

In Shanghai, the travellers said, there was no political poster campaign at the moment--as in Peking--and the city appeared to be busy with relief operations for the victims of the earthquake that hit the Tangshan region over a fortnight ago.

In several factories and colleges, posters have been seen expressing the "firm resolution" of the masses to help the people in the disaster areas and in some factories up to 10 percent of the workers have been assigned to tasks directly involved with aid for Tangshan.

In the capital, the people at present appear to be more concerned with consolidating the tens of thousands of temporary shelters than with the "struggle between two lines within the party" to which the official press constantly refers.

Several Chinese-speaking diplomats have reported that on Wednesday evening they heard over loud-speakers in the streets of Peking a speech by a Chinese leader, perhaps the mayor of the capital, Wu Te, or Premier Hua Kuo-feng. They said the speech concerned rescue operations in Peking and the speaker called for the continuation of the struggle against Teng Hsiao-ping's "line."

In another development in the political field, a reliable source here said Chairman Mao's wife Chiang Ching had visited the capital's Peita University on August 4. Observers did not know why she had visited the university, which is considered as being in the front line of political campaigns in China.

An article by students at Peita and the Tsinghua technical college in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today called for the continuation of the "struggle against the line of Teng Hsiao-ping" and denounced, without naming him, a leader who was described as "head" of the former vice-premier's revisionist line.

Meanwhile, Chinese sources said the millions of Peking people still camping out on the streets had been told they could start to return to their homes at the beginning of next week, if their buildings had not been damaged by the July 28 earthquake.

RED FLAG URGES UNITY IN CRITICIZING TENG

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 13 Aug 76 OW

[Text of RED FLAG No 8 article by Ching Yen: "Strengthen Unity in the Struggle to Criticize Teng Hsiao-ping;" Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2230 GMT on 11 August and Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 0000 GMT on 13 August report that the article was also published in the 11 August PEOPLE'S DAILY and 13 August WEN HUI PAO and LIBERATION DAILY]

[Text] Inspired by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts has won great victories and is being continuously waged in depth. In the struggle, the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have conscientiously studied Marxism and Chairman Mao's important directives, deepened criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, further raised their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, strengthened the unity of the party and the revolutionary ranks, and promoted the vigorous development of socialist revolution and construction.

The history of the struggle between the two lines within the party has shown us that the unity of the party is always closely linked with the struggle between the two lines. All opportunist chieftains opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line politically and pushed an opportunist line. They inevitably worked for a split organizationally and sabotaged the unity of the party.

Chairman Mao said in 1971: "We have been singing 'The Internationale' for 50 years, and there have been 10 occasions on which someone in our party worked for a split. As I see it, another 10, 20 or 30 such occasions may arise. Don't you believe this? Well, if you don't I do anyway." Only by launching a resolute struggle against the revisionist line chieftains' splittist line and schemes can we obtain the unity of the party and the unity of the people. Therefore, each major struggle between the two lines has strengthened the unity of our party, invigorated our party, and filled our party with greater fighting strength. The present struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts is another strong proof.

Teng Hsiao-ping is the arch unrepentant capitalist roader in the party. The revisionist line he pushed reflects the wishes and demands of the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the party to restore capitalism. Also it throughly betrays Marxism. Therefore, he is surely a splittist.

In a directive on the socialist education movement, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The bureaucrat class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." In the course of the present struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse verdicts, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road." In these instructions, Chairman Mao has profoundly expounded the characteristics and law of class struggle during the historical period of socialism and, more specifically, elucidated the character, tasks and target. These instructions have also made us clearly understand that the main danger which splits the revolutionary ranks comes from the bourgeoisie and capitalist roaders in the party. Has Teng Hsiao-ping not fully performed his show?

Shortly after he resumed work, he dished up the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link," tampered with the basic line of the party, denied the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, nipped the new socialist things, and ardently intensified and expanded bourgeois rights in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. To reach his vicious goal, he intrigued and conspired in a futile attempt to split the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and attempted to sow seeds of discord between the party and the masses and between new and old cadres and to sabotage army-people unity and army-government unity. This shows that revisionism is the political and ideological source of splittism and that splittism is the expression of revisionism in organization. In order to consolidate and strengthen our unity based on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it is necessary to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, wage a resolute struggle against the bourgeoisie in the party, and use the Marxist line to defeat its revisionist line.

Chairman Mao incisively pointed out: "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." In talking about unity, we surely mean the unity based on Marxism-Leninism, not unity without principle. Of the three principles--"the three dos and three don'ts"--put forward by Chairman Mao, the most fundamental is to practice Marxism and not revisionism. Only by practicing Marxism can we secure the base for unity.

Therefore, we simply cannot unite with revisionists. Rather, the more thoroughly we break with them, the better. We will never unite with the capitalist roaders in the party like Teng Hsiao-ping. We simply must struggle against them. "Without struggle, there is no progress." Moreover, only by resolutely struggling against them can we strengthen unity with the revolutionary ranks.

At present there is no choice other than concentrating all efforts to deepen criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and to draw a clear line between what is right and what is wrong concerning the line in light of the current situation on the various fronts. Only in this way can the revolutionary ranks unify their thinking, march in step toward a common goal, strengthen unity and fight as one.

The experience of many advanced areas and units shows that the more Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line is criticized, the clearer we can see our orientation and line and the more solidified our unity becomes. The fear that in-depth criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping may affect unity among the revolutionary ranks and create confusion is groundless. Continuous strengthening of unity among the revolutionary ranks during class struggle is called for by the revolutionary cause. Over 100 years ago, in the 'Communist Manifesto,' Marx and Engels put forward the militant call "proletariat of the whole world unite!" with the aim of mobilizing the proletariat to launch struggles against the bourgeoisie and to eventually wipe out capitalism and all exploitative systems.

In the course of China's revolution, Chairman Mao has always stressed unity of the party, and unity of people of various nationalities in our country with the aim of organizing thousands upon thousands of the masses into a mighty revolutionary contingent, thus thoroughly isolating and striking at a handful of class enemies and seizing the victory of the revolution. Likewise, in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse verdicts, it is also necessary to unite over 95 percent of the cadres and people.

Because reversing correct verdicts goes against the will of the people, capitalist roaders like Teng Hsiao-ping and his ilk have become completely isolated. Thus, if we firmly adhere to the general orientation of the struggle, strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions and seriously implement the party's various proletarian policies, we can surely unite the majority.

We must point the spearhead of the struggle at Teng Hsiao-ping and at the bourgeoisie within the party. Regarding those comrades who have committed errors, we must apply Chairman Mao's consistent policy "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient" and do everything possible to help them return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Comrades who have committed errors, particularly those who have committed errors against the line, must take a correct attitude toward the Cultural Revolution, toward the masses and toward themselves. They must seriously study Chairman Mao's series of important directives and strive to understand the nature, task, target and future of the socialist revolution; take a correct stand; completely break with Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and take the lead in exposing and criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping's right deviationist attempt to reverse verdicts, thus correcting their errors and remolding their world outlook in the midst of the struggle. Regarding disputes and differences existing among the revolutionary masses, we must, in the interest of unity, eliminate these differences so that the masses will fight in unity in concentrating their criticism against Teng Hsiao-ping.

Criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping is an important struggle concerning the fate of the party and the state as well as a major event of the revolution. All revolutionary comrades must unite for the common goal of criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping. They must never get entangled in trifling matters, thus departing from or neglecting the general orientation of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts. During the Great Proletarian Revolution, capitalist roaders attempted to provoke struggles among the masses themselves with the aim of changing the orientation of the struggle. We must firmly bear in mind this historical experience.

Chairman Mao has pointed out that we must firmly unite all the forces of the party under the principle of organization and discipline of democratic centralism. In order to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping in light of the current situation of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines on the various fronts, to further consolidate and expand the victorious achievements of the Cultural Revolution and to promote the vigorous development of new socialist things, we must closely rally around the party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader, implement the strategic plan of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and unite our thinking, policy, plan, command and action on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We must strengthen the party's centralized leadership and carry out the struggle to criticize Teng-Hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts under the party's centralized leadership. We must not build mountain strongholds, establish ties or organize fighting groups. We must persistently implement the great policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war," raise our vigilance, deal resolute blows at the enemy's sabotage and trouble-making activities and make all work advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao has called on us to "unite for one purpose, that is, for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be realized in every factory, village, office and school." There still remain many tasks to be fulfilled in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts. These tasks are still very arduous and complicated. We must unite, carry forward the proletariat's thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, make sustained and redoubled efforts, advance amid victories and carry out the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.