New Upsurge in Peking's Mass Movement 
To Study and Apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a Living Way

INSPIRED by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, Peking's revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres, in the course of fulfilling the militant tasks set by the congress, have been conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have set off a more deep-going and more solidly based new high tide in the mass movement to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. This has further heightened their consciousness of continuing the revolution and helped the great mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation to develop in depth. Day by day, the great revolutionary alliances and revolutionary “three-in-one” combinations in factories, villages, government offices and schools have been consolidated and developed. Revolutionary mass criticism is surging forward wave upon wave. The work of purifying the class ranks has been in the main completed. Party consolidation and building in most units has been carried out in a planned way. The revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres are firmly putting into practice Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." They are devoting themselves to grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. A new vigorous atmosphere has arisen in Peking as a result of the situation becoming better and better in every field of work.

In the mass movement to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, revolutionary committees at all levels in Peking have carried forward the revolutionary style of study that integrates theory with practice. They have paid special attention to study being carried out by the leading members in order to propel the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in the basic units a step further. With a view to solving their specific problems, these units have organized various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes and held forums on exchanging experiences in their living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. A new situation has emerged in which leading members take the lead in studying and applying what they have learnt and the masses in general follow suit.

Using Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as the weapon, Peking's revolutionary committees at all levels have been leading the revolutionary masses in developing revolutionary mass criticism more extensively and more penetratingly. They have gone a step further in criticizing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and eliminating its pernicious influence. They have criticized all erroneous tendencies and mistaken ideas in the Party and the revolutionary ranks that run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and criticized the capitalist tendencies in society so that Mao Tsetung Thought will occupy all positions.

While intensively studying Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres have reviewed the tremendous struggle of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This has deepened their understanding of the concept of political power and greatly heightened their consciousness in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have profoundly recognized that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the life-blood of the working class and other working people and that with political power they have everything and without it they have nothing. They firmly keep in mind our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance." Acting on this teaching, they have heightened their revolutionary vigilance a' hundred-fold and are always alert to new trends in class struggle. They have vowed never to forget class struggle and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Taking as their examples the six plants and two universities (the Peking General Knitwear Mill, the Hsinhua Printing House in Peking, the Peking No. 3 Chemical Plant, the Peking Peichiao Timber Mill, the Peking "February 7" Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant, the Peking Nankou Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant, Tsinghua University and Peking University) where personnel of P.L.A. Unit 8341 are supporting the - Left, the members of the revolutionary committees at all levels are striving to realize the ideological revolu-
tionization of the leading groups, actively promoting
the revolutionization of their own thinking and doing
their best to build up "a revolutionized leading group
which maintains close ties with the masses" so as to
do a good job of wielding political power for the pro-
etariat. In accordance with the conditions set for suc-
cessors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat,
they have made strict demands on themselves. They
study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way
and overcome the mistaken idea that "we have taken
power into our hands, important tasks have been ac-
complished and the revolution has come to an end."
Firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's great call "Unite
to win still greater victories," they have further
strengthened unity within the revolutionary com-
mittees and are enthusiastically going to the factories
and rural areas where they take part in collective pro-
luctive labour together with the workers and peasants
and thereby link themselves closely with the masses and
reality. Praising them, the workers and peasants have
said: "With such cadres, political power will remain
rock-firm in the hands of the proletariat." Many rev-
olutionary committees at the grass-root levels often
adopt "open-door" rectification and other methods and
listen with open minds to criticism and suggestions from
the masses for improving their leading work. They
have in this way helped consolidate the dictatorship
of the proletariat.

Over the past year, especially since the Ninth Party
Congress, the revolutionary masses and revolutionary
cadres have, in the course of implementing Chairman
Mao's proletarian policies, repeatedly studied Chairman
Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under
the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to heighten their
consciousness of the need to continue the revolution.
They have thus deepened their understanding of Party
policies and increased their ability to put them into
practice correctly. Closely following Chairman Mao's
great strategic plan and carrying out his various pro-
etarian policies in an all-round way, the six plants and
two universities where members of P.L.A. Unit 8341
are supporting the Left have united all the people who
can be united and dealt steady, accurate and relentless
blows at the handful of diehard class enemies. Various
units in Peking have launched an upsurge in learning
from the advanced experience of these six plants and
two universities. With specific problems in mind, the
revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres have
repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work
On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the
People. Applying the method of class analysis, they
made a clear distinction between the two types of con-
tradictions which are different in nature, thereby bring-
ing about an all-round implementation of the various
Party policies and expediting the work of purifying
the class ranks and "liberating" the cadres in the city.

At present, most cadres at the district, county, bureau
or higher levels, who made mistakes previously, have
been "liberated" and some have joined the "three-in-
one" leading groups.

Through their study of Chairman Mao's great
theory of continuing the revolution under the dictator-
ship of the proletariat, the revolutionary cadres and
revolutionary masses have heightened their conscious-
ness of remoulding their own world outlook. With the
living ideas and new problems in their minds, they
have studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a
living way, consciously fought self, criticized revision-
ism and resisted bourgeois ideas and capitalist tenden-
cies. As a result, the new morality of working whole
heartedly for the revolution and for the people has
been greatly developed. Our great leader Chairman
Mao's latest instruction "I am for the slogan 'fear ne-
ither hardship nor death'" has further armed the rev-
obutionary masses. Large numbers of advanced peo-
ple, who fear neither hardship nor death and who have
performed meritorious deeds, have emerged on all
fronts. The Lienhuaian Production Brigade of the
Shihcheng People's Commune, Miyun County, an out-
standing collective in the living study and application
of Mao Tsetung Thought, was hit by an unusually
serious mountain flood last summer. Most of the land,
crops and buildings were damaged. But the brigade's
poor and lower-middle peasants said in high spirits:
"Floods may wash away our land, crops and houses,
but they cannot shake our determination to follow
Chairman Mao closely in making revolution." Led by
the brigade Party branch, they organized study classes
and studied and applied Chairman Mao's "three con-
stantly read articles" in a living way. Taking the poor
and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Brigade as
their example, they brought their thoroughgoing rev-
obutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death
into full play and rebuilt their farmland and homes
in the mountain gully devastated by the flood.

The revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres
have also repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings
on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat
while studying Chairman Mao's theory of continuing
the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.
They deepened their realization that throughout the
historical stage of socialist society, the threat of sub-
version and aggression by imperialism and modern
revisionism always exists. Therefore, they must reso-
lutely carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic prin-
ciple "Be prepared against war, be prepared against
natural disasters, and do everything for the people." They
must look into, check and do everything in the
light of preparedness against war, energetically grasp
revolution and promote production, and be ready at
all times to smash the schemes for aggression by im-
perialism, revisionism and reaction.