

# 神秘的 8341 部队——揭秘中央警卫团的内幕！ The Mysterious 8341 Unit: Revealing the Inner Workings of the Central Guards Regiment

Anon.

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FN 6 – Feng Lizhong on Background on 8341 Unit

(本站已不再更新，详情见关于本站，如果有缘的话我们微信 (youwuqiong2022) 再见吧！

中国人民解放军〔2015〕888号

“8341”部队，即建国后的中国人民解放军中共中央警卫团。1951年，公安二师更名为警卫师，第四团则更名为第一团。2000年10月，其名称修改为61889部队。

简介

中国人民解放军61889部队，原称8341部队，又名中央警卫团，是负责保护中国共产党和中华人民共和国政府主要领导人的一支警卫部队。8341部队成立于1953年6月9日，原为是中央警卫师一团，由于8341部队为保护领导人的部队，挑选的人员也较严格，装备也较精良。8341部队曾在1976年怀仁堂事变中拘捕四人帮，对结束文化大革命作出了帮助。解放军微信号：pla0826

1949年建国时，该部队最初为中国人民公安中央纵队第二师第四团。1953年，从警卫师中独立，成立中央警卫团，同时番号为“总字001”。1960年代末，番号变为3747。1964

年左右，首次使用 8341 这一代号。1975 年时，部队代号曾一度改为 57001，但不久后又改回 8341。1976 年毛泽东逝世后，又改为 57003 部队。2000 年 10 月，其名称修改为 61889 部队。

## 组建

8341 部队是中共中央和国家主要领导人身边的一支警卫部队。对外叫 8341，对内叫中共中央警卫团。它是 1953 年 6 月 9 日以中央警卫师一团为基础组建起来的。首任团长张耀祠、政委杨德中。

8341 初建时只有 1000 多人，主要任务是保卫五大领袖——毛泽东、刘少奇、朱德、周恩来、任弼时，归公安部第九局领导。当时的公安部部长是罗瑞卿，九局局长是汪东兴，副局长是张耀祠。“文革”开始以后，8341 部队改由中共中央办公厅领导，汪东兴具体负责领导、指挥。8341 是总参谋部给中央警卫团的一个序列编号，文革后期番号一度改变，部队规模也从团扩编为师。1969 年部队人员已达 8000 左右，辖 7 个大队，36 个中队。

8341 初建时警卫单位或目标较为集中，主要有玉泉山、新六所、中南海等地，后来扩大到北戴河、天安门、人民大会堂、钓鱼台等。“文革”期间由于警卫范围大大增加了，又多了昌平农场、北京植物园、花园村、东官房等地。

8341 部队的警卫工作组织相当严密。在毛泽东、周恩来等人的住地周围及生活区有多道门卫，无关人员，包括 8341 部队的一些领导干部不经批准和同意根本不允许出入。

## 特点

8341 部队是双层领导体制。从军队序列上说，8341 部队归总参谋部直属，后勤供应、武器装备归军方；而党务方面归中央办公厅，是中央办公厅下面的一个直属单位。

8341 部队的主要领导任用都要经过毛泽东亲自批准同意，别人无权任命。1969 年以前，每当 8341 部队的新兵入伍，毛泽东都要亲自接见，而别的部队就没有这个殊荣。

一次，江青向汪东兴提议让迟群（原是 8341 部队政治部一名干部，“文革”中去清华、北大支“左”，后来投靠了“四人帮”）当 8341 政委。汪东兴说：“迟群不能当政委，如果要他去当政委，必须报告毛泽东同意。”后来汪东兴报告了毛泽东，毛泽东当即反问道：“迟群怎么能当政委呢?!”把江青的提议顶了回去。8341 主要干部的任用、指挥掌握在党和国家主要领导人手里，这是 8341 部队的最大特点。

任务

警卫生产两不误

根据毛泽东主席的“五七指示”精神，8341 部队还曾办过小工厂及农场。小工厂是由汪东兴亲自主持办起来的，主要任务是为中央首长、部队服务，同时也生产部分工业品，如中国援外飞机上用的包装箱、电子工业上用的真空泵、农业上用的脱壳机、建筑上用的液压千斤顶、民用的信封机等。我们的产品质量很好，有的还销往了国外。

这个小工厂从 3 个人起步，最后发展到 80 多人，20 多个工种，50 多台机床设备。在这个小工厂里培养出不少的钳工、车工、铣工、磨工、机床维修工、电工等，许多人回到地方后都有了用武之地。

考虑到首长及部队的有些用品，到社会上去做不利于保密，所以就由警卫自己来干，为了保证毛泽东和中央首长的需要，多次通宵达旦、保质保量地及时完成任务。看过电影里或

照片上毛泽东接见外宾时屋中的那个大地灯吧，那就是警卫克服重重困难，为毛主席制作的。警卫也为周总理等其他中央首长制作过许多生活用品。

“文革”中，8341 部队接收了几个农场，如昌平农场、北京西郊的巨山农场等。巨山农场是中央首长的食品供应地，但时间不长就又交出去了。而真正属于 8341 部队的农场实际上只有一个，就是玉泉山农场，在北京西郊的玉泉山旁。这个农场“文革”前 8341 部队驻有一个骑兵中队，养了一些军马，因为有的中央领导在长期的革命战争中对马有一定的感情，喜欢在工作之余骑骑马，作为一种爱好和休闲方式。后来骑兵中队被取消了，但农场却被保留下来了。这个农场主要种些稻子、青菜及养猪、养鸡等，一部分供应中央首长用，一部分用于改善干部战士生活。

### 毛泽东的红色“御林军”

毛泽东给 8341 部队三项任务，他说：“今后你们就是三项工作，一项是警卫工作；一项是学习，学文化；再加一项调查工作，一方面回家去看看，一方面搞调查，以看家为名做调查工作。你们为中央做点事，我通过你们和群众接触，你们要把群众的意见和要求真实地反映上来。但是可不要说是给毛主席做警卫工作的，是毛主席派来的。”还说，“你们对人要尊重，要尊重父母，尊重老百姓，尊重区干部，不要摆架子。”毛泽东就是要通过警卫战士回家探亲的机会，进行调查研究，来了解全国的情况。他还亲自为 8341 部队撰写了“出差守则”：“一、保密——不要说这里的情况；二、态度——不要摆架子；三、宣传——解释建设工业和实行社会主义的好处；四、警惕——不要上反革命分子的当；五、调查——生产、征购、合作社生活、对工作人员的意见。”每当新兵入伍，部队首长都要首先进行这五条要求的教育，特别是保密的教育。

毛泽东不仅在政治上、学习上关心部队 8341，生活上也是特别关心。1970 年，菲律宾前总统马科斯夫人伊梅尔达访问中国时，给毛泽东送来一些芒果，张耀祠团长怕放坏了便对张玉凤说：“你向毛主席报告一下，是否给他在北京的孩子送去一些？”毛主席却说：

“不要给他们，给大师傅、你们和警卫战士吃吧，你们比我的儿女更好。”由于人多，部队 8341 后勤部门每人分到一个。当大家听说是毛主席送给部队 8341 的芒果时，都非常激

动。还有一次，金日成来中国访问送给毛主席一些苹果和梨，毛泽东也把这些水果送给了警卫战士。1972年，日本首相田中角荣访华，实现了中日邦交正常化。当时中国的彩电生产能力和普及率都是很低的，毛泽东就把田中首相送的彩电转送给了8341。

## 评价

毛泽东称“8341部队是一支好部队”，他曾亲自给部队的干部战士讲课，还亲自为部队撰写了“出差守则”。

由于8341的特殊地位，“四人帮”千方百计想往8341部队安插死党，但都没有得逞。有一次，江青跑到中南海毛主席住地游泳池边对毛主席说：“8341部队是跟林彪的，靠不住。”毛主席没好气地批驳说：“8341部队是跟林彪的，林彪为什么要搞大小舰队呢？有8341部队就够了么。林彪逃跑，8341部队一个也没有被带走嘛！8341部队是一支好部队！”

毛泽东对8341部队是特别信任和关心的。1969年以前，每当8341部队的新兵入伍毛泽东都要亲自接见，而别的部队就没有这个殊荣。五十年代，在毛主席的号召下，8341部队开展了群众性的文化学习热潮，毛泽东亲自给警卫战士讲课、批改作业；六十年代，部队开展了学习政治经济学的活动；七十年代，开展了学习马列主义防止上陈伯达、林彪一类假马克思主义当的活动。

## 番号之谜

8341部队这个番号是怎么来的，一直是社会上津津乐道的传闻，有不少版本。有的说是毛主席进京前在五台山抽签时一个老道给的数字，但并没有解释具体含义，所以毛主席把他身边的警卫部队就叫8341，后来毛主席活了83岁、执政41年，说这是老道早给算出来的；还有一种说法说秋收起义后，毛主席有一把汉阳造的步枪，编号是8341，所以后来毛主席就把他的警卫部队编号定为8341。事实上，听张耀祠团长说，8341这个代号就是

总参谋部给中央警卫团的一个军队序列编号，毛主席根本就没有访问老道一说，社会上关于 8341 番号的其他传闻也是没有根据的。

## 林彪出逃

1971 年 9 月 13 日晚林彪仓惶出逃的。他之所以仓惶逃跑，是因为他的阴谋被 8341 部队的首长知道了，并迅速地报告了毛泽东、周恩来。那天晚上，林彪他们在前边跑，8341 部队的人就在后边追，肖启明中队长还向林彪逃跑的车开了枪。但由于吉普车跑不过林彪坐的保险红旗轿车，所以没有追上。这方面的情况姜作寿大队长、肖启明中队长都曾写过文章详细叙述过，他们都亲身经历了事件的全过程。给林彪开车的司机是国防部的人姓杨，他是林彪的死党，也一同摔死在了温都尔罕。在整个林彪事件中，8341 的干部战士没有一个受到牵连。

林彪在“五七一工程纪要”中计划在上海毛泽东接见王维国时，让王维国谋害毛主席，但是他们的阴谋没有得逞，这是因为 8341 部队的警卫工作做得好，不给王维国得逞的机会，确保了毛泽东的安全，为党为人民立了大功。

但林彪事件发生后，8341 部队的部分干部和战士转业或复员回到家乡，却受到了不公正的待遇，有些人说他们是在部队犯了错误，把 8341 部队说成是林彪的部队，把给林彪站岗放哨的战士说成是历史的罪人，使这部分干部战士蒙受了不白之冤。其实，林彪事件与 8341 部队的干部战士没有任何关系。负责林彪的安全保卫是因为林当时是党中央的副主席、军队的副统帅、毛主席的法定接班人，完全是组织的安排、是工作的需要，与个人是没有任何关系的。至于把 8341 部队说成是林彪的部队那就更错了。恰恰相反，林彪不但不信任 8341 部队，而且最恨 8341 部队。他千方百计地拉拢、插手 8341 部队的事情，但总不能得逞，所以他和他的儿子林立果才成立了“联合舰队”，企图谋害毛泽东，抢班夺权。

## 8341 部队的由来

关于中国人民解放军中共中央警卫团的代号 8341，社会上的议论很多，涉及的方面也很广，传说纷纭。

2007 年 4 月 14 日，《上海老年报》第 7 版有一篇文章，注明摘自《中国有色金属报》，题目是《知根知底“八三四一”番号的由来》。文中说：毛主席把自己的警卫团叫“八三四一”部队，因此，社会上有些人说他如何“神”。毛主席是 1893 年 12 月 26 日生，1976 年 9 月 9 日逝世，刚好活了 83 岁。在 1935 年 1 月长征途中的遵义会议上，毛主席被增补为中央政治局常委，协助周恩来抓军事，到 1976 年毛主席逝世，前后主政 41 年。“八三四一”番号与这两个时间吻合。但这个番号不是像有些人说的，是什么解放初毛主席征求算命先生意见而决定的，而是与他年轻时一支旧步枪的编号偶然巧合而已。

作者否定了前一说法，而又提出一个什么由步枪编号的说法。他说，毛泽东年轻时，从韶山到长沙后，参加了湘军，被编入湖南新军混成旅第五十标第一营左队，当了一名下士，发了一支汉阳造的旧步枪。那支枪满目疮痍，但毛泽东仍很喜爱它，特别是看了它的编号“八三四一”，更是爱不释手。他每天观看它，擦拭它。半年后，毛泽东离开新军，交出了那支枪，但他终生没有忘记它……解放初在建立中央警卫团如何取番号时，毛主席就情不自禁想起了那个“八三四一”的编号，决定就用那个编号作为中央警卫团的番号，暗指“党指挥枪”的意思。

种种传说，除个别如活到 83 岁，执政 41 年属于巧合外，都不是事实。因为这件具体事与毛主席根本没有关系。中国人民解放军的每一支部队，为了简便或保密而用来代替正式名称的都有一个代号，同时还有一个正式名称的番号。而代号是由中国人民解放军总参谋部对全军统一下达的。如中国人民解放军中共中央警卫团这是正式番号，而 8341 部队这个

代号，是总参谋部下发的。而且代号用过一个时期后，是要更换的，像中共中央警卫团现在已有新颁的代号，8341 已经不再使用了。

据军史有关辞书记载:中共中央警卫团的前身，是一支有着光荣传统的部队。1928年5月，为保证红军军部和首长的安全，毛主席在井冈山组建了军部特务连。特务连先后经历第二次国内革命战争、抗日战争，不断发展壮大。1942年10月20日正式组建中共中央警备团，对外称十八集团军总司令部警备团，团长吴烈、政治委员肖前，是抗日战争时期中共中央警卫部队。后来随着形势的发展和需要，建制屡有变化。1949年5月进驻北平后，中央警备团扩编为中央警卫师，师长刘辉山，政治委员张廷桢。1953年5月，因中央警卫机构的变动，在中央警卫师一团(前身是延安中央警备团)的基础上，调整充实组成新的中共中央警卫团(实际是师的建制)。该团番号全称:中央人民政府革命军事委员会警卫团，担负中共中央领导同志的警卫任务，团长张耀祠，政治委员杨德中。中央警卫团的建制归中央军委总参谋部领导，按编制序列，总参谋部下发给中央警卫团的代号为8341部队。

1976年粉碎“四人帮”后，经中共中央、中央军委批准，中共中央警卫团又恢复中央警卫师的番号，总参下发的代号是57001。师长张随之，政治委员武健华，任务和隶属关系依旧不变。

这支部队在党中央、毛主席的亲切关怀下成长壮大。几十年来，这支部队誓死保卫党中央、誓死保卫毛主席，做到忠于党、忠于祖国、忠于人民、忠于职守，没有发生过任何重大政治事故。

谦虚就可以调查出东西

毛主席为了更多地直接掌握农村工作的动向和真实情况，1955年春交代中央办公厅和军委总参，从全国每个专区选调一名优秀的排级干部，补充到他身边的警卫部队(中央警卫

团一中队)，任务之一就是轮流返乡作农村调查，作为他联系农村，了解农民的一种方法。

人员调齐以后，为了使警卫队员明白调查有什么好处，调查什么，怎样调查，毛主席于1955年5月14日下午，在颐年堂前院，给中央警卫局和8341部队领导以及警卫中队的全体同志作长时间的重要讲话。毛主席坐在藤椅上，就像拉家常一样，从中国共产党的创立和发展，一直讲到中国革命的胜利，中国社会主义工业化的壮丽图景，又讲到每个人应该怎样工作。毛主席说，你们都是做警卫工作的，我现在给你们加一项，就是调查工作。你们要有三个任务：一个是保卫工作，一个是学习，再加一项调查工作。为什么要作调查？就是要多为人民服务。我们各人的工作不同，有站哨，有做别的工作的，但都是为了这个目的，你们的调查，对我对中央都有帮助。

毛主席对将要返乡作调查的同志们说：“我们拟个章程，对人要谦虚，对父母，对乡村老百姓要尊重；要尊重区乡干部，别摆架子。谦虚就可以调查出东西。”毛主席要同志们在调查中注意宣传党的政策。

在回乡调查的同志们出发之前，毛主席又亲笔写了出差守则：(一)保密 - 不要谈这里的情况。(二)态度 - 不要摆架子。(三)宣传 - 解释建设工业和实行社会主义的好处。(四)警惕 - 不要上反革命分子的当。(五)调查 - 生产、征购、合作社、生活、对工作人员的意见。

毛主席的讲话，使同志们提高了认识，明确了任务，学习了调查的方法。回乡的同志怀着必须完成任务的决心，从自己父母、亲朋好友、老师同学、左邻右舍、乡村干部等多方面，通过劳动、交谈、访问，了解到许多详实生动的情况，回部队后将调查的材料写成书面报告。

毛主席亲自听取汇报，批阅调查报告。1955年7月19日、25日、26日，他一连三天，用了10多个小时，听取回队同志的汇报。为了节省时间，毛主席还把汇报的同志留在家里一起吃饭，边吃边谈。在汇报中，他仔细地询问每个同志自己家里的人，能不能吃饱，还

有多少余粮，家里有几个劳力，收入有多少，有没有生病受灾的，进而问到村里乡里生产、生活等情况。在听汇报的过程中，毛主席时而沉思，时而做笔记，时而插话，时而长长地叹气。

毛主席一字一句地看同志们写的调查报告，遇有错别字和用错了的标点符号，都一一改正过来。他一手拿着材料，一手拿着红笔，讲道：“你过来，你们都过来。你们看，这是报酬的‘酬’字，这是仇恨的‘仇’字。”“这是‘总’字，这是‘怎’字”。见到文字畅通，内容又比较好的报告，主席就马上肯定。毛主席看到队员叶遥反映他的家乡广东省南雄县第三区新田乡溯水村的贫下中农，依靠合作化的力量战胜了自然灾害，连声称赞说，你们那里的老百姓真能干，农业合作社就应该起到这样的作用。说着主席随手拿起笔，在报告上批示“合作社很好”。队员高碧岑，反映了他的家乡湖南省宁乡县第六区南竹乡的情况，毛主席看后也比较满意，在他的调查报告上批写：“此份报告写得不错，有分析，有例证。”

队员胡全德，在他写的河南省兰考县第六区小胡庄乡北孙庄村的调查报告中说，由于连年水灾，该村大多数群众，尤其是贫农没有余粮，缺粮户达到百分之五十。今春没有东西吃，只好吃树叶。造成这种情况的原因主要是发放购粮证太少，困难户太多，定产过高，实际产量达不到。群众普遍反映村干部传达政策不及时，因此不满意。有的农户甚至拔麦子吃，影响了明年的粮食生产。毛主席在此件上批注：“此乡缺粮，农民不满，值得注意。”

队员王文礼，在河南省延津县第五区阎屯乡五连屯村的调查报告中说，该村农民对粮食统购政策反映不一，有好有坏。统购时，有三分之二的农户要购粮证，实际上现在没有吃的是少数。该村去冬组织了一个生产合作社，贫农占三分之二，中农占三分之一。开始建社时，由于速度过快，又没有采取自愿互利原则，使部分人思想不通，准备退社。由于不注意喂养，社里的牲口死了一些。社员不断吵架，生产情绪不高。社领导力量薄弱，缺乏经验，影响了生产。毛主席看后批注：“此乡粮食有些问题，不大。合作社问题较大。”

队员李好学，在他写的关于河南省新蔡县第八区新化乡的调查报告中说，该乡连年受灾，粮食收成不好，缺粮户增多，私商从中牟利，粮价上涨，有些人为买粮食把农具、日用品都卖光了，农民的思想波动很大。在统购时，由于收成不好和部分干部工作中的偏差，使许多农户把口粮都卖了，而有些区乡村干部的余粮则未卖，农民有意见。毛主席在此件上批写：“据说，这个乡有些问题。乡主席有 320 斤余粮，只卖出 70 斤，春季又向政府购进 20 斤，人民有意见。”同时，毛主席在上述三件材料上都批示：“送交吴芝圃同志一阅，阅后退毛泽东。”

吴芝圃当时任中共河南省委第二书记，河南省省长。他看过调查报告后，于 1955 年 7 月 22 日给中央办公厅写信说：“主席批交我阅的河南三个乡的调查材料，我已经阅过。感到有些情况很值得注意。”“为了便于回去进一步作调查研究和改正工作中的错误，已把这三个材料抄写了。兹把原件送回，请查收。”

毛主席还把李宝森、王立勤、段明玉三人写的反映山东省一些地区缺粮情况严重的材料批交中央全会各同志。1958 年 5 月 24 日，毛主席给当时主管农业的中共中央书记处书记、国务院副总理谭震林写了一封信：

震林同志：此件请你一阅，山东有那么多的缺粮户，值得研究一下。如你有时间，请找李宝森等三人（都是干部队队员，给我们守卫的，排长级干部）问一下情况。因我忙，不暇找他们谈。

五月廿四日

谭震林于 5 月 26 日向毛主席作了报告：“已遵示，找了李宝森等三同志开了一个座谈会，他们反映的问题基本上是对的。山东省每人平均口粮 360 斤，少数山区是 200 多斤，一般说是够吃的。去冬以来，劳动强度增加，有一部分人不够吃，这是全国的现象。”报告中进一步提出了解决好粮食问题的要求和办法。毛主席当即在谭震林的报告上（附有李宝森等三人写的调查材料）批送当时任中共中央总书记的邓小平：

即送小平同志，即刻印发到会各同志。粮食问题，请各同志注意。

毛泽东五月廿七日上午二时

批示中说的“到会各同志”，是指正在参加中共中央八届五中全会的同志。

学好文化，毛主席担任名誉校长

毛主席从多名警卫队员的汇报中，发现他们的文化程度比较低，为完成好当前的任务，并为这些年青人长远着想，急需采取切实措施提高这些同志的文化程度。毛主席在同他们交谈时，不断提到要加强文化学习的问题。

1955年7月26日，警卫队长韩庆余带领第三批队员汇报探家调查情况。韩队长把六个队员写的材料交给毛主席，主席先看曾文的材料说：“写得好，写得好，你调查得很好。”毛主席拿着材料，指点着问：“这个材料是你自己写的？”曾文说：“别人帮我抄了一下。”主席把头往后一靠，笑道：“我不是看表面文章的，字再漂亮，内容空空，虚有一手好字。你们是给我提供真实情况的，通过你们进行社会调查，要学的是社会学，解决的也是社会问题”，“以后不要叫别人抄了，别人抄的就不新鲜了，你们自己调查的东西自己写，就给人一种很原始的感觉”。主席进而问道：“你们学不学文化？”

大家回答：“一周一天。”

主席问：“还学什么？”

“星期六党日活动和整理卫生，其余五天除一天文化课外，军政各一半。”

主席听得很认真，问道：“政治学什么？”

“当前是全国党代会四个决议等文件。”

主席又问：“那么什么是军事？”

“制式教练。”

毛主席回忆着：“在辛亥革命时期，我当过半年兵，那时不像你们现在，严格得很，也学不到什么东西，但靠自己订报，看书也学到了不少政治上的学问。”主席又把话题拉回来：“长时期学这些怎么行呢！我们不打仗，又不是战斗部队，少学一点制式教练，要学一些文化科学。”主席指着张耀祠和韩庆余说：“不能让他们当一辈子兵，出去还干一点事。”主席扳着指头说：“要多学一些地理、历史、数学、物理和化学，五年中学毕业还是问题不大的。”

毛主席还常常提一些最普通的科学知识问题，启发队员们求知的欲望。从北方到南方，从渤海湾到珠江，主席走到哪里问到哪里；从天上的星星到地上的水，从空中的飞鸟到院子里的花木，主席是见到什么就问什么。主席在深夜散步的时候，问过哨兵：“你说天上有多少星座？为什么星星会发光？”有几次主席在游泳的时候就问道：“曾文，你知道水的成分是什么？”“王惠，人在水上为什么会浮起来？”“高碧岑，你说海水为什么是咸的？”这些曾经陪同主席横渡长江，同游大海的游泳猛将，一时被主席问住了。这时候，主席便会对他们说：“为什么你们只学语文、算术两门课？要多学一点文化科学知识嘛！”

一次散步的时候，主席问孙连忠：“广州为什么这样热？你说天热有什么好处？”孙连忠也是个扛活出身的，在家没有读过书，只好含糊地说：“天热就好呗。”主席笑着说：“你学过地理没有？”孙连忠回答：“没有。”主席便告诉他：“广州这地方是中国最好的地方，庄稼一年三收。你学学地理吧，我们的国家大得很！”

北京的秋天是凉爽的。有一天，高碧岑正陪着主席游泳，蓝蓝的天空里忽然飞来一团团乌云，顿时风吹浪起，成群的乌鸦乱飞，眼看就要下雨了。这时候，只见几只雄健的大鹰，身不摇，翅不动，穿过乌云，在天空平稳高飞。主席仰着身子问高碧岑：“你说老鹰在空中为什么翅膀不动可以飞？”高碧岑张口结舌说不上来。主席接着说：“你们以后可要好好学物理啊！”

1956年9月15日早上，曾文刚起床就遇到主席。主席喊了声他的名字，便和他谈起了警卫队的文化学习。

“……以后你们就不要叫什么队，就叫文化学校吧，你们都是学员。”主席停了一下问：“我当你们的校长好吗？”曾文高兴得连声说：“好！太好了！”推荐关注：微信查找“老兵微刊”主席笑了笑说：“我当名誉校长，再请一个副校长。你们在这里学习七八年，达到高中毕业或者大学毕业程度，你说成不成？”

“成！”曾文信心十足地回答主席。

主席又说：“你们还很年轻，才二十多岁，我看是可以的。”

曾文告诉主席：“现在同志们学习文化的劲头都很大。”主席点了点头，说：“你们在这个学校学习七八年，就成了工农出身的大学生，现在工农的大学生还很少，将来就多了。”

遵循着毛主席的指示，部队党委很快地为警卫队制订了一个初中阶段的教育计划，送请主席批示。第二天主席就批准了这个计划。经过一番教学准备工作和组织工作，1957年1月21日，警卫队的文化学校正式开学了。

解放军微信号：pla0826

开学后，主席总是关注着他们的学习。对一些随他外出执勤的同志，主席常问他们：“你们工作累不累？你们把学习的东西都带上了吗？”主席还问随行的同志：“数理化好学不好学？”他们回答：“物理好学，讲的都是亲身做的和眼睛看到的，也好记，就是代数不好学。”主席温和地说：“代数一定得学好！物理、化学好多计算都是用代数计算的，要是学不好代数，物理、化学也学不好。不要怕难！”大家笑着答道：“再大的困难也难不倒我们！”

就这样，一天天，一年年，警卫队的队员们不仅是在主席的直接教诲和亲切关怀下，同时也是在主席忘我的工作精神和不倦的学习精神的鼓舞下，顽强刻苦地坚持着文化学习。他们亲眼看到，我们伟大的领袖年纪那样大，知识那样渊博，但是工作起来，学习起来，常常是废寝忘食。从炎炎的夏夜，到风雪飘落的寒冬，主席屋里的那盏台灯，整夜整夜都是那样明亮。主席经常是这样无眠无休地操劳着国家大事。除了紧张的工作，还抓紧点滴时间读报刊，读古今中外的各类书籍。特别使队员们深受感动的是，主席每天坚持学习外文，夏夜 12 点还在路灯下大声朗读外语。主席每年都要抽出许多时间外出视察工作。他的行李随行的队员一手就可以轻轻提起，而他带的书籍文件，却是一箱又一箱。无论在轮船上，在火车上，甚至在飞机上，主席的座位上，总是堆满了各种各样的书报。

毛主席的卫士张宝金在中南海机关业余学校学习 4 年(这个学校原是党中央机关在河北省平山县西柏坡为广大工农干部举办的文化补习学校，后随党中央机关迁驻中南海，更名为“中南海机关业余学校”，归中央办公厅警卫局领导)，非常刻苦，1955 年考上中国人民大学后成绩优异，在班上名列前茅。主席十分高兴，对身边工作人员和警卫队员说：“张宝金是个很有上进心的人，他学习后有知识了，社会经验也多了，我就高看他一眼。”每次张宝金回中南海机关，主席都挤时间接见他，勉励他为建设好我们的国家要更加努力地学习。毛主席的另外两个卫士李连成和田云玉，经过努力，也于 1956 年一起考上大学预科班，结业时，主席请他们吃饭，还向他们敬酒。这对中南海业余学校的青年学员和警卫队员的学习热情起到很大的推动作用。

1960年1月，当主席知道警卫队员的文化学习已经取得显著成绩时，笑着向队员们说：“你们现在都成文人了。”

主席的这句话是对全体队员的最高奖励。这些来自全国各地的优秀的工农子弟，在主席的亲切教导下，在工农群众知识化的道路上大大地迈进了一步。1959年8月，他们已经学完了初中课程。初中学习结业后，他们有的在警卫部队当了指导员、排长和教员，有的被送到党校和军事学校去深造。1960年10月，仍然在警卫队工作的队员进入高等教育课程的学习。

### 开展小整风改进作风

毛主席对身边工作人员要求很严格，特别不允许搞特殊化、以权谋私等违法违纪的事发生，一经发现，必亲自过问，从不姑息。

1960年以前的一段时间，某些工作人员(有几人不属8341部队编制)，在北京随毛主席外出期间，违犯纪律，从多吃多占到无偿索取当时市场上供应紧张的各种生活日用品，个别还有贪污、渎职行为，造成严重的不良影响。毛主席发觉后，立即指示，要在身边工作人员中开展小整风。

1960年9月下旬，毛主席把1958年3月派到江西省任副省长的汪东兴调回北京，仍任公安部副部长兼中央警卫局长。9月28日上午，毛主席对当日回京的汪东兴说，我发觉身边有“老鼠”，工作人员中，有些人思想作风不正，要开展批评和自我批评，清除“老鼠”，整顿思想作风。他要汪东兴抓好这件事。

10月3日下午，汪东兴就工作人员小整风的意见向主席作了汇报。他说，进行小整风，首先要加强学习，提高认识。学习主席在《中共七届二中全会上的报告》、《三大纪律八项注意》等文件。在学习的基础上，互相谈心，互相启发，从团结的愿望出发，开展批评

与自我批评，不戴帽子，不打棍子，每天搞半天，争取 50 天完成小整风。毛主席说，办法对头。

10 月 6 日上午，汪东兴召开毛主席办公室党支部扩大会议，宣布开展小整风计划，传达毛主席的意见。毛主席说：“你们没有犯什么路线错误，只不过是生活作风、思想意识上的缺点，只要认真进行批评与自我批评，检查一下就完了嘛。如果有人对你批评尖锐一些，也没有什么不好，就是让你不舒服几天、几十天，将来你会感觉到对自己是有帮助的。”毛主席还以他自身经历中的一些感受来教诲大家。大家听了毛主席的讲话，都积极地参加了小整风。

在整风中，绝大多数人都严格要求自己，自觉检查自己的思想作风不足之处，思想认识都有明显提高。整风中也揭发个别人有严重的资产阶级腐朽思想和作风，并且有贪污、渎职行为。还有人在随毛主席去外地视察工作时，曾向一些地方无偿索取物品，这一次也对他们进行了批评和帮助，本人也写了检讨。

毛主席不能容忍和姑息贪污、渎职行为。当他知道群众揭露的事实后，虽然这个人是一位老同志，在他身边工作多年，仍果断决定将这样的人调离中南海。毛主席还要求大家以实际行动改正错误，制订工作人员守则：“买东西一定要给人家钱，一张纸、一支笔也如此，千万不要向地方要东西。”“过去向各省、市要的东西，要照价付款，钱由我稿费内开支。”遵照毛主席的要求，从稿费中支取了那时不是一笔小数的一万多元，派人到出事各地，一一退赔并道歉，以挽回不良影响。

进城以后，毛主席对党内会不会出现贪图享乐的情绪，会不会发生贪污腐化的现象非常警惕。他特别注意从高级干部抓起，从自己身边的工作人员抓起，一发现苗头就及时敲警钟，严厉批评，坚决纠正。中央警卫局和 8341 部队的全体同志，对毛主席关于继续保持“两个务必”的亲切教诲，都是刻骨铭心的。

## Mysterious 8341 troops - revealing the inner workings of the Central Guard Corps!

Chinese People's Liberation Army [2015] 888.

"In October 2000, its name was changed to the 61889 Unit.

### **Brief Introduction**

The Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) Unit 61889, formerly known as Unit 8341, also known as the Central Guard Regiment, is a guard unit responsible for protecting the main leaders of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The 8341 Unit was established on June 9, 1953, and was originally a regiment of the Central Guards Division. Since the 8341 Unit is the unit that protects the leaders, it is also more rigorously selected and better equipped. Unit 8341 had arrested the Gang of Four in the Huai Ren Tang Incident in 1976, which helped to end the Cultural Revolution. PLA micro-signal: pla0826

When the country was founded in 1949, the unit was initially the fourth regiment of the second division of the central column of the Chinese People's Public Security Bureau. 1953, it became independent from the guard division and was established as the central guard regiment, with the code name of "General Word 001." In the late 1960s, the code name was changed to 3747, and **around 1964, the code name of 8341 was used for the first time.** In 1975, the code name was changed to 57001, but shortly afterward it was changed back to 8341, and after the death of Mao Zedong in 1976, it was changed to 57003, and **in October 2000, its name was changed to 61889th Unit.**

Formation

Unit 8341 was a guard unit around the main leaders of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and the state. It was **called 8341 externally and the CPC Central Committee Guard Regiment internally**. It was formed on June 9, 1953 on the basis of a regiment of the Central Security Division. **The first head of the regiment, Zhang Yaoci, and the political commissar, Yang Dezhong.**

When 8341 was first established, there were only about 1,000 people, and its main task was to defend the five leaders - Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Zhou Enlai, and Ren Bishi - under the leadership of the Ninth Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security. The then Minister of Public Security was **Luo Ruiqing**, the **director of the Ninth Bureau was Wang Dongxing**, and the deputy director was Zhang Yaoci. **"After the Cultural Revolution, the 8341st was placed under the leadership of the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), with Wang Dongxing in charge of its leadership and command.** 8341 was a serial number given to the Central Security Corps by the General Staff Department, and the number was changed in the later stage of the Cultural Revolution, and the size of the unit was expanded from a regiment to a division. **In 1969, the unit's personnel had reached about 8,000, with 7 brigades and 36 squadrons under its jurisdiction.**

When the 8341 was first established, the guard units or targets were more concentrated, mainly in **Yuquanshan, New Sixth, Zhongnanhai, etc., and later expanded to Beidaihe, Tiananmen Square, the Great Hall of the People, Diaoyutai, etc.** The number of guard units was also changed in the late Cultural Revolution, and the size of the unit was also expanded from regiment to division. **"During the Cultural Revolution, the scope of the guards was greatly increased, and more Changping Farm, Beijing Botanical Garden, Garden Village, Dongguanfang and other places.**

The guard work of the 8341st was very tightly organized. There were many guards around Mao Zedong's and Zhou Enlai's residences and living areas, and unrelated people, including some leading cadres of the 8341st, were not allowed to enter or leave without authorization and consent.

## Characteristics

The 8341st is a two-tier leadership system. In terms of the military sequence, **Unit 8341 is under the direct authority of the General Staff Department, with logistical supplies, weapons and equipment under the military, while party affairs are under the Central General Office, a unit directly under the Central General Office.**

The **appointment of the main leaders of the 8341st had to be approved by Mao Zedong** himself, and no one else had the right to make the appointments. before 1969, Mao Zedong had to personally receive the new recruits of the 8341st whenever they were enlisted in the army, a privilege that was not available to the other units.

Once, **Jiang Qing proposed to Wang Dongxing that Chi Qun** (originally a cadre in the political department of the 8341st, who went to Tsinghua and Peking Universities to support the "left" during the Cultural Revolution and later defected to the Gang of Four) **be the political commissar of the 8341st.** He was a member of the 8341 Political Commissar. Wang Dongxing said, "Chi Qun can't be a political commissar. If he wants to be a political commissar, he must report to Mao Zedong for approval." Later, Wang Dongxing reported to **Mao Zedong**, who immediately asked rhetorically, "How can Chi Qun be a political commissar?!" **toppling Jiang Qing's proposal.** The appointment and command of the main cadres of the 8341 were in the hands of the main leaders of the Party and the state, which was the most important feature of the 8341 unit.

## Tasks

Guarding and producing at the same time

According to the spirit of Chairman Mao Zedong's "May 7 Instruction", Unit 8341 also operated small factories and farms. The small factories were run by Wang Dongxing himself, and their main task was to serve the central government and the troops, and at the same time, they also produced some industrial products, such as packing boxes for Chinese foreign-aided airplanes, vacuum pumps for the electronics industry, hulling machines for agriculture, hydraulic jacks for construction, and enveloping machines for civilian use, etc. The quality of our products was very good. The quality of our products is very good, and some of them are even sold abroad.

This small factory started from 3 people and finally developed to more than 80 people, more than 20 types of work and more than 50 machine tools and equipment. In this small factory to train a lot of clampers, turners, millers, grinders, machine tool repairers, electricians, etc., many people returned to the local have a use.

Considering the chief and some of the supplies of the troops, to the community to do not conducive to secrecy, so by the guards themselves to do, in order to ensure that Mao Zedong and the central head of the needs of the many overnight, quality and quantity to complete the task in a timely manner. Have you ever seen the big lamp in the house when Mao Zedong received foreign guests in a movie or a photo? That was made by the guards for Chairman Mao despite all the difficulties. The guards also made many daily necessities for Premier Zhou and other central chiefs.

"During the Cultural Revolution, the 8341st took over several farms, such as Changping Farm and Jushan Farm in the western suburbs of Beijing. The Jushan Farm was a food supply for the central government, but it was handed over to the 8341st in a short period of time. There was only one farm that really belonged to the 8341st, the Yuquanshan Farm, in the western suburbs of Beijing, next to the Yuquanshan Mountain. Before the Cultural Revolution, the 8341st had a cavalry squadron on this farm, which raised some horses, because some central leaders had some affection for horses during the long revolutionary war and liked to ride horses after work as a hobby and a way of leisure. Later the cavalry squadron was abolished, but the farm was preserved. The farm grew rice, vegetables, pigs and chickens, partly for the central government and partly to improve the lives of cadres and soldiers.

## Mao Zedong's Red "Royal Army"

**Mao Zedong gave the 8341st three tasks**, he said: "In the future, you are three jobs, one is guard work; one is to study, learn culture; plus an investigation work, on the one hand, go home to see, on the one hand, to conduct investigations, in the name of watching the family to do investigative work. You do something for the Central Committee, I contact the masses through you, you have to reflect the opinions and requirements of the masses truly. But don't say that you are doing guard work for Chairman Mao, that you have been sent by Chairman Mao." It was also said, "You must treat people with respect, respect your parents, respect the people, respect the district cadres, and don't put on airs." Mao Zedong was trying to understand the situation of the whole country by conducting research through the opportunity for the guard soldiers to go home and visit their families. He also personally wrote a "travel code" for the 8341st: "First, secrecy--don't talk about the situation here; second, attitude--don't put on airs; third, propaganda--don't make a fuss; and third, respect the people, respect the district cadres, and don't put on airs. Propaganda - explain the benefits of building industry and practicing socialism; 4. Vigilance - don't fall into the trap of counter-revolutionaries; 5. Investigation - production, requisitioning, cooperative life, opinions of the staff." Whenever new recruits entered the army, the head of the unit was first educated on these five requirements, especially on confidentiality.

Mao Zedong not only cared about the troops politically and academically<sup>8341</sup> but also took special interest in their lives. When Imelda, wife of former Philippine President Marcos, visited China in 1970, she sent some mangoes to Mao Zedong, and the head of Zhang Yaoci's regiment, fearing that they would be put out of order, said to Zhang Yufeng, "Will you report this to Chairman Mao, and whether you'll send some to his children in Beijing?" Chairman Mao, however, said, "Don't give it to them, give it to the masters, you and the guards and soldiers, you are better than my sons and daughters." Due to the large number of people, each person in the 8341st Logistics Department of the army was given one. Everyone was very excited when they heard that it was a mango given to Troop 8341 by Chairman Mao. On another occasion, Kim Il Sung visited China and gave Chairman Mao some apples and pears, and Mao also gave these fruits to the guards' war soil. In 1972, Japanese

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka visited China, realizing the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. At that time, China's color TV production capacity and penetration rate were very low, so Mao Zedong forwarded the color TV given by Prime Minister Tanaka to 8341.

## **Evaluation**

Mao Zedong called the 8341st a "good unit" and personally gave lectures to the cadres and soldiers of the unit, as well as writing a "code of conduct for business trips" for the unit.

Due to the special status of the 8341, **the Gang of Four tried every possible means to insert their henchmen into the 8341, but failed to do so.** Once, Jiang Qing ran to the swimming pool of Chairman Mao's residence in Zhongnanhai and said to him, "The 8341st is with Lin Biao and can't be relied on." Chairman Mao refuted in no uncertain terms, "The 8341st is with Lin Biao, why does Lin Biao want to organize a large and small fleet? There are 8341 troops is enough. Lin Biao escaped, 8341 troops were not taken away! 8341 troops are a good troop!"

**Mao Zedong on the 8341st is especially trust and care.** 1969 years ago, whenever the 8341st recruits into the army Mao Zedong to personally receive, while other troops do not have this honor. In the 1950s, under Chairman Mao's call, the 8341st carried out a mass cultural study, with Mao personally giving lectures and correcting the homework of the guards and soldiers; in the 1960s, the unit carried out activities to study political economy; and in the 1970s, it carried out activities to study Marxism-Leninism to prevent them from falling for false Marxism such as that of Chen Boda and Lin Biao.

## Mystery of the number

How the 8341st came to be known as the 8341st Troop has been the subject of many rumors in the community, and there are quite a few versions. Some say that Chairman Mao went to Beijing before the Wutai Mountain lottery when an old Taoist gave the number, but did not explain the specific

meaning, so Chairman Mao put his side of the guard force called 8341, later Chairman Mao lived 83 years old, 41 years in power, said that this is the old Taoist early to count out; there is also a saying that after the Autumn Harvest Uprising, Chairman Mao has a Hanyang-made rifles, the number is 8341, so later Chairman Mao put his guard force number as 8341. In fact, Zhang Yaozhi said that the code name of 8341 is an army serial number given by the General Staff Department to the Central Guard Corps, and Chairman Mao did not visit the Old Path, and other rumors about the number of 8341 in the society are also unfounded.

### **Lin Biao's Escape**

On the night of September 13, 1971, Lin Biao fled in fear. He fled in fear because his plot was known to the head of the 8341st and was quickly reported to Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. That night, when Lin Biao and his men ran ahead, the men of Unit 8341 chased after them, and Squadron Leader Xiao Qiming even fired at Lin Biao's fleeing car. However, since the jeep could not outrun the insurance Red Flag sedan in which Lin Biao was riding, they did not catch up. This aspect of the situation has been described in detail in articles written by Captain Jiang Zuoshou and Lieutenant Xiao Qiming, both of whom personally experienced the whole process of the incident. The driver for Lin Biao was a man from the Ministry of National Defense named Yang, who was Lin Biao's sworn enemy and who also fell to his death in Ondoorkhan. In the whole Lin Biao incident, none of the cadres and soldiers of 8341 were implicated.

Lin Biao planned to have Wang Weiguo murder Chairman Mao when Mao Zedong received him in Shanghai, but their plot did not succeed because the 8341st did a good job of guarding and did not give Wang Weiguo a chance to succeed, thus ensuring the safety of Mao Zedong, and making a great achievement for the Party and the people.

However, after the Lin Biao incident, some of the cadres and soldiers of the 8341st transferred or demobilized back to their hometowns, but were treated unfairly. Some people said that they had made mistakes in the army, described the 8341st as Lin Biao's unit, and described the soldiers who

stood guard for Lin Biao as historical sins, so that this part of the cadres and soldiers suffered from an unjustified injustice. In fact, the Lin Biao incident had nothing to do with the cadres and soldiers of Unit 8341. Responsible for Lin Biao's security because Lin was the Vice Chairman of the Party Central Committee, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Chairman Mao's legal successor, it was entirely the organization's arrangement, the need for work, and had nothing to do with individuals. As for describing Unit 8341 as Lin Biao's unit, that is even more wrong. On the contrary, Lin Biao not only did not trust the 8341st, but also hated it the most. He tried every possible means to draw in and meddle in the affairs of Unit 8341, but could not succeed, so he and his son Lin Ligu set up the "United Fleet", attempting to murder Mao Zedong and seize the power.

#### Origin of Unit 8341

Regarding the code name 8341 of the CPC Central Security Corps of the PLA, there are many discussions in the society, involving a wide range of aspects, and there are different legends.

On April 14, 2007, there was an article on page 7 of Shanghai Senior News, which was taken from China Nonferrous Metals News, titled "Knowing the Roots and Soles of the Origins of the 8341" Code Name. The article said: Chairman Mao called his own security corps "eight three four one" troops, therefore, some people in the community said how he "God". Chairman Mao was born on December 26, 1893, and died on September 9, 1976, having lived to be 83 years old. At the Zunyi Conference on the Long March in January 1935, Chairman Mao was added to the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, assisting Zhou Enlai in military affairs, and died in 1976, having been in charge for 41 years. "Eighty-three forty-one" number coincides with these two times. But this number is not as some people say, is what liberation early chairman Mao consulting a fortune-teller's opinion and decided, but with his youth an old rifle number coincidental coincidence.

The author rejects the former claim and instead puts forward a claim that the rifle was numbered by something. He said, Mao Zedong when he was young, from Shaoshan to Changsha, after joining the Hunan army, was organized into the Hunan new army mixed brigade 50 standard first battalion of the left team, as a corporal, issued an old rifle made in Hanyang. The gun was full of sores, but Mao Zedong still loved it, especially after reading its number "eight three four one", but also love it. He watched it and cleaned it every day. Half a year later, Mao Zedong left the New Army, handed over the gun, but he did not forget it ..... liberation in the early establishment of the Central Security Corps how to take the number, Chairman Mao could not help but think of that "eight three four one" number, decided to use that number as the Central Security Corps, the number of the Central Security Corps. Central Security Corps number, alluding to the meaning of "the party commands the gun".

All sorts of legends, except for a few, such as living to 83 years old, 41 years in power belongs to coincidence, are not the truth. Because this specific thing has nothing to do with Chairman Mao. The Chinese people's liberation army every unit, for the sake of simplicity or secrecy and used instead of the official name has a code name, at the same time there is an official name of the number. And the code name is issued uniformly to the whole army by the General Staff Department of the People's Liberation Army. Such as the People's Liberation Army Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Security Corps, which is the official number, and 8341 troops, the code name, is the General Staff Department issued. And the code name after a period of time, is to be replaced, like the CPC Central Security Corps now has a new code name, 8341 is no longer in use.

**According to the military history of the relevant dictionary records: the predecessor of the CPC Central Security Corps, is a unit with a glorious tradition. 1928 May**, in order to ensure the security of the Red Army Headquarters and the head of Chairman Mao in Jinggangshan set up a special company of the Ministry of the Army. The special company has experienced the second domestic revolutionary war, the war of resistance against Japan, the continuous development and expansion. 1942 October 20 formally formed the CPC Central Committee Police Corps, called the 18th Group Army General Command Police Corps, the head of Wu Lie, political commissar Xiaoqian, is the

anti-Japanese war period of the CPC Central Committee security forces. Later, with the development of the situation and the need, the formation of changes. 1949 May into Beijing, the Central Police Regiment expanded into the Central Security Division, Division Commander Liu Huishan, political commissar Zhang Tingzhen. 1953 May, due to changes in the central security organizations, in the Central Security Division of the Central Security Division on the basis of a group of the predecessor is the Central Security Regiment in Yan'an, the adjustments to enrich the composition of the new CPC Central Committee Guards Regiment (the actual division of the establishment). The full name of the regiment: the **Central People's Government Revolutionary Military Commission Guards Regiment**, responsible for the CPC Central Committee leading comrades of the security tasks, the **head of Zhang Yaoci, political commissar Yang Dezhong**. The formation of the Central Security Corps under the leadership of the General Staff Department of the Central Military Commission, according to the establishment of the sequence, the General Staff Department of the Central Security Corps issued to the Central Security Corps code name for the 8341st.

After crushing the Gang of Four in 1976, with the approval of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, the CPC Central Security Corps resumed the title of Central Security Division, codenamed 57001 by the General Staff, with Zhang Suizhi as the commander of the division and Wu Jianhua as the political commissar, and with the same mission and affiliation.

This unit grew up under the care of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman Mao. Over the decades, this unit has sworn to defend the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao to the death, and has been loyal to the Party, the motherland, the people, and its duties, without any major political accidents.

### **Modesty can investigate things**

Chairman Mao in order to more directly grasp the rural work trends and the real situation, in the spring of 1955 explained the Central General Office and the General Counsel of the Military

Commission, from each area of the country to select an excellent platoon cadres, supplemented to his side of the security forces (Central Security Corps Squadron), one of the tasks is to take turns to return to the countryside to make rural surveys, as a method of contact with the countryside, to understand the peasants.

After the transfer of personnel, in order to make the guards understand what benefits of the survey, what to investigate, how to investigate, Chairman Mao in the afternoon of May 14, 1955, in the forecourt of the Yi Nian Hall, to the Central Security Bureau and the leadership of the 8341 troops as well as the guards of all the comrades in the squadron to make a long and important speech. Sitting in a rattan chair, Chairman Mao spoke as if he were talking about a family, from the founding and development of the Communist Party of China, all the way to the victory of the Chinese Revolution, the magnificent picture of the socialist industrialization of China, and on to how each person should work. Chairman Mao said, you are doing security work, I now give you an additional item, that is, investigation work. You have to have three tasks: one is the defense work, one is to study, and then add a survey work. Why do you want to make a survey? It is to serve the people more. Each of us has a different job, there are sentries, there are other jobs, but all for this purpose, your investigation, to me to the central government are helpful.

Chairman Mao said to the comrades who will return to the countryside for the investigation: "We have drawn up a statute, to be modest, to parents, to the countryside to respect the people; to respect the district and township cadres, don't put on airs. Modesty will enable us to investigate things." Chairman Mao asked the comrades to pay attention to publicizing the Party's policy during the survey.

Before the comrades returned to the countryside to investigate the departure, Chairman Mao also wrote the travel code: (a) confidentiality - do not talk about the situation here. (B) attitude - do not put on airs. (iii) Propaganda - explain the advantages of building industry and practicing socialism. (iv) Vigilance-Don't fall for the tricks of counter-revolutionaries. (v) Investigation-Production, requisitions, cooperatives, life, opinions of staff.

Chairman Mao's speech enabled the comrades to raise their awareness, clarify their tasks and learn the methods of investigation. Returning comrades with the determination to complete the task, from their parents, friends and relatives, teachers and classmates, neighbors, village cadres and other aspects, through labor, conversation, visits, learned a lot of detailed and vivid situation, back to the troops will be investigating the material into a written report.

Chairman Mao personally listen to the report, read the investigation report. 1955 July 19, 25, 26, he was three days in a row, spent more than 10 hours to listen to the report back to the comrades. In order to save time, Chairman Mao also reported the comrades stayed at home to eat together, eat and talk. In the report, he carefully asked each comrade of his own family, can eat, and how much food, the family has a few laborers, how much income, there is no sick disaster, and then asked to the village township production, life and other situations. In the process of listening to the report, Chairman Mao sometimes contemplative, sometimes notes, sometimes interjections, sometimes a long sigh.

Chairman Mao word by word to see the comrades write the investigation report, in case of a typo and wrong punctuation, are corrected. He held the material in one hand, a red pen in the other, said: "You come over, you all come over. You see, this is the word 'reward' for remuneration, and this is the word 'hatred' for hatred." "This is the word 'total' and this is the word 'how'." When he saw a report with smooth text and better content, the chairman immediately affirmed it. When Chairman Mao saw Ye Yao, a member of the team, reflecting on the poor and middle-aged peasants in Sushui Village, Xintian Township, the third district of Nanxiong County, Guangdong Province, his hometown, who overcame a natural disaster by relying on the power of cooperativization, he praised them and said, "The people there are really capable, and the agricultural cooperatives should play such a role. With that, the President picked up his pen and wrote on the report, "Cooperatives are very good". Gao Bicen, a member of the team, reflected the situation in his hometown of Nanzhu Township in the sixth district of Ningxiang County, Hunan Province. Chairman Mao was also satisfied with the report, and wrote on the report, "This report is well-written, analyzed, and exemplified."

Hu Quande, a member of the team, said in his report on the investigation of Beisunzhuang Village, Xiaohuzhuang Township, Lankao County, Henan Province, the sixth district, that due to the successive years of floods, most of the people in the village, especially the poor peasants did not have any surplus food, and the households that lacked food amounted to 50 percent. There was nothing to eat this spring but leaves. The main reasons for this situation are that too few grain purchase certificates are issued, too many households are in difficulty, and the fixed production is too high, while the actual production cannot reach. The masses generally reflect that village cadres do not convey policies in a timely manner and are therefore dissatisfied. Some farmers even pulled up wheat to eat, affecting next year's grain production. Chairman Mao annotated this piece: "The lack of grain in this township and the dissatisfaction of the peasants are worthy of attention."

Wang Wenli, a member of the team, said in a survey report on Wuliantun Village, Yan Tun Township, Fifth District, Yanjin County, Henan Province, that peasants in the village reflected differently on the policy of unified purchase of grain, both good and bad. Unified purchasing, two-thirds of the farmers to buy grain license, in fact, now no food is a minority. The village last winter organized a production cooperative, the poor farmers accounted for two thirds, medium farmers accounted for one third. At the beginning of the establishment of the cooperative, due to the speed is too fast, and did not adopt the principle of voluntary mutual benefit, so that some people do not understand, ready to withdraw from the society. Because of the lack of attention to feeding, some of the livestock in the cooperative died. The members quarreled constantly and were not in a productive mood. The leadership of the society was weak and inexperienced, which affected production. After reading this, Chairman Mao commented, "This township has some problems with grain, but not much. The cooperative has bigger problems."

Li Haoxue, a member of the team, said in his investigation report on Xinhua Township, the eighth district of Xincui County, Henan Province, that the township had been hit by disasters for several years, the grain harvest was not good, the number of grain-deficit households increased, private merchants profited from it, and the price of grain went up, and some people sold all of their farming tools and daily necessities to buy grain, and the peasants' minds fluctuated greatly. At the time of the

unified purchase, due to the bad harvest and the deviation of some cadres in their work, many farmers sold their food rations, while some district and village cadres did not sell their surplus, and the peasants had their opinions. Chairman Mao wrote on this document: "It is said that there are some problems in this township. The chairman of the township had 320 pounds of surplus grain, sold only 70 pounds, and in the spring purchased 20 pounds from the government, and the people had opinions." At the same time, Chairman Mao authorized on all three of the above materials, "Send it to Comrade Wu Zhipu for a reading, and return it to Mao Zedong after reading it."

Wu Zhipu was then the second secretary of the CPC Henan Provincial Committee and governor of Henan Province. After reading the survey report, he wrote to the General Office of the Central Committee on July 22, 1955, saying, "I have read the survey materials of the three townships in Henan approved by the Chairman for my perusal. I feel that some of the situations are worth noting." "In order to make it easier for me to go back to do further investigation and research and to correct the mistakes in my work, I have copied the three materials. I hereby send back the originals for your inspection."

Chairman Mao also handed over to comrades of the Central Plenum materials written by Li Baosen, Wang Lixin and Duan Mingyu reflecting the serious food shortage in some areas of Shandong Province. On May 24, 1958, Chairman Mao wrote a letter to Tan Zhenlin, Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), who was in charge of agriculture at that time, and Vice-Premier of the State Council, as follows.

Comrade Zhenlin: Please take a look at this document. There are so many grain-deficit households in Shandong that it is worth studying. If you have time, please find Li Baosen and other three people (are dry troops members, give us a guard, platoon leader cadres) to ask about the situation. As I am busy, I do not have time to talk to them.

May 24th.

Tan Zhenlin on May 26, made a report to Chairman Mao: "have complied with the instructions, looking for Li Baosen and other three comrades opened a symposium, they reflect the problem is basically right. Shandong Province, the average ration per person 360 pounds, a few mountainous areas is more than 200 pounds, generally speaking is enough to eat. Since last winter, the intensity of labor has increased, and some people do not have enough to eat, which is a national phenomenon." The report further put forward requirements and methods for solving the food problem. Chairman Mao immediately on Tan Zhenlin's report (accompanied by Li Baosen and other three people to write the investigation materials) approved to Deng Xiaoping, then General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

Send it to Comrade Xiaoping and issue it immediately to all comrades at the meeting. Please pay attention to the food issue.

Mao Zedong, May 27, 2:00 a.m.

The "comrades present at the meeting" referred to in the instructions are those who are attending the Fifth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the CPC.

Chairman Mao as Honorary Principal to Learn Culture

Chairman Mao, from the reports of many security guards, found that their cultural level is relatively low, in order to complete the current task, and for the sake of these young people in the long run, there is an urgent need to take practical measures to improve the cultural level of these comrades. Chairman Mao, when talking with them, constantly mentioned the need to strengthen cultural learning.

On July 26, 1955, Guard Captain Han Qingyu led the third batch of team members to report on the investigation of home visits. Captain Han handed Chairman Mao the materials written by the six

members of the team, and the Chairman first looked at Zeng Wen's materials and said, "Well written, well written, you investigated very well." Chairman Mao took the material, pointing and asked: "Did you write this material yourself?" Zeng Wen said: "Someone else copied it for me." The chairman leaned his head back and laughed: "I am not looking at the surface articles, the words are beautiful, the content is empty, but not a good hand. You are to provide me with the real situation, through your social research, to learn is sociology, to solve the social problems", "Do not ask others to copy in the future, others copied is not fresh, you investigate your own things to write their own, it gives a very primitive feeling". The President went on to ask: "Do you learn culture?"

Everyone replied: "One day a week."

The chairman asked, "What else do you study?"

"Saturday party day activities and organizing hygiene, the other five days in addition to one day of cultural classes, military and political half."

The chairman listened attentively and asked, "What do you study in politics?"

"The current is the National Party Congress four resolutions and other documents."

Chairman Yi asked: "Then what is the military?"

"Formal coaching."

Chairman Mao recalled: "In the Xinhai Revolution, I was a soldier for half a year, then, unlike you now, very strict, and can not learn anything, but by subscribing to the newspaper, reading books also learned a lot of political learning." The chairman pulled the topic back again: "How can you learn

these for a long period of time! We do not fight, and is not a combat unit, less learn a little bit of standardized coaching, to learn some cultural science." The President pointed to Zhang Yaozhi and Han Qingyu said: "Can not let them be soldiers for life, go out and do a little work." The President pointed to Zhang Yaozi and Han Qingyu and said, "They should learn more geography, history, math, physics and chemistry, and it is still not a big problem for them to graduate from secondary school in five years."

Chairman Mao also often mention some of the most common scientific knowledge problems, inspire the players desire for knowledge. From the north to the south, from the Bohai Bay to the Pearl River, where the President went to ask where; from the stars in the sky to the water on the ground, from the birds in the air to the flowers and trees in the yard, the President is to see what to ask what. The President asked the sentry during a late-night walk: "How many constellations do you think there are in the sky? Why do the stars shine?" A couple of times when the President was swimming he asked, "Zeng Wen, do you know what the composition of water is?" "Wang Hui, why do people float on water?" "Gao Bicen, why do you think seawater is salty?" These swimmers, who had accompanied the President across the Yangtze River and swam with him in the sea, were momentarily puzzled by the President. At this time, the President will say to them: "Why do you only learn language, arithmetic two subjects? To learn more cultural and scientific knowledge!"

During a walk, the President asked Sun Lianzhong: "Why is it so hot in Guangzhou? What do you think is the benefit of the heat?" Sun Lianzhong, who was also a laborer and had never read a book at home, could only say vaguely, "It's good when it's hot." The chairman smiled and said: "Have you studied geography?" Sun Lianzhong replied: "No." The President then told him: "Guangzhou is the best place in China, with three crops a year. Learn geography, our country is very big!"

Autumn in Beijing was cool. One day, Gao Bicen was swimming with the President, when a mass of dark clouds suddenly flew in the blue sky, and then the wind blew and the waves rose, and flocks of crows flew about, and it looked like it was going to rain. At this time, only to see a few strong eagles, body does not shake, wings do not move, through the dark clouds, in the sky flying smoothly high. The President leaned back and asked Gao Bicen: "Why do you think eagles can fly in the air without

moving their wings?" Gao Bicen was speechless and could not say. The President then said, "You must study physics well in the future!"

On the morning of September 15, 1956, Zeng Wen met the President just after he got up. The President called out his name and talked to him about the cultural learning of the Guard.

"..... From now on you won't call it any team, just call it a cultural school, you're all cadets." The chairman paused for a moment and asked, "Is it good for me to be your principal?" Zeng Wen was so happy that he said repeatedly, "Good! Great!" Recommended attention: WeChat look for "veterans micro-publication" President smiled and said: "I will be the honorary principal, and then hire a vice principal. You study here for seven or eight years, to reach the level of high school graduation or college graduation, you say yes or no?"

"Yes!" Zeng Wen replied confidently to the chairman.

The chairman added: "You are still very young, only in your twenties, I think it is possible."

Zeng Wen told the chairman: "Now the comrades have a lot of energy to learn culture." The Chairman nodded and said, "If you study in this school for seven or eight years, you will become college students from the workers and peasants; there are few college students from the workers and peasants now, but there will be many in the future."

Following Chairman Mao's instructions, the Party Committee of the unit quickly drew up a junior high school education program for the Guard and sent it to the Chairman for approval. The next day the chairman approved the program. After some teaching preparations and organizational work, on January 21, 1957, the Guard's cultural school officially opened.

After the opening of the school, the President always paid attention to their studies. For some comrades who went out on duty with him, the chairman often asked them: "Are you tired of working? Have you brought all your studies with you?" The President also asked the accompanying comrades: "Is mathematics, science and chemistry good or bad?" They answered: "Physics is good, the lecture is all personally do and eyes to see, also good to remember, but algebra is not good to learn." The president said gently, "You must learn algebra well! Physics, chemistry, a lot of calculations are calculated using algebra, if you can not learn algebra, physics, chemistry can not learn. Don't be afraid of the difficulty!" Everyone smiled and replied, "No matter how hard it is, it won't be hard for us!"

In this way, day by day, year by year, the members of the guard not only under the direct teaching and affectionate care of the President, but also under the inspiration of the President's forgetfulness of the spirit of work and the spirit of untiring study, they tenaciously and diligently persisted in their cultural studies. They saw with their own eyes that our great leader was as old and knowledgeable as he was, but when he worked and studied, he often wasted his sleep and food. From the hot summer night to the cold winter with snow and wind falling, the lamp in the President's house was so bright all night long. The President often worked on national affairs without sleep or rest in this way. In addition to the intense work, but also grasp the little time to read newspapers and magazines, read all kinds of ancient and modern books. What particularly touched the team members was that the President insisted on studying foreign languages every day and read aloud under the street lamp at 12 o'clock on summer nights. Every year, the President took a lot of time to go out to inspect his work. While his luggage could be gently lifted with one hand by the team members accompanying him, the books and documents he brought with him were in boxes after boxes. Whether on the ship, on the train, or even on the airplane, the President's seat was always piled high with all kinds of books and newspapers.

Chairman Mao's guard Zhang Baojin in Zhongnanhai organs amateur school for four years (the school was originally the Party Central Committee organs in Pingshan County, Hebei Province,

Xibaipo for the majority of workers and peasants cadres organized by the cultural cramming school, and then with the Party Central Committee organs to move to Zhongnanhai, renamed the "Zhongnanhai Organs Amateur School", under the leadership of the Central General Office of the Security Bureau), very hard, and in 1955, he was admitted to the Chinese Academy of Arts and Sciences. Hard work, in 1955 after the People's University of China, excellent grades, in the class at the top. The President was very happy, said to the staff and security guards around him: "Zhang Baojin is a very motivated person, he studied with knowledge, social experience, I will look up to him." Whenever Zhang Baojin returned to Zhongnanhai, the Chairman made time to receive him and encouraged him to study harder for building our country. Chairman Mao's two other guards, Li Liancheng and Tian Yunyu, also enrolled in a university preparatory course together in 1956 after hard work, and at the conclusion of the course, the chairman invited them to dinner and toasted them. This has played a great role in promoting the enthusiasm of young students and guards of Zhongnanhai Amateur School.

In January 1960, when the President knew that the guards had made remarkable achievements in their cultural studies, he said to them with a smile, "You've all become literati now."

The Chairman's words were the highest reward for the entire team. These outstanding children of workers and peasants from all over the country, under the President's kind teaching, took a great step forward on the road to intellectualization of the workers and peasants. In August 1959, they had already finished their junior high school courses. After finishing their junior high school studies, some of them became instructors, platoon leaders and instructors in the guard units, while others were sent to the Party school and military school for further studies. In October 1960, the members still working in the guard units entered the higher education course.

Carrying out a small rectification to improve the style of work

Chairman Mao's staff around the requirements are very strict, especially not allowed to engage in specialization, power for personal gain and other violations of the law and discipline, once found, will be personally inquired about, never tolerate.

A period of time before 1960, some staff (a few people do not belong to the 8341st troop establishment), in Beijing with Chairman Mao during the outing, violation of discipline, from eating more than take up to gratuitous request for the market at that time the supply of a variety of tight daily necessities, individuals and embezzlement, dereliction of duty, resulting in a serious adverse impact. When Chairman Mao realized this, he immediately instructed that a small rectification should be carried out among the staff around him.

In late September 1960, Chairman Mao sent to Jiangxi Province in March 1958 as deputy governor of Wang Dongxing transferred back to Beijing, is still Deputy Minister of Public Security and the Central Security Bureau. 28 September morning, Chairman Mao returned to Beijing on the same day of Wang Dongxing said, I found around the "rats", the staff, some people's thinking is not correct, we must To carry out criticism and self-criticism, remove the "rats", rectify the style of thinking. He asked Wang Dongxing to grasp this matter.

On the afternoon of October 3, Wang Dongxing made a report to the President on the views of the staff on small rectification. He said, to carry out a small rectification, first of all, to strengthen the study and raise awareness. Study the Chairman's Report on the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Three Disciplines and Eight Points of Attention and other documents. On the basis of study, talk to each other, inspire each other, start from the desire for unity, carry out criticism and self-criticism, no hats, no sticks, half a day every day, and strive for 50 days to complete the small rectification. Chairman Mao said that the approach was right.

On the morning of October 6, Wang Dongxing convened an enlarged meeting of the Party branch of Chairman Mao's office to announce the plan to carry out small rectification and convey Chairman

Mao's views. Chairman Mao said: "you did not make any line error, but is the style of life, ideological shortcomings, as long as the serious criticism and self-criticism, check it out. If someone criticizes you sharply, there is no harm, is to make you uncomfortable for a few days, dozens of days, in the future, you will feel that they are helpful." Chairman Mao also used some feelings from his own experience to teach everyone. After listening to Chairman Mao's speech, everyone took an active part in the mini-rectification.

In the rectification, the vast majority of people are strict with themselves, consciously check their own ideological style deficiencies, ideological understanding have significantly improved. During the rectification, it was also revealed that some individuals had serious bourgeois corrupt thoughts and styles, and had committed acts of corruption and dereliction of duty. Others, when accompanying Chairman Mao to inspect work in foreign places, had solicited goods from some places without compensation, and this time they were also criticized and helped, and I also wrote a review.

Chairman Mao could not tolerate and condone acts of corruption and dereliction of duty. When he learned of the facts exposed by the masses, he decided decisively to transfer such a person out of Zhongnanhai, even though the person was an old comrade who had worked by his side for many years. Chairman Mao also asked everyone to correct their mistakes with practical actions and formulated a staff code: "You must give people money for what you buy, and the same goes for a piece of paper or a pen; never ask for anything from places." "In the past, when you asked for things from provinces and cities, you should pay the price, and the money should be spent from within my manuscript fee." Comply with Chairman Mao's request, from the manuscript fee, then not a small amount of more than 10,000 yuan, sent to the accident all over the world, one by one to refund and apologize, in order to undo the bad influence.

After entering the city, Chairman Mao on the party will not appear in the mood for pleasure, will not occur the phenomenon of corruption is very vigilant. He paid special attention to start from the senior cadres, from the staff around himself, and as soon as the first signs were found, he promptly sounded the alarm, severely criticized and resolutely corrected them. Central Security Bureau and

8341 troops of all comrades, Chairman Mao on the continuation of the "two must" of the cordial teachings, are deeply engraved.