

The films, closely related to the current struggle, have striven to reveal the important theme of the struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist roaders within the party and to portray a number of exemplary workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals who dare to struggle against the capitalist roaders. This has provided substantial teaching material for the current struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts. This is a new success scored by movie workers in conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in revolutionizing literature and art.

New operatic films to be shown include the revolutionary modern opera "Hungyun Ridge" and, in color, the Huangmei opera "The Many Rosy Clouds." There are also two artistic films in color for children: "Bamboo Shoots Growing Indoors" and "Young Trees."

The 13 color documentaries to be shown display warm political enthusiasm in praising the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the maturing new socialist things. Among these films, "The Rolling Current," "Declaration of War," "The Fiery Banner" and "A Generation of New People" have documented the militant life of the Red Guards of Tsinghua University, the worker-peasant-soldier students of Chaoyang Agricultural College and the PLA commanders and fighters under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Also to be shown are 20 recently produced scientific educational films in color including the "'Wenkuan' Fruits," "The Tuchiang Weir," "Automatic Egg Beating," "Streamlined Method of Slaughtering Chickens" and "The Prevention of Cutworms." These new films introduce the new scientific and technological success achieved on the industrial and agricultural fronts in our country since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The great harvest of the feature films, documentaries and scientific and educational films have further reflected the deepening of the Cultural Revolution and the excellent situation in the movie industry. In the course of criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and the antiright deviationist struggle, the various filming production groups have persisted in taking class struggle as the key link, smashed the system in which movie director is the center, strengthened party leadership, given play to the wisdom of the masses and striven to improve the quality of motion pictures.

While deeply mourning our great leader Chairman Mao, the masses of movie workers have responded to the call of the party Central Committee, turned grief into strength, worked day and night, and seized every minute and second to speed up the latter-stage production and duplication of the motion pictures, thus insuring timely screening of these films during the national day period.

RED FLAG CALLS FOR PERSISTENT CLASS STRUGGLE

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[Excerpts of an article by Cheng Yueh: "Persist in Taking Class Struggle as the Key Link"--originally published in RED FLAG No 10 of 1976]

[Text] At a time when the passing of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung is being mourned with the deepest sorrow by the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, we cannot forget that during the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts Chairman Mao once again earnestly taught the broad masses of party members and cadres that it is necessary to grasp class struggle well and pointed out that "class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."

We must carry out the behests of Chairman Mao 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, deepen criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The history of class society over the past several thousand years proves that class struggle is the powerful motive force that pushes society forward. To persist in taking class struggle as the key link is in accord with the law of the development of history and with the fundamental Marxist-Leninist principle. It was Chairman Mao's basic theory and practice to grasp the key link of class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and of the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism in leading the people of the whole country to carry out socialist revolution and construction. Chairman Mao clearly pointed out on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China that the principal internal contradiction during the period of socialist revolution would be "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." This important instruction given by Chairman Mao has laid a solid theoretical foundation for us in our struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the party.

As a matter of fact, classes and class struggle still existed after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was in the main completed. But this has been frantically negated by Liu Shao-chi and his like--the bourgeoisie inside the party--in their efforts to attack the proletariat. Chairman Mao incisively disproved the fallacies negating classes and class struggle that were spread by Liu Shao-chi, Teng Hsiao-ping and their ilk. He pointed out: "There are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes, there is still a bourgeoisie, and the remolding of the petty bourgeoisie has only just begun;" that class struggle has not ended, and that "the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times may even become very acute."

Following 13 years of practicing socialist revolution and construction, in 1962 Chairman Mao issued the great call, "Never forget classes and class struggle," with a view to the frenzied offensives launched by the class enemies at home and abroad and to the conspiracies perpetrated by the ringleaders of the revisionist line inside the party. Furthermore, he formulated for the party a more comprehensive basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, teaching us that in regard to the problem of the existence of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the period of socialism, "We must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem." Later, during the socialist education movement carried out in the urban and rural areas and during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao again made scientific and incisive analyses of the new situation and new characteristic of the class struggle in the socialist period, clearly pointing out that the main target of the socialist revolution is those party persons in power taking the capitalist road. In the course of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts, Chairman Mao went even further, putting forth the scientific thesis: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet you 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." When we restudy these brilliant teachings given by Chairman Mao on the need to grasp class struggle as the key link while mourning his passing with deep sorrow, how close to our hearts and how important they are to us!

Chairman Mao's instructions on the need to take class struggle as the key link represented a scientific generalization of the protracted and fierce struggle between Marxism and revisionism and between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie both at home and abroad. They greatly enriched the treasure house of Marxist theory. They are a priceless treasure for us in persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration, and building socialism.

In the 20 or so years since the founding of our country Chairman Mao led us in waging a series of very acute and fierce struggles against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party, and every victory in these struggles marked a giant step forward for the cause of socialism. It is precisely through this class struggle that our party and our socialist country of the dictatorship of the proletariat have been consolidated and strengthened. Whether it is necessary to persist in taking class struggle as the key link in the historical period of socialism has always been the focal point of the fierce struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It is a question representing an important hallmark for distinguishing genuine from sham Marxism.

All of the ringleaders of the revisionist line who have appeared in our party, including Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, Peng Te-huai, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, like the old party of social democrats and modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at its core, used the theory of the "the dying out of class struggle" as the theoretical basis of their line and policies. Each time the socialist revolution further developed in depth, these ringleaders of the revisionist line invariably resorted to all means to oppose and distort Chairman Mao's instructions on taking class struggle as the key link and vigorously spread the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" to benumb the revolutionary will of the masses of the people in order to cover up their attack on the party and socialism.

At a time when Chairman Mao's instructions on taking class struggle as the key link had taken deep root in the minds of the people and the reactionary theory of "the dying out of class struggle" had been smashed to smithereens through criticism, Teng Hsiao-ping went so far as to dish up his reactionary political program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and frantically ranted: "How can we remind ourselves of class struggle everyday." This is precise proof that Teng Hsiao-ping is indeed an unrepentant capitalist roader and reflects his reactionary class nature--his being both extremely hostile to and extremely panicked by the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. Teng Hsiao-ping's reactionary clamoring has served as an education by negative example. That is, we must closely grasp class struggle as the key link and we must grasp it every day, every month and every year and never loose our grip on it at any time.

In order to persist in taking class struggle as the key link, the most important thing to do is to wage struggle against the bourgeoisie in the party, in particular the capitalist roaders in the party. The capitalist roaders in power pose a very great danger to the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are the main and major target of the socialist revolution. If we fail to grasp this major point, our efforts to grasp class struggle will be futile. The capitalist roaders are very reactionary and deceptive in nature. In order to struggle against them it is necessary to be good at discerning their counterrevolutionary features. The three basic principles laid down by Chairman Mao--"practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"--are a sharp weapon for us to use in detecting the capitalist roaders in the party and in distinguishing genuine from sham Marxism.

That "the capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road" is something independent of people's will. To practice revisionism, split, and intrigue and conspire is the most intrinsic characteristic of all capitalist roaders in their opposition to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. As long as we strive to master the application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, which is the telescope and microscope in political affairs, the capitalist roaders will eventually show their true features no matter how they try to hide behind their camouflage.

The Communist Party is the vanguard leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses to wage struggle against the class enemies. Our philosophy as communists is one of struggle. As a CCP member continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, one must take it as his life-long task to struggle against the bourgeoisie, in particular the bourgeoisie inside the party. We must follow Chairman Mao's teaching, respond to the call of the party Central Committee, and vow to strive for the rest of our lives in opposing the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party and all other exploiting classes, for the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man, and for the realization of communism.

Chairman Mao adjured us: "Act according to the principles laid down." The current deepgoing struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts was personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao. It is a great struggle against the bourgeoisie in the party. We should carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat pioneered by Chairman Mao. At present, we must do a still better job of criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping according to the arrangements made and policy set by Chairman Mao. Inheriting the mantle of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, Teng Hsiao-ping vainly attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. The reactionary contents and nature of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line are a concentrated demonstration of the three big poisonous weeds, i. e., "On the General Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry," dished out on Teng Hsiao-ping's instructions. In focusing our criticism on Teng Hsiao-ping, we must grasp the crucial point of the ideological-political line with which he practiced revisionism and deepen criticism of him. The pernicious influence of Teng Hsiao-ping's counterrevolutionary revisionist line has spread to various spheres. It has its class roots and also finds a certain market. We should not be content with the gains already obtained. Instead, we must march forward from victory to victory.

Some units restudied Chairman Mao's important instructions issued in the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts. They started by summarizing and reviewing past experiences and conducting investigations and study. Then they analyzed the status of the current class struggle by listing special subjects and grasping the key points. Finally, they worked out plans for continued criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping in a deepgoing way. In some other units, their theoretical contingents made a comparison between Chairman Mao's magnificent contributions in inheriting, defending and developing Marxism-Leninism and Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist program and fallacies designed to oppose Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Then they gave lectures to the masses in order to enable the masses to understand profoundly the reactionary and dangerous nature of revisionism. Still other units combined their study of the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" from 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 delivered at the mass memorial meeting for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung with the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping.

In light of the ideological-political line, they made a contrast between how we have carried on in various ways the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and how Teng Hsiao-ping has opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in various fields, thus vigorously deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping. We must pay attention to summing up these experiences that have come from the masses.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the sharpest weapon of criticism: Only by seriously studying and grasping Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works can we continue to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping in a deepgoing way. Party organizations at all levels should strengthen their leadership over study activities and work out a plan for further and better study of Chairman Mao's writings. Study as well as criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping should be conducted in the light of the reality of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines on various fronts. Only by so doing can we fully expose the reactionary essence of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line, wipe out its pernicious influences, further raise our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must raise our vigilance against sabotage and trouble by the bourgeoisie within the party and class enemies in society. As to the counterrevolutionary activities carried out by a handful of class enemies by spreading rumors and creating confusion in a vain attempt to reverse verdicts on Teng Hsiao-ping, we must fully rely on and arouse the masses to thoroughly expose them and deal telling blows at them.

At present, the tasks lying before us are very difficult. In doing our work we must bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, effectively grasp class struggle as the key link and use the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts to accelerate all work and promote production.

By grasping class struggle as the key link we will be able to resist and criticize capitalism and revisionism, stick to the socialist road, continue to fire the socialist enthusiasm of millions upon millions of the masses, analyze the objective laws governing the development of things, and powerfully and triumphantly solve all kinds of problems and do all kinds of work well.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Grasp class struggle, and all problems can be solved." In the most sorrowful days of mourning the death of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, we must bear his teaching more firmly in mind, effectively grasp class struggle as the key link, actually engage in "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war," and do all kinds of work well.

Our respected and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has left us. However, the great Mao Tsetung Thought will forever illuminate the road of our advance and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line will forever guide the course of our struggle. By firmly grasping class struggle as the key link--the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads--under the leadership of the party Central Committee we will surely be able to win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

ALL PEOPLE PLEDGE TO FOLLOW MAO'S BEHESTS

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[Text] Peking, October 2, 1976 (HSINHUA)--The people of all nationalities throughout China are full of love and esteem for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and cherish his memory as they celebrate the 27th anniversary of the People's Republic of China founded by him.