

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

**I**NSPIRED 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 proletariat. In accordance with the conditions set for successors 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 accomplished 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 committees and are enthusiastically going to the factories and rural areas where they take part in collective productive 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 revolutionary 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 proletarian 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 contradictions which are different in nature, thereby bringing 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 dictatorship of the proletariat, the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses have heightened their consciousness 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 revisionism and resisted bourgeois ideas and capitalist tendencies. As a result, the new morality of working wholeheartedly 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 neither hardship nor death'" has further armed the revolutionary masses. Large numbers of advanced people, who fear neither hardship nor death and who have performed meritorious deeds, have emerged on all fronts. The Lienhuapan Production Brigade of the Shihcheng People's Commune, Miyun County, an outstanding 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 constantly read articles" in a living way. Taking the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Brigade as their example, they brought their thoroughgoing revolutionary 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 subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism always exists. Therefore, they must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "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 imperialism, revisionism and reaction.