

## A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE 6 MAY INCIDENT

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The decisive battle was fought in Chengtu.

For successive days, the small handful of biggest capitalist authoritarians in the party in Szechwan manipulated the reactionary Industrial Army (Ch'an-yeh Chun), provoked a large-scale armed struggle, resorted to all available tools and weapons, and launched a total attack against our revolutionary rebels.

While the victory of the battle encouraged the revolutionaries even more, it also revealed more clearly the fascist features of the Industrial bandits, and placed them in an isolated situation. Chairman Mao said: "In the history of mankind, all the reactionary forces on the verge of destruction would always make their last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces. Meanwhile, their desperate struggle hastened their destruction."

The furious counter-attack launched by the Industrial bandits of Chengtu was of an unprecedented violence. They kidnapped the revolutionary rebels, tortured them, and even buried them alive in groups. After being kidnapped, many of our revolutionary combat friends were never seen again. They threw bricks, angle irons, and stoves from upstairs, and many revolutionary combat friends were seriously injured in the head and the back. In addition, they also threw lime, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, poisoned glass shards, etc., at our combat friends, blinding and killing many of us. They resorted to wooden, iron, and aluminum sticks, knives, and daggers.

Nevertheless, the revolutionary rebels were not intimidated. They stood up and charged, and unarmed the Industrial bandits, recapturing the powers one by one!

The 6th was the tensest day of combat. After several successive days of bloody fighting, the warriors of the Red Fortress were exhausted. However, to rescue the captured combat friends, they thought of Chairman Mao's teaching, urging courage, fearlessness, and perseverance, and they redoubled their energy. They fought in the night at the Handicraft Control Bureau. In the morning, they launched a powerful political attack on the Industrial bandits with the propaganda vehicle. At noon, the bugle of assault sounded! The revolutionary rebel warriors climbed ladders, covered themselves with cotton quilts, braved the sticks and bricks, and charged into the windows of the second floor.

The revolutionary rebels of Chengtu were heroic warriors! When those in front fell, those behind immediately filled the gap! They fought stubbornly, and finally unarmed the Industrial bandits.

The moment the battle of the Handicraft Control Bureau was concluded, the urgent request for help came from Plant 132. The warriors of the Red Fortress rushed to the new combat post.

At 2 p. m. in the afternoon, a hand to hand combat began in Plant 132. The industrials captured some rebel warriors and little Red Guard soldiers and beat them up. Even the two members of the Liberation Army, two physicians, and a driver, who were sent in to negotiate with them, were also assaulted.

Through the propaganda vehicle, the Tung-fang-hung warriors repeatedly urged struggle by reason, and not by force, but the Industrials became worse than ever. They killed a little 8.26 warrior and threw the body out of the window. By 2.45 p. m., our propaganda vehicle went into Plant 132. At this time, five Industrial bandits opened fire and hit it. To avoid expanding the matter, our vehicle withdrew.

A battle became inevitable. Our Red Fortress warriors firmly stood alongside the Chengtu Workers Rebel Corps and the Szechwan University 8.26, and supported all their revolutionary actions. The propaganda vehicle served as the temporary directing vehicle.

Around 3 p. m., we called to the Industrials via the propaganda vehicle, asking them to lay down their arms. The delegate of the Military Control Committee also issued an urgent announcement, expressing support of the Szechwan University 8.26, the Chengtu Workers Rebel Corps, and the Red Guard Chengtu Unit, and pointing out solemnly that the Industrials were controlled by the small handful of capitalist authoritarians in the party. The propaganda vehicle barely entered the plant gate when the Industrial bandits opened fire again. A Liberation Army soldier was hit in the stomach, and another immediately tore off his own sleeve to bandage the wound. The gun fire became more intense, and many among the masses were wounded or killed. At this time, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua (2621 0356 5478) stuck to his post next to the machine. He was shot through the neck.

Blood spurted. He fell in the blood pool.

A Liberation Army member tried to stop the blood with a handkerchief, but to no avail. The electric machine in the propaganda vehicle was covered with Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua's blood. His blood even stained the red flag...

Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua sacrificed his life without even a chance to shout "Long live Chairman Mao!"

With the aid of the military representatives, the vehicle was withdrawn. Just after it got out of the gate, another Liberation Army soldier was wounded. By this time, the Industrial bandits opened fire with a machine gun. A 13-year old heroic Red Fortress little warrior, Fan P'ei-chin (5400 1014 3866), was hit in the head and died on the spot. A little 8.26 warrior, Liao Yu-fang (1675 3768 5364), was hit in the stomach, and her intestines flowed out. Our Tung-fang-hung warriors, Pai Hung-sheng (4101 3163 3932) and Chia Wei-ch'ien (6328 4850 6197), were shot. A Chengtu Ching-kang-shan warrior who raised high the red flag on top of the vehicle was wounded at this time.

The fascist Industrial Army resorted to all their weapons, including guns, machine guns, assault guns, poison gas, tear gas, and grenades, and also heavy machine guns. Even the running water was poisoned. The unarmed revolutionary rebels encountered a bloody massacre.

However, the revolutionary rebels could not be killed off! Waving a red flag, a Revolutionary Rebel Corps worker charged, and was cut down by a bullet. However, in a split second, he stood up like an iron man, and charged again still waving the red flag. The Industrial bandits were alarmed. They concentrated the shots at him. He was hit twice and sacrificed himself like a hero.

In face of the butcher knife of the executioner, the revolutionaries thought nothing of death. Those in the rear filled the gap of those felled in front. With blood and life, they wrote a sad and heroic song of victory of Mao Tse-tung's thinking.

A nurse of the Szechwan Hospital (Ch'uan-i) thought only of the safety of the warriors, and, braving the gun fire, she rescued the wounded. At this time, discovering an Industrial bandit taking aim at her, a Szechwan University 8.26 warrior immediately shielded her with his body, and he was killed by a shot in the head! These were our intimate combat friends and the heroic revolutionary rebels armed with Mao Tse-tung's thinking. We were proud of such staunch friends. We were proud of their courage and selfless sacrifice for the revolution.

Chairman Mao said: "In the interest of the people, thousands and tens of thousands of patriots courageously sacrificed themselves ahead of us. Let us raise high their banner, and, stepping on the traces of their blood, advance!" With the steeling of battle, the

revolutionary rebels became even firmer and braver! After undergoing a baptism of combat, they raised high the banners soaked with the blood of the patriots, loudly sang the Internationale, and continued to fight on the streets of Chengtu!

Victory will belong to the revolutionaries armed with Mao Tse-tung's thinking. Its sunshine will illuminate each and every village and town in the Greater Southwest of our country!

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