

"The (Hsinmin) machinery plant is a unit that Chairman Mao inspected. It is expected that members of this plant will redouble their efforts to do a good job in study, in criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and in the work in all fields to mourn the death of Chairman Mao and celebrate the 27th anniversary of the PRC with concrete actions."

TACHING RED FLAG ARTICLE UPHOLDS PARTY LINE

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[Article by the Taching CCP Committee, "Bear Firmly in Mind the Party's Basic Line,"-- originally carried in Issue No 10 of the 1976 RED FLAG journal]

[Text] Our esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's heart is at one with the working class in Taching. In mourning the passing away of Chairman Mao with deep sorrow, the broad masses of workers, cadres, PLA commanders and fighters, dependents and commune members at Taching, imbued with profound proletarian feelings, repeatedly studied the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" issued by the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's memorial speech at the mass memorial meeting for Chairman Mao. They reviewed Chairman Mao's teachings and recalled Taching's fighting course under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They unanimously expressed their determination to firmly respond to the call of the party Central Committee, turn grief into strength, carry out Chairman Mao's behests; and persist in taking class struggle as the key link, upholding the party's basic line, and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They vowed to carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao through to the end.

It was under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Mao Tsetung Thought that the Taching oilfield grew. Our great leader Chairman Mao showed great concern over Taching, and issued many instructions on it. The more than 8,000 people at Taching with "Ironman Wang Chin-hsi" as their representative were elated over the opportunity of seeing great leader Chairman Mao. They were greatly inspired. Chairman Mao's kind solicitude and instructions constituted a gigantic motive force to push Taching ahead. The sturdy growth of the Taching workers was closely linked with great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, and the victorious development of the oilfield was closely connected with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. There will be no Taching without Mao Tsetung Thought, and the development of Taching relies on Mao Tsetung Thought. Every victory at the Taching oilfield is a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and an achievement in implementing Mao Tsetung Thought.

The working class at Taching forever remembers that in the militant days of developing Taching, imperialism, revisionism and reaction whipped up an anti-China adverse current. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique tried in vain to make use of petroleum to strangle us. It was great leader Chairman Mao who guided us in fighting this adverse current and braving the storms, and approved the campaign for petroleum at Taching.

With Chairman Mao's glorious works "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" as a powerful weapon, tens of thousands of workers made great efforts to remove the label that "China is backward in the production of petroleum," whipped up their great enthusiasm for socialism, and displayed the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in running the enterprise. Within a short period of 3 years and more, they had captured the Taching oilfield, and smashed to smithereens the schemes of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

In 1964 great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call: "In industry, learn from Taching," clarified the orientation for Taching, and gave Taching's working class great inspiration and encouragement. Under the love, care and education of Chairman Mao, the working class at Taching worked hard to find out the gap between themselves and the advanced, where they lagged behind despite of their achievements. Examining themselves with the view of dividing one into two, the workers at Taching were determined to act upon Chairman Mao's instructions and continue the revolution without slackening their pace.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, revisionist chieftains such as Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping and the handful of class enemies in society hated Taching as a thorn in the side, and denied Taching's basic experience. They tried by hook or crook to pull down the red banner of Taching which Chairman Mao had personally raised. In the course of the acute struggle between the two classes and lines, it was Chairman Mao who gave us enthusiastic support and encouragement by re-emphasizing "In industry, learn from Taching"; and led us to march forward continuously.

Since the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution, the Taching oilfield has scored tremendous achievements. Today's Taching is six times that of Taching prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. This is a resounding victory for the Great Cultural Revolution.

Practice in struggle tells us: Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the basic guarantee in guiding us to win victories. Chairman Mao's loving care and numerous teachings will live forever in the minds of the Taching workers, and the brilliant Mao Tse-tung Thought will forever illuminate the road of advance of the working class in Taching.

We must forever bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, and incessantly struggle against the bourgeoisie and the revisionist line. A socialist enterprise is not a simple organization for production. First of all, it is a battlefield for class struggle. Within the enterprise, there always exist acute struggles on major questions such as "What kind of line should one follow?" "What road should one follow?" "Whom should we rely upon in running an enterprise?" and "Should we persist in criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism?"

Since the beginning of last year, in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts, we conducted investigations and study, and raised several of the following questions in light of the actual conditions at Taching for discussion among the workers: In an enterprise under the system of ownership by the whole people such as Taching, is there any danger of becoming revisionist? Will there be capitalist roaders within the leading bodies following the Great Cultural Revolution? How can we make sure that the leadership of an enterprise will be firmly in the hands of genuine Marxists and the worker masses? When one joins the working class, becomes a cadre and joins the party, does it mean that one needs no transformation? How can we prevent ourselves from becoming revisionist?

Through the conscientious study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, the broad masses of workers carried out serious debates in light of actual conditions. They had further realized: As in other places in the country, classes, class contradiction and class struggle exist in Taching, and the main contradiction remains the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Taching also practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution according to work and exchange through money. In Taching, bourgeois rights also exist and the soil and conditions for the bourgeoisie and for a new bourgeoisie to arise also exist. In short, struggles are also being carried out here every year, every month and every day centering around the question of should we uphold Marxism or revisionism; follow the socialist road or the capitalist road. If we fail to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line peddled by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping; persist in taking class struggle as the key link; and make use of the party's basic line as a guidance to our work in all fields, there is a possibility of Taching becoming revisionist and capitalism being restored here.

In reviewing the history of struggle in Taching, we have clearly realized that from the day of the founding of Taching, the revisionist line and the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the party have repeatedly attacked us and tried to prevent us from implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, altering the socialist orientation for the enterprise, and leading Taching astray onto the erroneous path.

Taching did not have smooth sailing even after the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius. Struggle continued. In summer last year, Teng Hsiao-ping dished out a revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link," tried to reverse the verdicts passed by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and settle scores with it, and clamored for readjustment in all fields in a vain attempt to restore capitalism in an allround way. Firmly following Chairman Mao's teachings, Taching workers ignored Teng Hsiao-ping's utterances and acted directly against his revisionist line. They persisted in grasping class struggle and continued the socialist revolution in the superstructure, and production at Taching further improved.

There can be no progress without struggle. Following the party's basic line which was formulated by Chairman Mao, we persevered in waging struggles against class enemies, the bourgeoisie and the revisionist line. Through all these struggles, we have made the achievements seen today.

Teng Hsiao-ping once alleged: Taching is different from other units, and so far as Taching is concerned, class struggle is not the principal contradiction. He certainly had an ulterior motive. Taching's fighting course and numerous facts in practical struggle thoroughly refuted this revisionist fallacy of Teng Hsiao-ping's. Taching workers have put it well: It is not true that class struggle did not have a prominent place at Taching; it is after prominently grasping class struggle and the two-line struggle that Taching has made the achievements known today.

Grasping class struggle, we should put stress on the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the party. Capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road.

This is a historical phenomenon which will exist for a long time to come during the period of socialism. Since the launching of the campaign at Taching, we have gone through one struggle after another--mainly the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the party and the capitalist roaders like Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping. The revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao effected interference with and disruption of Taching's revolution and construction. Teng Hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist roader in the party, considered Taching a roadblock to his revisionist line. Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he had come to Taching to peddle his theory of the dying out of class struggle. After resuming work, he viciously tampered with Taching's fundamental experience in adhering to the party's basic line, alleging that Taching was the typical example of grasping production. By negating what was the most fundamental in Taching's experience, Teng Hsiao-ping was promoting his revisionist line and his revisionist program of taking the three directives as the key link. Practical struggle led us to understand that to adhere to the party's basic line it is necessary to criticize the revisionist line and that to grasp class struggle, it is most vital to grasp the struggle against the capitalist roaders in power within the party like Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping and against the bourgeoisie inside the party.

Since the beginning of this year, the masses and cadres at Taching have been conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's many important instructions on criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts and penetratingly criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and his revisionist fallacies spread on the economic front. At present, a new upsurge in criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping has been whipped up with the three poisonous weeds "On the General Program," "Outline Report" and "Regulation" as the main target. Through study and criticism, the workers have increased their ability to see through revisionism and raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They are determined to uphold their tradition of relying on Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction" and "Practice" as guidance; persist in taking class struggle as the key link; criticize the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, the fallacies of material incentive and putting profit in command, and the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace; wage struggle against revisionism and the bourgeoisie in the party through to the end; and strive to build Taching into a fortified position of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has passed away. This is an inestimable loss to our party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country as well as to the proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries and the international communist movement. Chairman Mao will live forever in our hearts. Invincible Mao Tsetung Thought will shine forever. Chairman Mao's teachings will forever guide us in our fight. We the workers, cadres, commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed here, families and commune members in Taching must rally most closely round the party Central Committee, diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, make criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping the motive force for grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, win new victories in revolution and production and make new contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.