

LIU SHAO CH'I IS THE ANCESTOR OF THE REACTIONARY  
SLOGAN "EXCLUDE EVERYTHING, DOWN  
WITH EVERYTHING"

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The top party person taking the capitalist road and the Khrushchev of China, Liu Shao-ch'i, has consistently opposed Chairman Mao, persisted in the bourgeois reactionary line, which is "leftist" in form but rightist in fact, called for "excluding everything and putting down everything," "attacked the big mass and protected the handful," and stood against the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. Liu was the chief culprit in putting forward the slogan "exclude everything, down with everything."

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Liu and his group, with a view to protecting themselves, have sent out a number of working groups. These have been instigated on the one hand to attack the broad revolutionary masses and brand them as "counterrevolutionary," and, on the other, to spread the fallacy that "from the party committee and League committee down to the general party branch, League branch, and party branch, everyone is bad, and not one of the various levels of cadres is good." They have put forward the reactionary slogan "doubt everything, exclude everything, down with everything," branding large numbers of good and comparatively good cadres as the "black gang" and seeking to lead the Great Proletarian Cul-

tural Revolution astray.

In the rural movement of socialist education Liu has adopted the "Later Ten Points" in opposition to Chairman Mao's "Former Ten Points." He said, "What the four-clearance movement must solve is the contradiction between the four clearances and the four non-clearances," thus denying that the basic nature of socialist education lies in the solution of the "contradictions between socialism and capitalism." He has also spread the terrorist viewpoint that "One-third of the political power of the whole country is not in our hands." He has massively publicized and boosted the "T'ao-yuan Experience" of his notorious wife, Wang Kuang-mei, in firming up roots and making contacts and in "excluding everything and putting down everything," as soon as she entered the village, kicking aside the basic cadres.

It is no mere accident that in the four-clearance movement and in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Liu has opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and implemented the bourgeois reactionary line, which he had adopted in the land reform as early as 1947.

With regard to the policy of party reorganization and regarding cadres in the land reform, Chairman Mao has given these directives: "Preliminary party revamping in accordance with the correct policy must be carried out. Working groups or units sent by higher levels to the countryside must first unite with all active and better elements in the local party branches for the joint leadership of the local land reform." On the other hand Liu, without taking a closer look at Chairman Mao's directives, said, "Organizational and ideologically the party is seriously impure, and it is even more serious in some places...It is a landlord party, a rich-peasant party, a bureaucratized party, a broken party. The slightest inattention may lead to the usurpation of the party." He has described the basic party organization as a wholly dark mass and totally denied the rural party organization. He has suggested that for land reform working groups have to be sent, poor peasant groups formed, the party branch exceeded, the policy of removing rocks adopted, and ward and village cadres and even hsien cadres kicked aside--a completely mistaken line. He went on to assert, "The agricultural union is a central organization. It need not be feared that the agricultural union will replace the government and party," and "Boldly promote the obedience of cadres to the masses, and not vice versa. If we want the masses to speak up, they must also be allowed to criticize the party...Whoever the masses say should be dismissed must all be dismissed." He has also spread the viewpoint of excluding and putting down all old cadres.

Under the influence of this mistaken line adopted by Liu, large numbers of party members and cadres were removed and struggled with in the P'ing-shan land reform (at the trial points set by Liu himself) in 1947. According to incomplete statistics, there were then more than 9,000 party members in P'ing-shan Hsien, but more than 6,000 were suspended or deprived of their party membership during the land reform. Ward and village cadres were compared to "rocks," which were hard and immutable, and which were kicked aside. What is even more unbearable, the five principal cadres (secretary of the party branch, chief and deputy chief of the village, public security officer, and chairman of the military committee) of the village in the Feng-ch'eng working group, which was under Liu's personal control, were compared to the "big five," and secretaries of the party branch were spoken of as the miniatures of Ch'en Ch'eng, public security officers as those of Tai Li, and village chiefs as those of Chiang Kai-shek. Even An Tzu-wen, who was Director of the Central Committee's Propaganda Department, called cadres "dogs' legs." Thus the opposition between cadres and the masses and between cadres and working groups was seriously created, and the smooth progress of the land reform was gravely interfered with. Subsequently Chairman Mao discovered these questions and wrote his articles on "The Present Situation and Our Tasks," "The Rectification of the Leftist Mistakes in the Propaganda on Land Reform," and six other articles.

However, Liu Shao-ch'i, this double-dealer, ran counter to Chairman Mao's directives while pretending to comply with them. He has not even sought to check and rectify the mistakes made in the P'ing-shan land reform, so that the serious questions left by it were not solved until 1952. At the time when we made our investigation in P'ing-shan the cadres and masses were still full of complaint.

Now, those party persons in authority, headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, taking the capitalist road have again attempted to attribute the crime of "excluding everything and putting down everything," committed against the cadres, to our little revolutionary heroes and the proletarian revolutionaries. What rotten eggs and how wicked they are! This fully proves the wise conclusion of Chairman Mao: "Imperialists and the reactionaries in the country will never be willing to admit their defeat, and they will still make a final struggle."

With all this iron evidence, the criminal responsibility cannot be escaped. Liu Shao-ch'i is the ancestor of the slogan "exclude everything, down with everything."

Down with Liu Shao-ch'i! Let him get out of the party's Central Committee!

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