

REPORT ON THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN CH'ENG-TU  
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The great "January Revolution" in Shanghai, like a great storm, swept over the entire country with thunderous force and shook the world to its roots. The bugle to regain power from the hands of the power-holders inside the party who follow a capitalist line was sounded. Hundreds of thousands of proletarian rebels, under the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, have organized themselves into a great revolutionary army to join this historical struggle. They are moving forward like a steamroller and cannot be stopped.

The revolutionary rebels of the Szechwan region responded immediately to the call of Chairman Mao and launched a general attack against the base of Li Ching-ch'uan. But, "revolutionaries will never accept defeat with grace and willingness. They will launch their last struggle before their demise." The dying henchmen of Li and Liao bared their teeth in a surge of hysteria...

In the afternoon of 17 February manipulated by a small minority, several hundred thousand people met in Chengtu in what was called the "Pledge Rally to Thoroughly Smash Counter-Revolutionary Reaction." At the rally, ear-splitting shouts of "Crush August 26" were heard. The reactionary "Industrial Army" and Lien-tung were active.

That day, they encircled the August 26 units and dissipated them, and destroyed their sound trucks. This signaled the beginning of snaguinary suppression of the Szechwan University August 26 group and the Workers Revolutionary Rebellion Corps.

Several days later, a group of hoodlums invaded the Szechwan University and committed pillage, vandalism, kidnaping and other crimes. The materiel that many August 28 fighters retrieved from the counter-revolutionaries' hands in the Southwest Bureau at the risk of their own lives was now all taken away again. More than 30 revolutionary fighters guarding the materiel were wounded in the course of the riotous violence. Simultaneously, the flag bedecked Chengtu Liaison Station of our College's Tung-fang-hung was destroyed and several fighters wounded.

Some reactionary extremists spread the rumor that the "August 26 elements conspired with foreign enemies" and "that some of the August 26 people were arrested in Laos." What malicious slander! It was designed to ruin the group. In the midst of rumors and slanders the "United Chengtu Region Headquarters of Revolutionary Rebellion" and the Industrial Army held a mass rally on 24 February. They openly accused the August 26 group of counter-revolution and ordered it disbanded. Insignias and group flags were to be turned in. Revolution became a crime and rebellion became unjust. The conservatives, on the hand, became meritorious heroes. History of Szechwan was turned upside down.

Dark clouds hang over the city. Wholesale arrest began. The henchmen of Li Ching-ch'uan bared their ugly teeth. The shrill of the police sirens filled the air. Elementary schools were turned into prison houses. White terror reigned in the beautiful Szechwan.

Refining pure gold calls for high temperatures. A person's mettle is tested in the most difficult times. Under maximum pressure rightist opportunists betrayed the revolution and shamelessly aligned themselves with the conservatives in a collusion to grab political power and to arrest August 26 fighters. Some self-styled "old left wingers" were also frightened into a 180 degree about-face overnight and turned on the August 26 group.

But a severe beating cannot scare a true revolutionary. Arrest, parade and even death cannot cower them. The "Tung-fang Hung" fighters of our Geology College stand their ground firmly and unfurl the most brilliant and clear colors in the forest of swords and bayonets. We issued our statement of position firmly supporting all the revolutionary actions of the August 26 group.

Li Cning-ch'uan's henchmen group is in mortal fear of the Tung-fang Hung of the northern area. It also hated Tung-fang Hung profoundly. The group ordered the subordinate forces to suppress and persecute the northern Tung-fang Hung forces with all cruelty and atrocity. When they got hold of our fighters, they tied the victims securely in the "five-flower" fashion and stuffed cotton into their mouths. Our Tung-fang Hung fighters would not yield even when threatened with death. They refused to kneel down before the conservative soldiers and were beaten up, some until unconscious, some bleeding profusely. This account must be settled.

During the most difficult period of the struggle, the northern area Tung-fang Hung and the August 26 group have formed unshakable friendship between themselves for mutual support and protection. They fought hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder. Later, the needs in the revolution called for the Tung-fang Hung fighters to temporarily leave Chengtu. The August 26 comrades were very unhappy to see us go. They bid us a emotional farewell. Our northern area Tung-fang Hung forces left their blood on Chengtu soil and in the hearts of the people.

When the capitalist counter-revolutionary tide was fervently rising in Chengtu, in other areas of Szechwan, such as Chungking, Ipin, Nan-ch'ung, Han-chung and Kuang-yuan, proletarian rebels were also being cruelly suppressed. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in Szechwan is temporarily in an ebb...

"Winds and rain see Spring go out. Snow flurries greet the spring. Icicles drop hundreds of feet. But flowers still bloom beautifully."

White terror cannot frighten the heroic. Beating cannot injure the red heart. "We see heroes rout tigers and leopards. We won't see them cowered by the grisly bear." August 26 fighters are striking back and are fighting hard.

In the darkest hour of the struggle, the Szechwan revolutionary rebels sang out loudly time and again: "Lift your head to look at the Big Dipper. In your heart, think of Mao Tse-tung." Their hearts are always turned toward the city of Peking.

On 26 February, more than 1000 August 26 fighters gathered at the Szechwan University auditorium to celebrate the "semi-anniversary" of August 26. The comrades sang loudly "Ocean navigation, we rely on the helmsman", "Tung-fang Hung," and "August 26 fighters think of Chairman Mao." Their

hearts became redder; eyes clearer and brighter; and power and strength redoubled. Several hundred conservative elements in the Szechwan University and in Chengtu came to invade the meeting. The August 26 fighters resisted the invaders while still maintaining the order at the meeting in spite of the shouting and disorder outside. They stood unmovable while singing the slogan: "Be firm and never fear sacrifice. Sweep aside all difficulties to gain final victory."

Next day, the August 26 fighters fought their way out of the university and into the streets to hold a parade in strong protest against the suppression and persecution of the revolutionary fellow fighters by the small handful of hoodlums in the name of "suppressing reactionaries." "The green hills will never become old. The August 26 group will never be defeated." "Revolution is no crime. Rebellion is just." These slogans were posted on the walls throughout the city and gained great notice. Revolutionary people said with surprise: "Ah, August 26 is still around." Hopes again came to their hearts.

By the end of March, the nationwide counter-attack against the capitalist counter-revolutionaries gained. Chengtu revolutionaries were heartened and encouraged. They kept on singing, reciting verses: "Tonight we all gathered here happily. Tomorrow, we will go to the battlefield." What courage!

On 29 March, Comrade Wang Hsiao-yu's article "Mobilize the masses. Completely crush the counter-current of capitalism" was published. The people were elated. Szechwan revolutionary fighters immediately organized a parade to let Chairman Mao know their firm determination. They shouted: "Crush the black United Headquarters." "Down with the Industrial Army." "Let the conservative clowns groan, weep, and raise their hell. Revolutionary fighters will not pay any attention to them."

At this same time, the northern area Tung-fang Hung fighters received many many letters from the Great Southwest. These tear-filled and emotion-charged letters told of the strong, courageous and loyal feelings of the Szechwan revolutionaries in their self-reliant struggle to defend Chairman Mao. These letters always inspired us and drove us on in our struggle.

Everyday, our Geology College Tung-fang Hung "refuge" receives hundreds upon hundreds of fellow fighters from Szechwan. They came to Peking, full of love toward Chairman Mao and hopes and news from our revolutionary fellow fighters in Szechwan. We, the Tung-fang Hung fighters of the Geology College also thought a great deal of our fellow fighters in Szechwan. We are always thinking of the day when we will return there. The hearts of the Tung-fang Hung fighters and their fellow fighters in Szechwan are always linked together.

Li Ching-ch'uan, you vicious wolves. Try your best to defeat us. We are waiting for you to strike. You cannot suppress us, cannot arrest all of us. And you cannot keep our revolutionary heart in prison, nor

extinguish the flame of revolution, nor burn down the new sprouts of revolution. One day, the blazing flame of revolution will burn your monster and devil group all to death. The great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought is flying high over Chengtu...

Ice freezes, snow flurries dance, and red plum blossoms are beautiful. Mountains are high, peaks are dangerous, and the towering pines are green.

After more than two months of furious bloody battles for survival the Szechwan revolutionary rebels not only did not fall down, but have grown stronger and stronger.

In the afternoon of 1 April, the Chengtu revolutionary rebels fought against all types of difficulties and obstacles and converged on the Szechwan University for a mass rally to express their determination to defend Chairman Mao until their death. A huge parade followed the rally. The Workers Rebellion Corps, risked their lives, also fought their way out to the streets to join the ranks of the parade.

Next day, "People's Daily" published its editorial "Correctly treat the young revolutionary fighters." A thunderbolt stroke the University and the revolutionaries again heard the voice of their great leader Chairman Mao. They rushed out of their dormitories and loudly celebrated. But the black "United Headquarters" in the Szechwan University wanted to block the voice of Chairman Mao off. They refused to broadcast it. Revolutionary fellow fighters were enraged. They rushed on and took over the broadcasting station in less than two minutes. The exciting voice from the Central Broadcasting Station was again hovering over the University.

The Workers Rebellion Corps also grew stronger and stronger in the course of their excellent fight against all odds. In the afternoon of the fifth, they took advantage of a break after work to rush out of their factories and gathered at the University to hold a mass rally, "to defeat Liu Shao-chi and completely smash the capitalist counter-revolutionary comeback." They fully demonstrated that the proletariat and the powerholders inside the party who follow a capitalist road will never be able to compromise.

The Ten Points announced by the Central Military Committee and the resolution in connection with the problems in Anhwei were transmitted to Szechwan. The revolutionaries were so excited that tears coursed down their cheeks. They were firmly convinced that Chairman Mao will make a wide decision on the problems of Szechwan. The young revolutionaries of the Ninth Middle School used high pitched loudspeakers to transmit the Party Central's instructions to the First Prison repeatedly. The more than 4,000 revolutionaries imprisoned there, upon hearing of these instructions, were greatly heartened. And they jumped, and from deep down their heart and lungs sang loudly "Tung-fang Hung."

To gain early freedom so that they may plunge into the great revolutionary struggle, the imprisoned revolutionaries launched a brave struggle

the imprisoned revolutionaries launched a brave struggle against Li Ching-ch'uan and his henchmen. They twice went on hunger strike and finally won. On the eighteenth, they were finally out of the prison.

The more than 4,000 so-called "counter-revolutionaries" who rushed out of the prison immediately organized themselves into the "Rebellion General Headquarters of Those Who Pledged to Defend Mao Tse-tung's Thought Till Death." They bravely joined the revolutionary struggle. On 20 and 25 in April they held two mass "accusation" meetings. Filled with indignation and hatred nurtured by blood and tears, many comrades condemned the fascist atrocities of the small handful of powerholders inside the party headed by Li Ching-ch'uan who follow a capitalist line.

"The enemy will not disappear by itself. Neither the Chinese reactionaries nor the American imperialist aggressive force in China will withdraw from the historical stage of their own accord." Counter-revolutionary Li Ching-ch'uan and his group are aware of their imminent downfall. They are acting like a bunch of mad dogs. Some rascals in the Industrial Army said: "The April 1 document represented a special tactic of the Party Central. Anyhow, you have no escape." Some people even attempted to build a case to vindicate Liu Shao-chi and to madly attack the great leader, Chairman Mao. They employed all kinds of cruel methods to treat the revolutionary rebels.

A young August 26 fighter wrote the slogan "Down with Industrial Army." Consequently, he was injured in his eyes by the hoodlums with lime.

The counter-revolutionaries are so accustomed in using the methods of kidnapping and assassination that the revolutionary rebels too often are found missing. One comrade of the east district of the army crops was kidnapped and beaten to death. A corpse was found floating on the Sui-nien River on 27 April. It was understood that was a rebel worker. But toward these incidents the Chengtu police paid no attention.

The Chengtu 132 Factory became the base of the Industrial Army. Once they lay their hands on a revolutionary, he is dragged into the factory where he is subjected to inhuman persecution. On 21 April, Chengtu revolutionaries fought a savage battle against the conservatives in order to rescue fellow fighters. Several hundred revolutionaries were wounded during the fighting.

On 6 May, a group of daredevils from the Industrial Army again provoked violence in the 132 factory. They mass murdered the completely unarmed people with carbines, machine guns and grenades. Our brave Tung-fang Hung fighter, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua was killed there. This tragic incident resulted in more than 100 dead and wounded. It was another blood debt entered on Li Ching-ch'uan's account.

Fresh blood stained the soil of Szechwan and educated the people of the Great Southwest. Chengtu has been awakened and is roaring. One fighter

falls. Thousands upon thousands continued to rush forward. Holding high the revolutionary banners, they tread the blood of the martyrs and march on.

"Water and clouds are all indignant in a stormy sea. Thunder and high winds are rocking the continents. We must sweep clean all the injurious insects. Be invincible."

Countless revolutionary martyrs have courageously died for the cause of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They are truly the little red soldier of Chairman Mao.

On the soil enriched by the blood of the martyrs, the people will even more rapidly grow and organize themselves to wage life-and-death struggles against Li Ching-ch'uan.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "When dark clouds appear on the horizon, we must point out that it is only a temporary phenomenon. Darkness will pass away and daybreak is immediately ahead of us."

Revolutionary fellow fighters in Szechwan, fight on, march on. Victory will certainly belong to us, the proletarian revolutionaries. Victory will certainly go to the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung.