

In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse verdicts, the million militiamen in the capital were further encouraged by Chairman Mao's scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party and the capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road. In the struggle to smash the counterrevolutionary political incident at Tienanmen Square the militiamen in the capital fully displayed their role in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Following the death of the great leader Chairman Mao, the 1 million militiamen in the capital have repeatedly studied the message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country from the central authorities, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's speech at the Peking memorial rally and the joint editorial by the PEOPLE'S DAILY, RED FLAG and the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY "Chairman Mao Will Live Forever in Our Hearts." They have also restudied Chairman Mao's army building line and his strategy and tactics on the people's war. They are determined to "act according to the principles laid down" and advance along the brilliant road of "organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale."

Under the leadership of the Peking Municipal CCP Committee, the capital workers militia general command held a meeting to study Chairman Mao's related instructions on militia work and sum up experiences in militia building. The meeting pointed out the need to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and build stronger contingents of people's militia in the capital. "The general command called on various militia organizations under its jurisdiction to pay close attention to the study by militiamen, arm militiamen with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, follow the party's basic line, deepen criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse verdicts, persevere in having worker-militiamen take part in class struggle in the society and do organizational, political and military work of the militia well through struggles under the centralized leadership of party committees."

SHANSI: TACHAI BRIGADE VOWS TO FOLLOW MAO

RED FLAG No 10 Article

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[Article by Tachai party branch: "Hold the Red Banner High and Advance Forever" originally carried in issue No 10 of 1976 RED FLAG journal]

[Text] Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has passed away. All party members and poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai brigade have been immersed in boundless sorrow. Looking at the photo of Chairman Mao shaking hands with our old party branch secretary Comrade Chen Yung-kuei, we find how kind and cordial Chairman Mao was. Gazing at the five golden, flashing big characters "learn from Tachai in agriculture," we feel Chairman Mao's teaching has conveyed tremendous strength to us. How can we believe that Chairman Mao has left us? When we read the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country," listened to the strains of funeral music, and saw the crepe and wreaths, we of the Tachai brigade, men and women, old and young, hundreds of us, were immersed in utmost grief. We all wept and cried. Over the past several days, many people have not been able to eat and sleep as usual due to their sadness.

Our esteemed Chairman Mao, we forever cherish the memory of you. It was under our great leader Chairman Mao's wise leadership and cordial concern that our Tachai brigade began. Without Chairman Mao, the liberation of the Tachai brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants would have been out of the question. Without Chairman Mao, the Tachai brigade could not have undergone tremendous changes. Tachai in the old society was an impoverished village with poor hills and land. Landlords and rich peasants occupied 70 percent of the village's land by force and cruelly exploited and oppressed poor and lower-middle peasants. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants had no jobs. They had to sell their children and be beggars but still could not pay the debts owed to landlords. They lived in deep waters and struggled to death.

Look at Tachai today! The red banner is fluttering on (Hutoushan) Mountain. Political power is in the hands of poor and lower-middle peasants. Tachai's features are changing every day. The masses' living standard is rising. All households have surplus grain in stock. The collective has kept grain in reserve. Its contributions to the state have been great each year. We enjoy our happy livelihood only after Chairman Mao personally founded the CCP and the people's army and led the Chinese people to go through a protracted hard struggle and overthrow the three great mountains--imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. It was only after Chairman Mao led us to take the socialist road and continuously launch a resolute struggle against revisionism and capitalism that our happy life became a reality. As great are heaven and earth, still greater is Chairman Mao's kindness; as deep is the loving care of one's father and mother, still deeper is Chairman Mao's loving care. Chairman Mao was the great savior of poor and lower-middle peasants.

While mourning Chairman Mao's death with deepest sorrow, we have more than once stood in silent tribute before the portrait of Chairman Mao. We have repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teachings and recalled the fighting course which Chairman Mao charted for us for our advance. Since liberation, we have defeated landlords through struggle, carried out land reform, launched the movement of collectivization of agriculture and the movement to switch over to people's communes, and taken the bright road of socialism. We have continuously waged revolution on the economic base and in the superstructure. In this connection, we have indeed undergone numerous acute and complex class struggles and struggles between the two lines. It was our great leader Chairman Mao who taught us to take class struggle as the key link, showed us clearly the orientation of struggle, and helped us overcome difficulties and win victories. At each crucial moment during the struggle, Chairman Mao supported us and showed us the way. He cordially received our brigade's representatives many times. On the national day of 1966, Chairman Mao even invited our brigade's representatives, who were in Peking to attend the celebrations, to stay with him in Chungnanhai. The road of Tachai was opened under the inspiration of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the lifeblood of poor and lower-middle peasants.

The fundamental reason why we can achieve successes in revolution and production and continue to advance is that Chairman Mao's great theory has armed us and that his revolutionary line has inspired us so that we understand there still exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society, and grasp class struggle as the key link in our work.

In 1960-62, due to Soviet revisionism playing false and natural disasters befalling our economy, our country's national economy faced temporary difficulties. At that time, the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the party emerged and launched attacks against socialism. Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping echoed each other to push "san-tzu-i-pao" and the "four freedoms" and spared no efforts to trumpet the theory of "white cat, black cat." What should Tachai do? We were facing a serious test. Just at that time, Chairman Mao held the 10th plenary session of the Eighth CCP Central Committee and issued to the whole party the great call "Never forget classes and class struggle." He also put forward in a still more complete form our party's basic line in the historical period of socialism. Chairman Mao's directive was a telling blow to Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping. It also enabled us to clearly understand that what Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping did was actually attacks launched by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat and an attempt to divorce us from the socialist track and take the reverse road of capitalism. When we were clear in our thinking and could distinguish the correct line from the erroneous, our struggle against capitalism and revisionism became still more conscious. As a result, we took the socialist road still more resolutely and marched forward still more rapidly.

In 1963, a big flood hit Tachai. Dikes and dams protecting thousands of hectares of land collapsed. Soil erosion was serious. On the question of how to deal with natural disasters, the struggle between the two classes, roads and lines surged very acutely and drastically. The bourgeoisie in the party echoed the class enemies in society. They forced us to take the road of "each pursues his onward journey" and be self-seekers. What stuff is the so-called "each pursues his onward journey?" Chairman Mao's writings on class struggle have taught us that it means putting an end to collective economy and socialism and plunging us back into oppression and misery a second time. We absolutely cannot take this road.

We repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Only socialism can save China" and his teaching on self-reliance and arduous struggle and mobilized the masses to launch a resolute counteroffensive against the bourgeoisie's attacks. We also resolutely fought against the natural disasters. Finally, we repulsed the counterattacks of capitalism, overcame the natural disasters, and further advanced on the socialist road.

We carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and achieved some results in resolutely taking the socialist road and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao praised us and issued to the whole country the great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." Chairman Mao's call was the greatest encouragement and support for Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants. We have been touched to tears many times and shouted "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long live Chairman Mao!"

Since Chairman Mao's call was issued, the question of whether to learn from Tachai or to oppose Tachai has become a part of the struggle between the two classes, roads and lines. In 1964, the chieftain of the revisionist line Liu Shao-chi took advantage of the socialist education movement to push the Taoyuan experience of capitalist restoration. He cruelly persecuted Tachai in a vain attempt to hack down the red banner of Tachai. In the nick of time on 26 December 1964, our great leader Chairman Mao received Comrade Chen Yung-Kuei in Peking. Chairman Mao also dined with Comrade Chen Yung-kuei and posed for a photo with him. This was Chairman Mao's most direct and forceful support for us and a heavy blow to Liu Shao-chi and his ilk.

When the report on Chairman Mao's meeting with Comrade Chen Yung-kuei came, it was like a great warm current flowing into the hearts of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai. With Chairman Mao's backing, our fighting will become stronger. With Chairman Mao's guidance, we were invincible. Carrying with us the 23-point document drawn up under Chairman Mao's direction and remembering Chairman Mao's teaching, we firmly grasped the key link of class struggle, launched a face-to-face struggle against the bourgeoisie in the party, and finally drove Liu Shao-chi's Taoyuan experience out of Tachai. The Tachai red banner fostered by Chairman Mao himself waved high.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao was a great political revolution of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes under socialist conditions. This fierce class struggle cannot but manifest itself on the question of learning from Tachai. Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line had just collapsed. The Lin Piao antiparty clique inherited Liu Shao-chi's mantle and again viciously attacked Tachai. They went so far as to openly oppose referring to Tachai as a red banner on the agricultural front personally fostered by our great leader Chairman Mao and vainly attempted to negate the Tachai experience in arming the minds of the masses with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the struggle against the capitalist roaders in the party. The struggle was unprecedentedly acute. It was the series of instructions Chairman Mao issued during the Great Cultural Revolution that guided and supported us in struggle. Under Chairman Mao's warm solicitude and instruction, the party Central Committee and the State Council further commended Tachai and affirmed the Tachai experience.

The struggle enabled us to more clearly understand the significance of the Tachai red banner. We realized that the bourgeoisie in the party definitely wanted to strangle not only Tachai but Chairman Mao's revolution line upheld by Tachai and the struggle waged by Tachai to combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialism. This further strengthened our determination to wage struggles against the capitalist roaders in the party and to carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution through to the end.

In the last year, our great leader Chairman Mao personally approved the convocation of the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture in Hsiyang and sent many leading comrades of the party Central Committee to inspect our work at Tachai. At the conference on learning from Tachai, the arch unrepentant capitalist roader in the party Teng Hsiao-ping made no mention of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, but vigorously preached the theory of productive forces. He thus openly set himself against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The road Tachai has taken is the road to take class struggle as the key link, follow the party's basic line, and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Teng Hsiao-ping pushed the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and flagrantly distorted the Tachai experience. He was vainly attempting to pull down Tachai and lead the mass movement to learn from Tachai onto the evil capitalist road. It was the struggle personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts that smashed Teng Hsiao-ping's dream to restore capitalism and helped us take a big step forward in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counterrevolutionary revisionist line.

Recalling the fighting course traversed by Tachai, we clearly understand that every single achievement of Tachai has been made under Chairman Mao's solicitude and support and that Tachai's every advance has been the result of the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Recalling the fighting course traversed by Tachai, we have further increased our understanding of the party's basic line. And we have come to more clearly understand that in the historical period of socialism, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism.

To carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, we must continue to persist in taking class struggle as the key link, follow the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, wage a protracted struggle against the bourgeoisie--the bourgeoisie in the party in particular--strengthen the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has left us forever. However, his cordial concern still looms before us. His earnest teachings still ring in our ears all the time. The more we recall the fighting course which Chairman Mao charted for our advance, the more deeply we feel that Chairman Mao was wise and great and the more we cherish the memory of him. No language can ever describe our boundless sorrow. We know that the best mourning for Chairman Mao is to turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, develop the Tachai spirit nurtured by Chairman Mao, hold still higher the red banner of Tachai hoisted by Chairman Mao, and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat initiated by Chairman Mao through to the end.

Chairman Mao adjured us: "Act according to the principles laid down." We will never fail Chairman Mao's earnest hope. We will forever march forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line guided Tachai in its advance in the past. Today, they guide us in winning victories for criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and beating back the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts. From now on, they will further guide us in carrying the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end and in bravely heading for communism.

PEOPLES DAILY Newsletter

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[Newsletter by PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter: "Turn Boundless Sorrow into Tremendous Strength--Cadres and Masses of Tachai Brigade Carrying Out Chairman Mao's Behests and Stepping onto New Fighting Course"]

[Summary] "Tachai's cadres and masses, turning their grief into strength to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, have whipped up a new high tide of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping." They have also reviewed Chairman Mao's important directives and further criticized the three big poisonous weeds cooked up on the instructions of Teng Hsiao-ping. All members of Tachai brigade will never forget that it was Chairman Mao who personally initiated and led the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts. They are determined to carry the struggle through to the end.