

## A CHAPTER OF VALIANT COMBAT

### --New Pei-ta Fighters Combat in the Fatherland

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Under the illumination of Mao Tse-tung's ideology and stimulated by the May 16 "Circular," proletarian revolutionaries of new Pei-ta (Peking University) forged the "May 25" dauntless spirit of revolutionary rebellion by fighting from their school to society. They joined with revolutionary comrades-in-arms throughout China to unleash a fierce attack against Liu and Teng and their followers, thus writing many chapters of valiant combat!

### Revolutionary Flames Engulf Shanghai

Shanghai is the birth place of the Chinese Communist party; it is also the home of workers' movement in China and the city of revolutionary heroes. In the great cultural revolution, Shanghai's revolutionary rebels have again written a glorious page for her.

The old Shanghai municipal party committee headed by Ch'en Pei-hsien (7115 0012 7359) and Ts'ao Ti-ch'iu (2580 5441 4428) was a black bastion which Liu Shao-ch'i used to usurp the party and government. With a view to sabotaging the great cultural revolution, they blatantly used the great renegade Ch'ang Ch'i-p'ing (1603 3305 5493) who had before sabotaged Pei-ta's socialist education movement to lead the cultural revolution of Shanghai's colleges and schools. Where there is bourgeois reactionary line, there will be the struggle of the revolution-

aries, and so the Shanghai revolutionary rebels rose in revolt! This was a proper and good rebellion! Nonetheless, because of the deceit of Shanghai's black party committee, conservative influences were extremely stubborn. In an arduous struggle, how urgent was the need of revolutionary support!

In the heroic month of red August last year, the Red Guards of the national capital first of all gave their support to Shanghai's proletarian revolutionaries and brought to them from Peking Chairman Mao's voice!

At the end of October last year, the Capital Revolutionary Rebels Southward Column which was formed by some 40 revolutionary rebels organizations including the Wu-liu Revolutionary Rebels Combat Corps of Hsin Pei-ta joined forces with their Shanghai comrades. They held a demonstration on Shanghai's Nanking Road, put up posters and slogans, shelled Shanghai's black municipal party committee and dragged Ch'ang Ch'i-p'ing out.

In November when the city was enshrouded in dark clouds, Comrade Nieh Yuan-tzu personally led the Hsin Pei-ta Combat Corps to Defend Mao Tse-tung's Ideology to support them and to expose the problems of the old Shanghai party committee. They also collaborated in criticizing the bourgeois reactionary line, in performing the work of revolutionary cadres, and in dragging out Ts'ao Ti-ch'iu and struggling against Ch'ang Ch'i-p'ing.

In the revolutionary storms during January, fighters of new Pei-ta and other universities and schools of the capital firmly supported the workers' revolutionary rebels general command headquarters and dissolved the Shanghai black party committee's personal army--Red Guards. In the struggle against the counter-revolutionary economism, they also collaborated in drafting the document on peasant movement. They further supported the Shanghai revolutionary rebels in their struggle to seize power and in ushering in a three-coordinated Revolutionary Committee.

### Banner of Combat Flutters in Inner Mongolia

The struggle was extremely violent in Inner Mongolia which was the outpost of antirevisionism. Fighters of our commune have consistently supported such revolutionary rebels as Hu-shih San-shih, Ch'i-chi August 18, Hu-t'ieh Huo-ch'e-t'ou, etc. and were resolved to overthrow such people as Wu Lan-fu (Ulanfu), Wang I-lung (3769 6954 02+3) and Wang To (3769 6995).

Our fighters also fought side by side with revolutionary comrades of such units from the Capital Red Guards Congress as Tsing-hua's Ching-kang-shan, Peking Aviation College's Hung-ch'i and Geology College's Tung-fang Hung.

During the counter-current in March, revolutionary rebels organizations were branded as counter-revolutionary ones and many revolutionary fighters were arrested. Nonetheless, revolutionaries cannot be suppressed. Our commune issued on 31 March a solemn statement which has been personally screened and approved by Comrade Nieh Yuan-tzu and this produced great impact in the Inner Mongolia region. The rebels were jubilant; they copied and reprinted it, and sent telegrams to express their gratitude. However, the conservatives and their masters disliked it; they telegraphed their "protest," warning us to be "careful for our head" in an attempt to launch a counter attack.

After the Central Committee issued its resolution concerning Inner Mongolia, some of the conservatives made vicious attacks and smears on new Pei-ta; they even pointed their spearhead toward the proletarian command headquarters headed by Chairman Mao, thus hoping to trample the rebels once more.

Fighters of our commune aligned themselves firmly with the various revolutionary organizations to beat such men in authority in the party following the capitalist road as Wu and Wang and smashed the frantic counter attack of the conservatives. However, these reactionaries were not content with their defeat; they continued to resist, refused to implement the decision of the Central Committee, created white terror, and besieged our commune's fighters. The conservatives regarded the posters put out by our commune's fighters and rebels as the great Deluge or some ferocious beasts and tried every effort to oppose them. However, our fighters continued to sing the song of Chairman Mao's quotations, waged the struggle intransigently, and pledged to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

The red banner of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line flutters over Inner Mongolia. Let the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists bemoan at a corner! Let the neighboring revisionists of Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Union tremble with fear!

### Ushering In the New Dawn of the Great Southwest

In Szechwan, during February this year, counter-revolutionary revisionists under Li Ching-ch'uan (2621 0064 3123), the native emperor of the Southwest, and others instigated their royal

guards --industrial army and collected demons and monsters to unleash a frantic counter-attack on the proletarian revolutionaries. Many revolutionary leaders were beaten, kidnapped, arrested and even sentenced to death. Enshrouded in white terror, fighters of new Pei-ta resolutely fought together with the Szechwanese revolutionaries. During the February counter current in Chengtu, some new Pei-ta fighters were fettered and jailed, but they continued to struggle resolutely.

At the end of March, the Red Guard Congress' Hsin Pei-ta Commune issued a solemn statement to give firm support to such revolutionary organizations as the Szechwan University August 26, Chengtu Workers' Rebel Corps and Red Guards' Chengtu Unit. It pointed that the Industrial Army (Ch'an-yeh chun) was a bona fide royalist organization and it must be suppressed. They also sent out tens of fighters to support the comrades-in-arms of the Jung-ch'eng revolutionary rebels who were then in the midst of a sanguinary combat.

On 4 May, under the manipulation of the handful of party persons in authority following the capitalist road, some 10,000 men of the Industrial Army laid siege on the Szechwan First Cotton Mill clamoring that they would "raze the mill." Fighters of new Pei-ta stationed in that mill, together with the fighters of of Szechwan Cotton Mill's Hung-ch'i (Red Flag) read loudly Chairman Mao's quotations: "Be resolved to strive for victory unafraid of sacrifices and difficulties." They wages a sharp struggle against the Ch'an (Industry Army) bandits and most of the comrades were wounded. There was a comrade who had been twice wounded before and he was severely beaten this time and dragged to a certain building to be detained. Nonetheless, all this failed to scare the fighters of new Pei-ta who have been armed by Mao Tse-tung's ideology. When he was wounded all over, he continued to read to his custodian Chairman Mao's quotations, propagandized party policy and shouted slogans: "Long live Chairman Mao! !" It was at this time that the field unit of Liberation Army arrived to give firm support to the rebels. We triumphed!

In the "May 16 incident at 132 factory," in the "Chung-ho-ch'ang incident of May 19," and in such localities as Lo-shan, Mei-chiang, Wan-hsien, I-pin and in other parts of Szechwan, the fighters of new Pei-ta shed their blood together with the fighters of Szechwan revolutionaries. They used their blood and devoted their lives to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and wrote an epic poem of bravery. Under the impact of revolutionary storm, the Li-Liao dynasty eventually collapsed and a new dawn will soon emerge in Szechwan!