

CONSTANTLY BEAR IN MIND THE CLASS STRUGGLE
AND THE PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP

[Following is a translation of an editorial in the Chinese-language publication Hsin Pei-ta (New Peking University), Peking, Nos 80/82, 1 Jun 67, p 1. This newspaper is published by the Hsin Pei-ta Editorial Board of Peking University Cultural Revolution Committee.]

One year ago, the May 16 "Circular" personally adopted by our great beloved leader Chairman Mao sounded the bugle call of the great proletarian cultural revolution. On 1 June Chairman Mao again decided to broadcast to the nation the first Marxist-Leninist poster, thus igniting the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution. After one year of brave combat, the proletarian revolutionaries eventually dragged out the Khrushchev of China, thus causing the conspiracy of imperialism and modern revisionism to use their agents in China to topple the proletarian dictatorship to meet with the greatest debacle.

The exciting class struggle during the past one year has fully borne out our great leader Chairman Mao's sagacious discourse; "All revolutionary struggles in the world are for the purpose of seizing political power and to consolidate political power. That the counter-revolution should desperately struggle with revolutionary forces is also for the purpose of upholding their political power." The struggle of the past year has also fully illucidated that the class struggle under proletarian dictatorship, in its final analysis, is also a problem of political power. Chairman Mao has told us: "The bourgeois representative figures who have wormed into the party, government, army and diverse cultural circles are all counter-revolutionary revisionists who, when the time ripens, would seize political

power and change proletarian dictatorship into bourgeois dictatorship." In the struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and the bourgeois reactionary line represented by Liu Shao-ch'i, as well as in the criticism of the "Circular" of the Central Committee of Chinese Communist party on the counter-revolutionary "February Outlines," the focal point of struggle is political power. This means that the proletariat wants to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and the bourgeoisie wants to overthrow proletarian dictatorship.

Lenin said: "It is only when one recognizes class struggle and also at the same time recognizes proletarian dictatorship that one can be a Marxist. Today, whoever merely shouts for class struggle but does not recognize the proletarian dictatorship, whoever refuses to recognize that there still exists the struggle between bourgeois restoration and the proletarian counter-restoration under the historic circumstances of proletarian dictatorship cannot be a true Marxist. After our proletarian revolutionaries have seized political power, if anyone does not recognize the continued existence of the struggle between the two classes and two roads and should advocate that "one must not talk about class struggle on all occasions," such a person is also not a true Marxist. The "Circular" of the Central Committee points out to us: "The present great cultural revolution is only the first one and more are bound to be launched later. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said frequently in recent years that the question as to who will win the revolution can only be settled during a rather long period of history. If it is not done well, there is possibility for capitalist restoration any time. The entire party members and people must not think that there would be peace after one or two, or even three or four great cultural revolutions. By no means should one lose one's vigilance." Nonetheless, there are people who would talk about "consolidating proletarian dictatorship," but actually all they do is to allege that "the crux for consolidating political power lies in correctly resolving the relationship between leadership and the masses and the relationship between democracy and centralism." This kind of opinion is fraught with the flavor of "Cultivation" (Hsiu-yang) and is also 100 per cent revisionist jargon.

At present, the struggle between two classes and two roads is not yet concluded; the center of the struggle is still political power. A handful of the men in authority in the party following the capitalist road, though having reached the end of the straw, are not yet content with their own defeat; "they want to wage a last struggle against the revolutionary forces." They have used more sinister tactics to attack the revolutionaries.

They wear the cloak of "leftists" and raise the banner of rebellion to manufacture oppositionists among the rank and file of the revolutionists. They create splits, jeopardize class front, and subvert the red regime. These are their new features as well as their most sinister tricks! What is more vicious is that they disseminate falsehoods and twist facts in order to confuse the boundary of the two command headquarters and achieve their criminal goal of shelling the proletarian command headquarters.

We must maintain a high degree of vigilance against this and be prepared to repel the frantic attack of the class enemy. People who regard our vigilance and counter-attack on the enemy as "indication of weakness and exaggeration" are either muddle-headed or cherish ulterior motives.

Chairman has taught us: "The rights garnered by the people must not be lost easily; they must be defended by combat." It is only after a devious struggle that our proletarian revolutionaries have seized the power from the faction in authority in the party following the capitalist road. The red political power must never be allowed to be lost and it must be defended by combat.

To defend our red regime, the most urgent task is to thoroughly weed out the handful of top authorities in the party treading the capitalist road and to eliminate the hidden threat. It is incumbent on the proletarian revolutionaries to realize the great revolutionary coalition and the revolution's "three coordinations" in the great criticism in order to consolidate and develop proletarian dictatorship.

To defend our red political power, it is also necessary to weed out the veteran anti-Communists, shameless renegades and large and small political adventurers who have wormed their ways into the party; we must struggle against them, push the two-road struggle to the very end, and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After power has been gained by the revolutionaries, there has been a change in status. It behooves us to fully develop the great democracy under proletarian dictatorship by allowing the broad masses to oversee our work. It is necessary to trust and depend upon the majority of the masses and to develop fully the masses' spirit of revolutionary innovation. Leadership organs must be revolutionized; it behooves leadership cadres to serve as the servants of the people and must not detach themselves from the masses even for a single moment. By rallying with the revolutionary masses and by developing our revolutionary

enterprise, it will be possible for the proletarian dictatorship to remain invincible permanently.

In order to defend and consolidate our red political power, what is most basic is to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's ideology flexibly as well as to place it before anything else! Let the splendid Mao Tse-tung ideology occupy all fronts. At present, it is necessary to study earnestly the "Circular" of the Central Committee of CCP; it is also necessary to study assiduously Chairman Mao's "Talk at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art" and the five documents on literature and art that were first released. These splendid works represent a great development on Marxism-Leninism regarding the theories of class struggle and proletarian dictatorship. They are also the program of our great cultural revolution and the compass for consolidating proletarian dictatorship. In order to study Mao Tse-tung's ideology successfully, it is necessary to grasp the main contradictions, maintain the general direction of struggle, and launch the movement of criticizing the top men in authority in the party who follow the capitalist line intensively, thus consummating the struggle, criticism and transformation, and waging the two-road struggle to the very end. It is thus that the proletarian red political power will never change its color.

It is necessary to view the future with broadened vision and to forge ahead resolutely! Bear in mind the class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship constantly. Fight to defend and consolidate the red political power under the illumination of Mao Tse-tung's ideology!