

The Nation in a New High Tide of Studying Chairman Mao's Works To Carry Out His Behests

THE Decision on the Establishment of a Memorial Hall for the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and the Decision on the Publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the Preparations for the Publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung* adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China have been warmly acclaimed by the people throughout the country since their announcement on October 8. They have pledged to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and respond to the call of the Party Central Committee to bring about a new upsurge in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. They are determined to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, deepen criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and continue to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, adhere to the three basic principles formulated by Chairman Mao: "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," wage resolute struggles against anyone who betrays Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies. They are determined to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China which Chairman Mao pioneered.

In Peking

Revolutionary cadres and masses in various factories and schools in Peking were greatly educated and inspired by the two decisions. Many said with deep emotion: The brilliant image of Chairman Mao will live for ever in our hearts. Mao Tsetung Thought is the beacon which will for ever illumine the road of our advance. The workers' enthusiasm in studying Chairman Mao's works soared to ever new heights. They revised their study plans and drew up concrete measures for their studies. There were people diligently studying Chairman Mao's works everywhere, from workshops to offices and living quarters. Recalling the historical experience of the two-line struggle since China entered the period of socialism, leading cadres in many factories came to comprehend

that only by deepening their understanding of Chairman Mao's scientific thesis that "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet 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," can they distinguish genuine from sham Marxism in the acute and complex class struggle and two-line struggle, lead the masses to struggle against the bourgeoisie in the Party and continue to advance along the road Chairman Mao pointed out.

On the basis of summing up experience in past studies, the Party committee of the Peking Railway Sub-Bureau and the more than 700 Party branches under it made decisions to further study Mao Tsetung Thought. Bringing Chairman Mao's works with them, many leading cadres studied together with railway workers. Apart from taking part in collective study, leading members of the Party committee of the Peking Thermo-Power Plant spent an hour or more every day either before or after office hours to go through once again the four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and Lenin's *The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky* and other Marxist-Leninist works.

Teachers, workers and staff and their families and students at Tsinghua University warmly supported the two decisions. They said: The two decisions of the central leading organs express just what is in our minds and show that the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is of one heart with the people. They said that they would resolutely respond to the call of the Party Central Committee to bring about a new upsurge in studying works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and of Chairman Mao. Many units and people have revised their study plans. Some Party branches called meetings where it was decided to go over the four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* within one year and some classes set the ninth of every month as the day to exchange experience in study.

After hearing of the two decisions, teachers, workers and staff and their families and students in Peking University were greatly elated and inspired. They pledged to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, firmly implement and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and wage resolute struggles against anyone who betrays Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, and anyone who prac-



Workers and staff of the "February 7" Rolling Stock Plant in Changhsintien, Peking, discussing the two decisions.

最紧密地团结在以华国锋同志为首的党中央周围
掀起学习马列著作和毛主席著作的新高潮

tises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies. Many of them expressed the desire to take part in building the memorial hall, be it digging a spadeful of earth or laying a brick. They deemed this something they will remember all their lives. Teachers and students in the 1973 class of the geomorphology specialty of the geology and geography department brought back from the Kunlun Mountains, where they were engaged in open-door schooling, a piece of white marble weighing more than 50 kilogrammes as a contribution to the construction of the memorial hall. The marble, they said, signified that Chairman Mao's magnificent contributions would last as long as the towering Kunlun and that their determination to carry out Chairman Mao's behests was as firm as the rock.

In Taching

Since the publication of the two decisions by central leading organs, everyone, from Party committee members to workers and staff in the Taching Oilfield has welcomed them with cheers and the whole field is astir. At busy drilling sites, at construction projects seething with activity, in offices of leading organs at various levels and in the worker-peasant villages, the people recalled Taching's great changes from a vast wasteland to today's huge oilfield. They said with great emotion: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." We Taching workers owe our maturing to the teachings of Chairman Mao and Taching's triumphant development is closely linked to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The establishment of Chairman Mao's memorial hall will make it possible for our future generations to pay their respects to Chairman Mao's remains, recall his magnificent contributions and will encourage us in continuing the revolution for ever. The publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* Vol. V and the subsequent volumes and of the

Collected Works of Mao Tsetung will provide us with more favourable conditions to grasp Mao Tsetung Thought.

To respond to the Party Central Committee's call and to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, the Party committee of the Taching Oilfield recently convened a meeting on political work to discuss the question of how to raise still higher the red banner of Taching which Chairman Mao personally put up. The participants recalled the militant course of how the working class, with "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi as its representative, built up and expanded the oilfield on the strength of Chairman Mao's two great works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*. They came to a deep understanding that Mao Tsetung Thought is the invincible banner and the source

of strength for building and expanding the oilfield. They are determined to raise still higher the red banner of Taching, study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao more diligently, and make the whole oilfield a great school for studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

The members of the Party committees at all levels there have now become more conscious in taking the lead in reading and studying. They often go to the grass-roots units to study, grasp revolution and promote production together with the workers and staff members. The Party committees of more than 50 work divisions, including drilling, extraction and the general petrochemical works, and more than 2,600 Party branches throughout the oilfield have all revised their study plans and adopted concrete measures for furthering their studies. Over 7,900 theoretical study groups and more than 37,000 tutors in theoretical study have played their role as the backbone in the mass study movement. With the Party organizations at all levels taking the lead, the workers and staff members are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the series of instructions he issued since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. As a result, they have further enhanced their consciousness in implementing the basic line Chairman Mao formulated for our Party.

In the current upsurge of studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, Taching's workers have recalled how the great leader Chairman Mao led the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country in waging struggles against class enemies at home and abroad and against Right and "Left" opportunist lines within the Party and have come to understand that ours is a long-tested

Party founded by Chairman Mao and is a great, glorious and correct Party. Historical experience, they said, has proved that our Party cannot be easily destroyed. They declared: We Taching workers must stand in the forefront of class struggle and two-line struggle and resolutely fight to the end against anyone betraying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tampering with Chairman Mao's instructions, and anyone practising revisionism and splittism and engaging in conspiracies. We are determined to rally closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, safeguard the unity and unification of the Party, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, continue to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In Tachai

After the two decisions by the central leading organs were published, cadres and commune members of the Tachai Production Brigade in Hsiyang County, Shansi Province, who warmly supported them, pledged to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, bring about a new upsurge in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, adhere to the three basic principles "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," obey the Party Central Committee in all their actions, earnestly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, wage resolute struggles against all statements and actions running counter to these three basic principles and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao.



Tachai Brigade's cadres and commune members studying the two decisions.

In the days of mourning Chairman Mao with deep grief, the Party branch of the Tachai Production Brigade led the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in recalling the militant course of Tachai's development and the history of the two-line struggle within the Party. This enabled them to deeply understand that all their victories are due to Chairman Mao's wise leadership and are victories for Mao Tsetung Thought. They said: We will never forget that it was the great leader Chairman Mao who led the people throughout the country in making revolution and emancipated us. We will never forget that it was Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that guided us on to the bright road of socialism. We will never forget that it was Chairman Mao's brilliant theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat that guided us in continuously carrying out the socialist revolution in the economic base and the superstructure and building Tachai into a strong bastion for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have come to realize that if they are to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end, they must conscientiously study Mao Tsetung Thought and put it into practice.

The Tachai Party branch recently made a decision on conscientiously restudying the four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and urged all commune members to earnestly study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the series of important instructions he issued during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, particularly since the start of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. Up to now, Tachai's cadres and commune members have already studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*, *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan*, *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire*, *Be Concerned With the Well-Being of the Masses*, *Pay Attention to Methods of Work* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains in the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. There is soaring enthusiasm among the cadres and commune members for studying Chairman Mao's works.

The publication of the two decisions made the cadres and commune members of the Tachai Brigade cherish the memory of Chairman Mao more than ever. In connection with the reality of the current class struggle and two-line struggle, they restudied the Party's basic line laid down by Chairman Mao for the entire historical period of socialism: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. 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. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on 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 and have a Marxist-Leninist line." They said: The Party's basic line advanced by Chairman Mao is our telescope and microscope in political affairs, it is the beacon guiding us in the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidate this dictatorship. We must study and apply it in the course of struggle so as to ensure that our Party and state will never change their political colour.

Through studying and reviewing the history of the two-line struggle within the Party, the Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants in Tachai have full confidence in the prospects of communism. They pointed out: Marxism will surely triumph over revisionism, socialism is bound to prevail over capitalism, the proletariat is bound to defeat the bourgeoisie, the great ideal of communism will certainly be realized — this is an irresistible law of history. We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests, firmly bear in mind the Party's basic programme, never forget the Party's ultimate goal and fight all our lives for the realization of communism. They added: Our Party was founded by Chairman Mao himself and has long been tempered in the flames of class struggle and the two-line struggle. It is a great, glorious and correct Party. Historical experience over the past 50 years and more proves that our Party cannot be easily destroyed. We must wage resolute struggles against anyone betraying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tampering with Chairman Mao's directives, and anyone practising revisionism and splittism and engaging in conspiracies. They pledged to conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, uphold the Party's basic line, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and continue to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, always hold aloft the red banner of Tachai and strive to win new victories in socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In Sungpan County

After studying the two decisions, the Tibetan, Han, Chiang and Hui people of Sungpan County in the Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture,

Szechuan Province, recalled with boundless respect the great revolutionary practice of our great leader Chairman Mao who led the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in the Long March. Under the leadership of the county Party committee, they are determined to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's three basic principles: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." They are determined to safeguard the unity and unification of the Party, strengthen the unity of all nationalities and, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, build those places with Chairman Mao's footprints still better and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao.

The people of various nationalities in Sungpan County will never forget that 41 years ago Chairman Mao led the Red Army to Maoerhkai where the Tibetans lived in compact community. At that time, Chang Kuo-tao*, ringleader of the opportunist line within the Party, plotted to split the Red Army and the Party and opposed the northward march of the Red Army. At this crucial moment, Chairman Mao convened the "Maoerhkai Meeting" of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, criticized Chang Kuo-tao's splittist line and made the correct decision for the Red Army to continue its northward march across the marshlands to resist Japanese aggression. Organizationally, Chang Kuo-tao pursued factionalism and splittism, and pushed with obstinacy an opportunist line, which had brought grave losses to the Party and the Red Army. However, under the brilliant and correct leadership of Chairman Mao, our Party smashed the criminal intrigues of Chang Kuo-tao, and strengthened the unity and unification of the whole Party. Consequently, the Red Army succeeded in completing the Long March.

At Maoerhkai, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Red Army strictly implemented the Party's policies towards minority nationalities, publicized the Party stand, sowed the seeds of revolution and pointed out the path of liberation to the people of all nationalities. Under the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought, the people of Sungpan County have since liberation ended the national feud provoked by the reactionary ruling classes for hundreds of years and strengthened unity among all fraternal nationalities. The Sungpan County Party committee, made up of cadres of Tibetan, Hui and Han nationalities, fighting in unity for a common cause, has

* Chang Kuo-tao was a renegade to the Chinese revolution. Hoping to gain from the revolution, he joined the Chinese Communist Party in his youth. In 1935 he opposed the correct stand that the Red Army should march northward and overtly engaged in traitorous activities against the Party and the Central Committee, established a bogus central committee and disrupted the unity of the Party and the Red Army. In the spring of 1938, he singly escaped from the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region and joined the Kuo-mintang secret police.

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brought prosperity to the socialist mountainous areas and the marshes. The county's total 1975 grain output tripled that of before liberation, and the number of cattle was six times greater. Though the county was hit by a strong earthquake, frost, waterlogging and drought this year, grain output is still 10 per cent higher than last year.

In the days of mourning our great leader Chairman Mao, leading members of the Sungpan County Party committee went to the site where Chairman Mao had called the Political Bureau meeting of the Party Central Committee and studied his teaching: "In view of Chang Kuo-tao's serious violations of discipline, we must affirm anew the discipline of the Party, namely: (1) the individual is subordinate to the organization; (2) the minority is subordinate to the majority; (3) the lower level is subordinate to the higher level; and (4) the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee. Whoever violates these articles of discipline disrupt Party unity." They reviewed the history of how Chairman Mao waged resolute struggles against Chang Kuo-tao's intrigue to split the Red Army and the Party and studied Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice. All this gave them a profound education and encouragement. They solemnly pledged before Chairman Mao's portrait: We will for ever bear Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice in mind, earnestly study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of

the proletariat and his teaching that the bourgeoisie is "right in the Communist Party," as well as his series of important instructions on criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and repulsing the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. We will uphold the unity of the whole Party and the people of all nationalities in the country, struggle unremittingly against those practising revisionism and splittism and engaging in conspiracies, and build the Party organizations at various levels into strong bastions fighting against the capitalist-roaders in the Party. We will lead the people of the county in the advance to communism along the road traversed by Chairman Mao during the Long March.

Since September 9, the Sungpan County Party committee has called several meetings to sum up its work in the recent period, and decided on educating the Party members, cadres and the people of all nationalities in the county by using Chairman Mao's revolutionary practice at Maoerhkai as the teaching material and inspiring them to continue to forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At the same time, it also has called on the leading members of the county Party committee and cadres at all levels to take the lead in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, continue to beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, make greater efforts to enhance their consciousness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.