the earthquake struggle and relief work. The vigorous communist spirit, which contrasts with the decadent capitalist habits, can be developed through struggle. As a result of the efforts of the vast numbers of masses and cadres to adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, develop the proletarian revolutionary spirit and carry forward the communist style, many heroic deeds and good people and good deeds have emerged in the earthquake struggle and relief work. On the other hand, the revisionist line still plays a detrimental role among certain people--the bourgeoisie within the party and the handful of class enemies still engaging in trouble-making and undermining activities--demons and monsters as well as the dregs of society come to the surface, and the capitalist force is eager to attack socialism.

This shows that the anti-quake struggle and relief work is by no means a simple struggle between man and nature but one which is closely connected with class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Working together with the People's Liberation Army in the anti-quake struggle and relief work, the party organizations at all levels and the masses of people in the afflicted area have persistently taken class struggle as the key link, deepened criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, created revolutionary public opinion in a big way, grasped well class struggle within the party, dealt telling blows to the sabotage of class enemies, criticized the capitalist forces, and criticized erroneous ideological tendencies of all descriptions. This has insured a smooth development of the anti-quake struggle and relief work.

Having exposed and criticized the ugly ideas and despicable activities and having compared them with the spirit of communism, the spirit of communism shines more brilliantly and the heroic deeds become more magnificent and lofty. Poisonous weeds can be turned into fertilizer. In fighting against the bourgeoisie within the party and the ugly ideas and decadent habits of capitalism, the masses of people will more extensively develop the spirit of communism. The class struggle is still going on. In the anti-quake struggle and relief work, we must keep a firm grip on class struggle, the key link. The heroic people in the afflicted area have set a brilliant example for us in stimulating the revolutionary spirit and carrying forward the communist spirit. They have also gained many important experiences. We must conscientiously sum up, study and apply these experiences to socialist revolution and socialist construction. The road of revolution is not a smooth one for there will be hardships as well as great storms. Chairman Mao once pointed out: "Even great storms are not to be feared. It is amid great storms that human society progresses." So long as we uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, persistently take class struggle as the key link, struggle against the bourgeoisie within the party, against the class enemies, against the capitalist force, and against nature, no hardships and hazards on earth can prevent our advance. Victory will forever belong to the revolutionary people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought.

RED FLAG: CRITICIZE TENG IDEOLOGICALLY

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Sep 76 OW

[Text of RED FLAG No 9 and 6 September PEOPLE'S DAILY article by Fang Kang: "Penetratingly Criticize Teng Hsiao-ping From the Height of Ideological and Political Line"]

[Text] Spurred by the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts, the revolution and production situation throughout China is excellent. A strong earthquake recently occurred in the Tangshan-Fengnan area in Hopei Province. Confronted by the serious natural disaster, the masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in the afflicted area have brought into full play the revolutionary spirit that "man will triumph over nature," remained undaunted in the face of danger and waged a courageous struggle. They have deepened criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and vigorously carried out anti-quake and relief work. They have sung one song of victory after another and worked many wonders. This has shown that the Chinese people, who have been tempered by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and who are triumphantly advancing in the course of the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts, are entirely able to withstand the most rigorous tests, overcome all difficulties and defeat any enemy either at home or abroad.

We have already won tremendous victories. However, the struggle has not ended. Taking class struggle as the key link, upholding the party's basic line and focusing the fire of criticism on Teng Hsiao-ping remain the major tasks confronting the entire party and all the people in the country.

Recently, the masses of cadres and people in all parts of China have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's series of important instructions and vehemently criticized the three big antiparty and anti-Marxist poisonous weeds--"On the General Program for All Work of the Party and the Country," "Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" and "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development." This shows that the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts is still forging ahead. The most essential political characteristic of the bourgeoisie inside the party is its pushing of a revisionist line. To struggle against the capitalist roaders such as Teng Hsiao-ping we must first of all solve issues regarding the political line and use Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line to defeat their revisionist line. The three reactionary documents--"On the General Program," "Outline Report" and "Regulations"--fully reflect Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line which is a continuation of the revisionist line peddled by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao. The documents are a concrete demonstration of the ultrarightist essence of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist-line and a systematic expression of many of the revisionist views included in a series of speeches made by Teng Hsiao-ping.

Chairman Mao has clearly explained in his teachings why the fallacy of "taking the three directives as the key link" promoted by Teng Hsiao-ping represents a revisionist program. If we read "On the General Program" once again we will see even more clearly the reactionary contents of this "program" for capitalist restoration and retrogression.

This poisonous weed lumped together a series of speeches made by Teng Hsiao-ping in 1975 and explained in an all-round manner the fallacy of "taking the three directives as the key link." It glaringly peddled the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, negated taking class struggle as the key link, distorted the party's basic line, and directed the spearhead at great leader Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. The poisonous weed was Teng Hsiao-ping's political proclamation. It was a vain attempt to completely restore capitalism in China. "On the General Program" forms the main body with the "Outline Report" and "Regulations" as two wings.

The "Outline Report" opposed the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of science and technology and even in the superstructure as a whole, and resisted the socialist revolution in the superstructure. It blatantly promoted the revisionist line.

The "Regulations" vigorously opposed the charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and the series of guidelines and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for socialist revolution and construction. It crystallized Teng Hsiao-ping's bureaucrat-comprador-capitalist concepts. It was aimed at restoring capitalism in the name of accelerating industrial development.

These three big poisonous weeds represent the whole set of revisionist line, principles and policies from the superstructure to the economic base. They are Teng Hsiao-ping's blueprints for capitalist restoration and retrogression in China and rare teaching materials by negative example for the masses of people.

Poisonous weeds can be turned into fertilizer. To grasp the crucial point of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and to conscientiously attack and criticize the three big poisonous weeds are not only necessary in helping the masses of cadres and people distinguish the correct line from the erroneous one and to eliminate the pernicious influence of revisionism, but are also essential in helping them deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching that "the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party," foster the concept of waging a protracted war against the capitalist roaders, and uphold Marxism and combat revisionism in the entire historical period of socialism.

Penetratingly criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping is a struggle between Marxists and revisionists. One of the tricks often used by revisionists is to oppose the red flag by waving red flags. Teng Hsiao-ping's fallacy of "taking the three directives as the key link" is a good example of distorting and tampering with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. It basically distorts Chairman Mao's teachings, discards the revolutionary soul of Mao Tsetung Thought, and changes its forms at random to confuse the people so that they will regard this fallacy as the key link. It confuses matters by replacing the primary issue with the secondary and thus negates class struggle as the key link.

Chairman Mao's teaching: "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" is a sharp criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link." There are many tricks such as the fallacy of "taking the three directives as the key link" in the three teaching materials by negative example. By penetratingly criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping we will be able to deepen our understanding of how revisionism uses eclectic sophistry to falsify facts, disguises itself, quotes Marxism out of context, plays the clever trick of a thief crying "stop thief," and concocts rumors to oppose Marxism and to thoroughly betray dialectical and historical materialism. By criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping we will be able to raise our ability to distinguish Marxism from revisionism and strip revisionism of its disguises.

To penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-ping it is necessary to further study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and on the repulsion of the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts in close connection with the actual conditions of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines on all the fronts. Teng Hsiao-ping is the general agent of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party. Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line is a concrete expression of the reactionary wish of the bourgeoisie, particularly the bourgeoisie inside the party, who try to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in the historical period of socialism.

By studying Chairman Mao's teaching that "the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party" and Chairman Mao's important directive on the socialist education movement, and by penetratingly criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping in a realistic manner, we will be able to understand the class essence of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and expose its reactionary and deceptive nature, and we will be able to eliminate the pernicious influence of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line. By so doing, we will be able to help the cadres and masses raise their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, do a good job in struggling against the bourgeoisie inside the party, and do our work well.

In the anti-quake struggle and relief work, the party organizations at all levels and the masses of cadres and people in the afflicted area have persistently criticized Teng Hsiao-ping in combating the effects of the earthquake, thus winning resounding victories.

When China faced temporary difficulties in its national economy for 3 years, did Teng Hsiao-ping not spread feelings of pessimism and despair in face of the natural disasters, whip up the trends of going it alone and reversing verdicts, and try to reverse the wheel of history?

The people in the afflicted area have penetratingly criticized Teng Hsiao-ping's fallacies, further fostered the thinking that "man will triumph over nature," and unswervingly marched forward along the broad road of socialism.

Didn't Teng Hsiao-ping slander our leading groups as "soft, lazy and loose?" Didn't he babble that Lei Feng was dead? Didn't he preach that revolution relied on material incentives? Didn't he say that there was not yet a "material base" for restricting bourgeois rights? Didn't he very viciously attack the new socialist things? In the antiquake struggle and relief work, leading cadres at various levels in the stricken area have upheld the party's basic line, implemented the party's policies, consciously restricted bourgeois rights, shared weal and woe with the masses, and fought at the forefront. The masses of people in the stricken area have vigorously carried forward the communist spirit and, with fearless revolutionary spirit, performed earth-shaking heroic feats. Without any thought of their own safety, PLA men have rescued people and property. There are Lei Fengs everywhere.

The new socialist things that emerged in the Great Cultural Revolution have tempered themselves in great storms and waves and further displayed their great vitality. The great victories that have been won in the antiquake struggle and relief work are in themselves an eloquent repudiation of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and reactionary fallacies. And the in-depth criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping has given a powerful impetus to the antiquake struggle and relief work. This shows that so long as we persist in taking class struggle as the key link and penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, our cause of socialist revolution and construction will advance with giant strides, we will new progress in all fields of work, and we will be invincible in the face of any difficulties.

To penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-ping, the leading comrades must take the lead in studying well Chairman Mao's instructions and in exposing and criticizing. In addition, they must be good at learning from the masses. Chairman Mao pointed out: "The masses are the real heroes." "Very often people at the lower levels can do better than those at the higher and the masses can do better than the leaders." Leading cadres at all levels must march ahead of the movement. They must make up their mind to change the working style of isolating themselves from reality, modestly learn from the masses and from people at lower levels, go to the grassroots units, undertake investigation and study, conscientiously sum up and popularize the masses' advanced experience, and push forward the in-depth development of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind.

To penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-ping it is necessary to firmly keep to the general orientation of the struggle. With criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping as the common goal, it is necessary to unite more than 95 percent of the cadres and masses. With regard to those comrades who made mistakes, it is necessary to implement Chairman Mao's policy of "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save patient." Those who made mistakes are all right once they have corrected their mistakes. The entire movement should be carried on under the unified leadership of party committees at various levels.

Do not gang up in factions, organize fighting groups or squabble endlessly over past grudges or minor issues. We must guard against people with ulterior motives who try to disrupt criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and production by stirring up struggle by force. We must deal resolute blows at and suppress the class enemies' sabotage activities. We must conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's principle of grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, develop in depth the mass movements to learn from Tachai and Taching, display greater revolutionary enthusiasm to increase production, strictly practice economy, take concrete actions to support the earthquake struggle and relief work for the people in the stricken area, and do a still better job in all fields of work.

NCNA CARRIES PEOPLE'S DAILY 7 SEP EDITORIAL

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[Text] Peking, September 6, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Following are excerpts from the PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial of September 7, entitled "Grasp the Criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and Promote Production":

Under the impetus of the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, the situation is excellent as regards revolution and production throughout China. The criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist programme "take the three directives as the key link" and his counterrevolutionary revisionist line in connection with actual conditions on various fronts has greatly raised the consciousness of the cadres and masses in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Taking class struggle as the key link, they have penetratingly criticized revisionism and capitalism and gone all out to build socialism, thus giving a big spur to industry and agriculture. Production is being energetically restored in Tangshan, Tientsin and other earthquake-affected areas. Many factories and mines and rural people's communes and production brigades across the country offered to shoulder heavy revolutionary tasks and are striving to increase production to make up for the losses in the stricken areas. Inspiring good news keeps pouring in.

We should advance on the crest of victory and answer the call of the party Central Committee headed by our great leader Chairman Mao; persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, intensify our study, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses and, with still greater revolutionary drive, strive to complete the various tasks of production and construction and 1976 plan for the development of the national economy.

Class struggle is the powerful motive force in the development of production. The policy of "grasping revolution, promoting production" advanced by Chairman Mao is an excellent embodiment of this Marxist truth. It is the only correct principle guiding our handling of the interrelationship between revolution and production and between politics and economy. Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping, the ringleaders of the revisionist line, all distorted and opposed this correct principle of Chairman Mao. The article "On the General Programme" cooked up on the instructions of Teng Hsiao-ping attacks us as "laying one-sided stress on politics to the neglect of economy and on revolution to the neglect of production". This is but a malicious slander. It was none other than these representatives of the bourgeoisie in the party who opposed revolution and undermined production under the smokescreen of paying attention to production.