

"Support the Army, Cherish the People" Campaign Gains Momentum

THE revolutionary committees in Peking, Shanghai and other cities together with locally stationed P.L.A. units have called meetings to respond to Chairman Mao's call to "support the army and cherish the people" on a still broader scale and in a deeper-going way. This campaign will reach its climax during the spring festival.

In Peking, a mobilization meeting called by the municipal revolutionary committee on January 13 was attended by more than 1,000 people, including representatives of the revolutionary committees or the preparatory groups of the revolutionary committees of the counties (or districts) in the Peking area and representatives of the revolutionary masses of factories, rural people's communes, schools and government or non-government organs.

Also present were representatives of all the general departments and services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and those of the Commission of Science and Technology for National Defence.

Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting. A mobilization report was made by Comrade Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Representatives of the revolutionary masses in their speeches warmly praised the immortal deeds done in the great proletarian cultural revolution by the great People's Liberation Army. They expressed their determination to do good work in the campaign to support the army, and to cherish and learn from the P.L.A.

A "Directive of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Concerning the Campaign to Support the Army" was read at the meeting. The directive points out: The great Chinese People's Liberation Army, founded and led by Chairman Mao himself and directly commanded by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great wall of steel defending the socialist motherland; it provides powerful backing for the great proletarian cultural revolution. Resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the P.L.A. units stationed in Peking and the units of the Peking Garrison have actively carried out the work of helping the Left, help-

ing industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training, thereby making great contributions to the cultural revolution.

The directive stresses: 1968 is the year in which the great proletarian cultural revolution will achieve all-round victory. To do good work in the campaign to support the army and to strengthen unity between army and people is an important guarantee for that all-round victory. All proletarian revolutionaries in Peking are called on to firmly support, have faith in and rely on the People's Liberation Army, give all-out and warm assistance to the P.L.A. and be models in supporting it. They are also urged to learn from the fine style of work and glorious traditions of the P.L.A. and always be as loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as is the P.L.A.

The leading organs of the Peking Garrison of the P.L.A. and the units under them also held meetings to promote the campaign to cherish the people. The Peking Garrison meeting was addressed by Comrade Chung Hui-kun, its deputy commander. He called on all garrison units to make a deeper study of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and implement them and gain a profound understanding of the great significance of his teaching to "support the army and cherish the people," so as to bring about a new high tide in the campaign in all units. He called on all units to take firm hold of the work of cherishing the people and make a general check-up on implementation of "cherish the people" pledges. He told them that they should go into the midst of the masses, collect their opinions and heed their criticisms so as to carry forward achievements and overcome shortcomings, and really care for, cherish and defend the people. He said that they must always be at one with the people and always see to it that their relations with the people were like those between fish and water. Only in this way could the P.L.A. be ever-victorious.

In Shanghai, a meeting was held by the city's revolutionary committee to discuss the problems relating to the campaign to support the army and cherish the people.

The meeting held that the decisive victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution was due to the high prestige of the great leader Chairman Mao and

Mao Tse-tung's thought and to the strong backing of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. To carry out the campaign to support the army during the spring festival, it was first of all necessary to arouse the masses to follow the example of the P.L.A. in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and bring about the revolutionization of people's thinking. It was hoped that this campaign would strengthen the unity between army and people, further mass criticism of

China's Khrushchov on all fronts, promote and consolidate the revolutionary alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations and spur the struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit, so that the great cultural revolution would achieve all-round victory in 1968.

Armed men and people in Tientsin, Changsha and other places have also held meetings to mobilize the broad masses for vigorous prosecution of this campaign.