

"The militiamen promptly aroused the masses to criticize and struggle against him. In suppressing class enemy activities designed to erode the youngsters, the militia detachment of the (Santihsiang) neighborhood displayed the articles used by class enemies to incite the youngsters to commit crimes and organized the youngsters to receive class struggle lessons. This has raised the youngsters' consciousness, and they have waged an active struggle against the class enemies. The workers militiamen of the Nanking electric meter plant located near Nanking's Yangtze River bridge posted guards and dispatched sentries in close coordination with the commanders and fighters of the PLA units assigned to guard and protect the bridge, thus strengthening army-civilian joint defense. Over the past few days, the cadres and police of the (Wulaokung) police station have gone deep into the residential areas to widely conduct security and protection propaganda. In active coordination with the militiamen, face-the-sun courtyards and military and civilian cadres, the cadres and police of the (Sanpailou) police station have organized a 4,000-man night patrol force to strictly guard against and deal blows at sabotage activities of a handful of class enemies."

In the afternoon of 1 October, the Chirhuai District CCP Committee held a discussion meeting to plan concrete measures for strengthening the centralized leadership of the party. Resolutions were adopted to bring the role of the district CCP committee's collective leadership into full play and give full expression to the role of trade union, CYL and women's organizations. At Nanking's 36th middle school, the leading members of the school party branch have pledged in their celebration activities to obey the party's leadership and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat pioneered by Chairman Mao.

#### SHANGHAI PLA VOWS FIGHT AGAINST REVISIONISM

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Sep 76 OW

[Article by the party branch of "The Good 8th Company on Nanking Road": "Never Forget Chairman Mao's Teachings"--published in RED FLAG No 10, 1976]

[Text] The commanders and fighters of our company were most deeply grieved and wept at the painful news that our most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao had passed away. Standing on Nanking Road and with our hearts turning toward Peking, we took this solemn oath before a portrait of Chairman Mao: Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, you are the never-setting Red sun in our hearts. We revolutionary fighters will always remain loyal to you and carry out our sentry duties well for your revolutionary line. We will advance forever along the revolutionary road opened up by you.

Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, we will never forget your concern for the people's army and your efforts to educate it. In the difficult revolutionary war years, it was Chairman Mao who personally founded the people's army, laid down a proletarian line on army building and fostered the fine tradition of the people's army. He led our army in fighting bloody battles at the foot of the Ching Kang Mountains and Tsuni, along the Long March and on the banks of the (Yen) River. Through a tortuous course of development, our army was trained and tempered into a strongest iron army. On the eve of the founding of new China, Chairman Mao repeatedly taught us: "To win countrywide victory is only the first step in a long march of a thousand li." "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." These teachings of Chairman Mao have pointed out the direction for the ideological and organizational building of our army in the period of socialism."

Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, ours is a company that has developed under the guidance of your brilliant Thought. Twenty-seven years ago, our company was transferred from smoke-filled battlefields to the Nanking Road in Shanghai where the lights were glittering with splendor and wines and liquor were flowing. At that time, the imperialists asserted that we would "come in here Red but go out black," and the bourgeoisie fired at us with sugar-coated bullets of various kinds in an attempt to corrupt us on Nanking Road. We waged a new struggle on this new battlefield. It was Chairman Mao's report to the second plenum of the Seventh CCP Central Committee which provided us with a powerful ideological weapon. We acted according to Chairman Mao's teaching "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." We continued to carry forward our army's fine tradition of hard struggle which had been fostered in the war years. Wearing patched uniforms and Red Army shoes, we withstood storms and fought against poisonous things and against corruption by the bourgeoisie, thus smashing the imperialists' assertion. Retaining the political qualities of the proletarian army, we have since stood firmly on Nanking road.

Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, we will never forget your kind concern for us. It was you who personally approved the conferring of the glorious title "The Good 8th Company on Nanking Road" on our company in 1963. Your brilliant Thought summed up the valuable experience in strengthening the building of the people's army under the dictatorship of the proletariat, which has given us inexhaustible strength.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Guard against corruption by bourgeois ideology and you will never be tainted." This teaching of Chairman Mao is a mighty ideological weapon for us to defeat the bourgeoisie. We must firmly remember this teaching in order to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause initiated by him.

"Guard against corruption by bourgeois ideology and you will never be tainted" represents the revolutionary qualities of the people's army founded by Chairman Mao. The masses of people support and cherish us and the enemies both with and without guns cannot conquer us, precisely because we have such qualities. Some people were worthy of the name of heroes in a rain of bullets and artillery shells, but they suffered defeats in the face of the bourgeoisie with sugar-coated bullets. It is exactly because they lost such qualities that our proletarian army must always carry forward the fine style of hard struggle in order to be invincible. We did so when we led a difficult material life, and we still should do so today when our material life has been improved.

As they did when they just entered Shanghai, the cadres and fighters of our company today still like to wear the straw sandals and to use the (?envelopes) they have made themselves. They patch their own clothes and consciously save money, rice, water, electricity and cloth no matter how small the amount is. They do so not only because they treasure the material wealth created by the working people, but, more importantly, because they want to preserve the revolutionary qualities of our army. The bourgeoisie invariably attempts to corrupt the proletariat little by little. Therefore, the proletariat must combat such corruption little by little. To preserve the revolutionary quality of the people's army forever, we must pass on the fine style of hard struggle from generation to generation. To restrict bourgeois rights and combat as well as prevent revisionism, it is necessary for us to act on this teaching "Guard against corruption by bourgeois ideology and you will never be tainted."

We people's army men shoulder the historical task of opposing restoration at home and opposing aggression abroad. The major target of opposing restoration at home is to fight against the capitalist roaders within the party. In fighting against the capitalist roaders within the party and the revisionist line represented by them, one of the most important aspects is to criticize and restrict bourgeois rights. However, this battle is more complicated than the struggle against the oldtime bourgeois rights to poison the minds of the people. Among our comrades, some can only work at higher posts but not lower ones, others can only act as officials but not ordinary people, and there are still others who come from the countryside but do not cherish the countryside. Is this not bourgeois rights in action?

By virtue of studying the theory on proletarian dictatorship, the commanders and fighters of our company have unceasingly raised their initiative in restricting bourgeois rights ever more enthusiastically. In order to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the capitalist roaders who cherished bourgeois rights, Deputy Company Commander (Chang Ching-hua) last year requested permission on three occasions to make revolution in the border regions and countryside, the frontline of struggle against revisionism. His revolutionary request was approved by the upper-level party committee. Comrade (Chang Ching-hua's) brave challenge to bourgeois rights reflects the common aspiration of all cadres and fighters of the company.

Filled with revolutionary pride in fighting against Teng Hsiao-ping to the end and in dedicating themselves to the cause of communism, many fighters discharged from our company have consciously settled in the border regions and countryside since the beginning of this year in order to make revolution there. We are determined to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and forever act as promoters for restricting bourgeois rights and narrowing the three major differences.

The teaching "Guard against corruption by bourgeois ideology and you will never be tainted" also represents in itself an important guarantee for strengthening the building of the people's army in accordance with Chairman Mao's army building line. Our army is a people's army founded and nurtured personally by Chairman Mao. In the years of revolutionary war, the army men and the people united as one and cooperated with each other in battle, thus establishing a flesh and blood class affection. How does a people's army under new historical conditions maintain close ties with the masses of the people? This is an important question which should not be neglected. Acting on Chairman Mao's call "The People's Liberation Army should support the broad masses of the left," we enthusiastically participated in the tasks of supporting industry and agriculture and the broad masses of the left and launching military control and political and military training since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Since 1974, we have again organized cadres and fighters to extensively take part in class struggle in society, to conduct social investigations among factories, schools and stores in a thorough manner, to humbly learn from the masses of the people, to criticize the bourgeoisie together with the masses, to join the militiamen in carrying out patrols and other fighting tasks and to cooperate with the neighborhoods and schools in strengthening ideological education among the young people. By stepping out together from the barracks to face mass struggle and temper themselves in the heat of mass struggle, the cadres and fighters of our company have managed to raise still higher their consciousness of class struggle, two-line struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, absorb more political nutrition from the masses of the people, increase their ability to guard against corruption by bourgeois ideology and to become stronger mentally in keeping themselves clean.

Actual practice shows that through taking part in class struggle in society, the people's army will have a bigger classroom, more teachers, and vivid teaching material in greater variety. This is more educational than doing it inside the barracks. This is why it is an important way of strengthening the building of the people's army under socialist conditions. We must firmly remember Chairman Mao's teachings and turn our company into a fighting collective capable of withstanding any great storms.

The growth of all things depends on the sun; seedlings are nurtured by rainfall. It is Mao Tsetung Thought which nurtures our growth. We will forever remain loyal to Mao Tsetung Thought, live up to Chairman Mao's consistent teachings and ardent expectations and advance bravely along Chairman Mao's army building line.

#### BRIEFS

\* KIANGSU YOUTH TO TIBET--Nine graduating students of Nanking Teachers College, Nanking Forestry Industrial College and the Kiangsu public health school requested to go to Tibet. Their requests were approved by party organizations. On 23 September, they were received by responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, who encouraged them to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and work together with the people in Tibet to build and defend a socialist new Tibet. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 25 Sep 76 OW]

\* SHANTUNG YOUTH TO TIBET--While the entire province of Shantung is mourning the passing of Chairman Mao in deep grief, 26 university graduates and 131 middle school graduates of Shantung have decided to settle in the countryside of Tibet. Before their departure from Tsinan on 12 September, they were received by Su I-jan, deputy secretary of Shantung Provincial CCP Committee, and other leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee. Responsible persons of departments concerned under the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees bid them farewell at the railway station. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 76 OW]