

REVOLUTIONARIES BRAVE DEATH, COWARDS JOIN NO REVOLUTION

[Following is a translation of an editorial in the Chinese-language newspaper Tung-fang Hung Pao (East Is Red News), 12 May 67, p 1. This source is published in Peking by the Tung-fang Hung Pao Editorial Board of Peking Geological College.]

A person armed by Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most courageous person. The heroic deeds of Li Ch'uan-hua (2621 0356 5478), the martyr, eloquently illustrated this point. He was a fearless fighter who armed himself with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. During this Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he studied and used Chairman Mao's works in the context of the real-life world and followed Chairman Mao's instruction that "Revolution is not a crime; revolt has its justification." Vigorously, he revolted against the handful of power-holders within the College party organization who follow a capitalist road; against the reactionary bourgeois line of Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-p'ing; and against the handful of power-holders in the Southwest headed by Li Ching-ch'uan who followed a capitalist road. For the sake of revolution; he was assulted and maliciously tongue-lashed from all sides and paraded on the street and jailed on numerous occasions. But none of these tribulations could scare the fearless fighter armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung! Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua did not shrink or draw back an iota. On the contrary, he fought on against the handful of power-holders in the party who followed a capitalist road with redoubled spirit and persistence until his last drop of blood and until his last breath. With heroism which inspired poems, songs and tears he carried out his pledge of steel to "protect Chairman Mao and to safeguard the revolutionary policy line of Chairman Mao until death."

Chairman Mao has taught us: "A struggle involves and entails sacrifices. Even death is not unusual. But when we think of the interest of the people, and the suffering of the overwhelming majority of the people, even if we die for the people there would be no regret." In a class society, inevitably, there is a life-or-death struggle between the classes. To annihilate the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes, the proletariat just cannot avoid bloody sacrifices. This was true before the proletarian class overthrew the rule of exploiting classes and gained political power. This is still true today after the proletarian class has gained political power and after class struggle has undergone a basic change in nature. Attitude toward life and death, therefore, is the true touchstone

which distinguishes the true from the false revolutionary and the counter-revolutionary.

If you are indeed a true revolutionary like Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua, you would fully share the vision of grandeur and heroism in the proletarian revolution and say: "Revolutionaries brave death, cowards join no revolution." When the revolution calls for the offering of your life, you would put into practice the phrase that "Revolutionaries brave death" without the slightest of hesitation, or even a pair of knitted brows and an accelerated heartbeat.

If you are a false revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary, you would behave like the greatest renegade of them all, Liu Shao-chi, whose knees weaken and heart pounds heavily when confronted by an enemy. Mouthing such theories as "when necessary preserve your comrades at the expense of a part of the party's work assignment" or that "as long as you have the forest-land, you do not have to worry about running out of firewood," he would get down to his knees before the enemy. He would sell out his comrades and the revolutionary interests of the proletarian class in order that he could be spared his worthless life. Such base characters become traitors of the people.

As the poem says: "Sacrifice inspires vision and will of grandeur. Like the sun and the moon that renew the heavens." The blood of Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua, like the blood shed by thousands upon thousands of our martyrs of revolution before him, will not be shed in vain. His sacrifice will further intensify the hatred of the proletarian revolutionaries against the reactionary line and will strengthen our resolution to bring the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to its successful completion. Let us always hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and strengthen Comrade Li's revolutionary spirit, the fearless proletarian spirit of "revolutionaries brave death; cowards join no revolution." Let us mercilessly condemn such renegade philosophy of survival represented by Liu Shao-chi's words that "revolutionary comrades must be preserved." Let us be prepared to give our lives and blood for the cause of our proletarian revolution, for the defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary policy line, and for the complete liberation of the entire world.

Revolutionaries brave death; cowards join no revolution!

Long live the spirit of proletarian revolutionary rebellion!

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EXCERPTS FROM COMRADE LI CH'UAN-HUA'S DIARY

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Editor's Note: In the death of young comrade Li Ch'uan-hua (2621 0356 5478), we have lost a model member of the "Tung-fang Hung Commune" and an excellent Red Guard fighter armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. He bravely sacrificed his life in a fierce battle against a small number of power-holders headed by Li Ching-ch'uan (2621 0064 3123) who followed a capitalist road. He fought to fulfill his pledge to defend Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line until death.

Like Lei Feng, Wang Chieh and countless other heroes, Li Ch'uan hua's short life and his words and deeds sparkled with the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is highly noteworthy that in his study of Mao Tse-tung's thought Comrade Li paid a great deal of attention on "application". "Change and transform the subjective and objective world, for the sake of revolution." In his every move Comrade Li tried to follow the instructions from the highest of authorities. At the most crucial hour of the revolution, Comrade Li truly lived up to the expectation of "having no fear of death, imprisonment or concerted assault from all sides."

In the brief life of Comrade Li we see the fearless spirit of a proletarian revolutionary, the spirit of "revolutionaries brave death; cowards join no revolution." Imbued with a spirit of "all and everything for the revolution," Comrade Li richly earned the title of a glorious fighter "completely and thoroughly dedicated to the liberation and interests of the people." All these can be seen in his vividly written diary. In the volumes of his diary, Comrade Li stands ten feet tall. Here, with great excitement and earnest we recommend to everyone of our readers the diary of a revolutionary fighter. Let us absorb from these passages some of his drive so that we can successfully complete the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution with even greater speed.

(Here, we are presenting first excerpts from his diary for all of us to emulate and study.)

Compiled and edited by: The Li Ch'uan hua Group, Editorial Board of Tung-fang Hung Pao.

(1) Read Chairman Mao's Books, Follow Chairman Mao's Road

Rain and dew provide the moisture to enable seedlings to grow strong. Our Chairman's thought enables the new and green comrades to mature. What lies behind Martyr Li Ch'uan-hua's complete loyalty to the revolution, his coolness at the crucial point when death directly confronted him, and his offering of his life as a sacrifice, was an excellent background of daily diligent study of the works of Chairman Mao. Having grown rapidly and offered his life courageously to the revolution, Comrade Li represents another victory of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the spiritual atomic bomb of our nation.

18 October 1966

There are thousands upon thousands of roads in the world. But I choose only the road pointed out to us by Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao is reddest of the red suns in our hearts.

10 September 1966

Diligently study Mao Tse-tung's thought and apply what you learned to the problems of the real world. Arm yourself with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Establish a base of Mao Tse-tung's thought in your head and use it to criticize the wrong and the mistaken. Let Mao Tse-tung's thought take root in your head and become your own thought. And through a popular movement cultivate the habit of studying Mao Tse-tung's thought, like the habit of washing one's face everyday. Work and struggle hard in order to turn yourself into a strong revolutionary to take over the proletarian class revolutionary tasks being handed down to you.

18 August 1966

To navigate far in the ocean a ship depends on the helmsman. To grow, every life form depends on the sun. To engage in a revolution, one depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought. The road ahead has its pitfalls and obstacles. But the search light that is Mao Tse-tung's thought shines on the road to guide us forward. In a struggle we must diligently study and use Mao Tse-tung's thought and must study and use it against a real world background. We must do so to carry out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to its successful completion.

1 March 1966

With great excitement, I received the "Selected Remarks of Chairman Mao" issued by the superiors in my organization. The spiritual weapon I have so long wished to have is now finally in my hand.

8 September 1966

We have four great volumes. We have the great Mao Tse-tung thought. We have our great teacher, leader and commander. Under the guidance of our great helmsman, Chairman Mao, we will encounter no difficulty which cannot be overcome; no fortress which cannot be taken. If we only closely follow Chairman Mao, final victory will be ours.

12 November 1966

Today, I acquired a priceless treasure, a revolutionary treasure that is priceless. It is books by Chairman Mao, my favorite. Today the Party Central and Chairman Mao sent us "The Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung." This gift represents a great interest and concern toward the revolutionary masses. With "The Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung" in our hands, we can proceed to master this sharp and ever triumphant weapon, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Then, we are certain to triumph over all our enemies and crush all the strongholds of reaction.

New Year's Day 1966

In attacking any task, Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most powerful weapon. In the past year, whatever I have achieved and whatever progress I have made are the results of an application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Wang Chieh (3769 2638) was neither afraid of hardship nor scared by death and had his heart set only on the revolution. This was all because he followed Chairman Mao's instructions. "Whatever instructions are given by Chairman Mao, I will follow," was the motto he faithfully observed. In this new year, I will assign the top priority and most important position to the study and use of Mao Tse-tung's thought in a live and real world environment, with extra emphasis on "use". For the sake of revolution, I must do so to change and transform the objective and the subjective world.

13 October 1966

To study Mao Tse-tung's thought, we must apply ourselves earnestly and diligently,

1. for the sake of revolution,
2. with profound proletarian sentiments,
3. with extra emphasis on "use",
4. through struggles,
5. constantly paying attention to the important points and repeated attention to the basic concepts, and
6. to apply what we learned to later work.

10 July 1966

In a popular movement, we must study Chairman Mao's works from the beginning till the last day, in a real life setting, with class

sentiments, and in relation to a specific problem to which we can apply Mao Tse-tung's thought as we go along in our studies of that thought. In a struggle, whenever difficult problems arise, we must seek advice from Chairman Mao's works and integrate the struggle and the study. The struggle is itself a best form of study and to study is for the purpose of staging a struggle. Apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in observing the world and in analyzing a situation; in mobilizing the masses and in transforming the old world. We will prevail wherever we go. To arm the great masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought is the basic assurance that the Great Cultural Revolution will attain its success. In the course of the Great Cultural Revolution, we must attend classes of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must study Chairman Mao's works in a real life world and in relation to a specific and concrete problem. We must firmly follow Chairman Mao's instructions in carrying out our work and solve all the problems. Once they have mastered Chairman Mao's thought, the masses become clear-eyed, full of the fighter's spirit and capable of distinguishing the friend from the foe and capable of maintaining a resolute position. They will not fall into the trap set by the enemy no matter how clever it may be. And they will keep on fighting until final victory no matter what obstacles and hardships lie on their way.

18 October 1966

Long Live Chairman Mao! Long Live Chairman Mao!
Today Chairman Mao again met with the young revolutionaries. At 12:55 my heart almost jumped out of my mouth. Chairman Mao's car went close by us. What can I say? I have one sentence to say and that is: Long Live Chairman Mao! I have only one wish and that is to defend Chairman Mao even with my life.

20 August 1966

Saw the movie "Lei Feng" again. Seeing the movie at this time was especially helpful. Comrade Lei Feng (7191 6912) insisted on studying Chairman Mao's works. He invested his mortal life in the immortal task of serving the people. In the Great Cultural Revolution I will follow instructions given by the highest authorities and be a fearless soldier for the revolution.

24 July 1966

A struggle provides the best opportunities for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought in a live and real world. Knowledge acquired under such conditions sticks with you most permanently. The more fierce is the struggle, the greater the need for studies of Mao Tse-tung's thought in order that one may keep a clear head and correct orientation. The busier one is, the more he should study.

12 July 1966

We must master Mao Tse-tung's thought if we are to become highly motivated and self-reliant revolutionaries who understand the concept of classes and the class struggle, understand the revolutionary mission and stand resolute on the revolutionary road. It is impossible for Mao Tse-tung's thought to grow in our minds of its own accord. It must grow through the study and use under real life conditions. In other words, we must actually fill our minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought. If our youths wish to be resolute in the complex, savage and long drawn-out class struggle, we must rely both on our revolutionary enthusiasm and the great scientific spirit of the revolution; and we must arm our mind with the greatest truth of today — Mao Tse-tung's thought.

(2) Whole-Heartedly Serve the People

Comrade Lin Piao has called on us to: "study the "Old Three Chapters" as if it is your motto, and apply what you learned immediately to real life problems, and to change your thought into a revolutionary's thought." Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua firmly responded to this call by deputy leader Lin. He diligently studies the "Old Three Chapters" and completely and thoroughly "render whole-hearted service to the people."

5 January 1966

The most important point in the study of Chairman Mao's works is to understand the concept of rendering service to the people and to apply this principle to one's work and deeds. Chairman Mao has always urged us to give whole-hearted service to the people. For the world belongs to the people; all belong to the people.

21 April 1966

The "Old Three Chapters" by Chairman Mao will never be old and obsolete, but will always be the "New Three Chapters". My own study of these chapters was highly fruitful and of decisive value in the transformation of my own world view. I have forever decided to aim at "perfection", "thoroughness", "whole-heartedness", "complete responsibility," and "extreme enthusiasm," in my life and work. The "Old Three Chapters", Chang Szu-te (1728 1895 1795), Pai Ch'iu-en (4101 3061 1869), and Yu Kung (1946 0361) all created great images in my mind and created great power in me. With a definite direction and a distinct goal and target, I can now give my whole-hearted service to the people.

2 May 1966

Chairman Mao's books are my favorite reading material. They represent

the voice of thousands and millions of people. Whatever instructions Chairman Mao gives, I will follow. This is the wish and direction of a revolutionary. I must read more of Chairman Mao's books and devote more time to think so that I may know Chairman Mao's instructions and follow them.

7 July 1966

The most fundamental question connected to the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought is the question of how to revolutionize one's thought and establish a correct world view.

25 July 1966

In order to give whole-hearted service to the people, one must resolutely overcome individualism, place the interests of the people and the party in the uppermost position and do everything at the bidding of the party. He must be brave enough to assume heavy responsibilities, must show no interest in the gains and losses to himself as an individual and be content with personal hardships and deprivation. In a nutshell, one must place the interests of the party and the people above the interests of the individual.

Whether one gives his whole-hearted service completely to the people or not is an issue of fundamental importance. "The concept of service to the people and individualism are in sharp conflict. If one is tinted by individualism, he will not be able to render whole-hearted service to the people.

10 March 1966

A revolutionary is devoted to the people. He should not put on airs. This is an important point related to the process of turning intellectuals into revolutionaries. We are already intellectuals. Now we want to be revolutionary intellectuals. We must not only fight against nature, but also against "self".

3 May 1966

Everything we do is for the purpose of serving the people. Consequently, in our work we must diligently guard against individualism provincialism.

22 May 1966

We are engaged in propaganda work when the track and field events are held. Some schoolmates asked me to go out and play. A contradiction between the individual and the group arises. To treat this contradiction correctly calls for a correct treatment of the relationship between the individual and the collective group.

To conduct propaganda is to disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought. This track and field meet provides an excellent opportunity to disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought. To sacrifice the interests of myself, the individual in order to do a better job at promoting Chairman Mao's thought at the track and field meet is what a good and forward-looking member of the Communist Youth League should and must do. If personal problems can be summarily disposed of, let them be so disposed of instead of taking up a great deal of time and energy.

5 April 1966

All the work must be done for the purpose of benefiting the people and the revolution. Let the word "revolution" come to your mind constantly

9 April 1966

A person has only a limited amount of energy. Therefore, if the individual takes up more of his energy, the collective body and the people would receive a correspondingly reduced amount of service from him. If one thinks a great deal of personal comforts and personal fame and profits, he correspondingly must reduce his services to the people. If he wishes to give the people his whole-hearted service, he has to fight against "self", and defeat it. Then and only then can collectivism and the idea of service to the people take hold.

(3) Revolutionaries Brave Death, Cowards Join No Revolution

The way one answers the questions: "For whom do you live and for whom do you give up your life?" enables others to tell whether he subscribes to a capitalist world view or to a proletarian world outlook. This is a vital question. Only those revolutionary fighters who have armed themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought can correctly treat the relationship between life and death and successfully avoid and resist the gutless "philosophy for survival" espoused by Liu Shao-chi. So fearful of death Liu would betray and sell out the revolution at the most crucial time. Always diligently studying Chairman Mao's works and always striving to bridge the world of ideology and the world of real life, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua established his proletarian world view, and his concept of life-versus-death. With deeds he carried out the pledge of defending Chairman Mao and his revolutionary policy line until death. He gave his life.

25 July 1966

Study "Serve the People".

The question of life or death is a question constantly confronts

us. .. We must decide how to solve this question. One should die a glorious and important death, as important and glorious as Mount T'ai. Lei Feng, Wang Chieh, Ouyang Hai (2962 7122 3189) Liu Ying-chun (0491 5391 0193) were more important than Mount T'ai, and more glorious in their death as they were in their life. When they were alive, they served the people whole-heartedly and devoted their life to serve the interest of the people. When the crucial time arrived, they came out courageously to sacrifice their lives for the interest of the people. They live for the people and died also for the people, regardless of difficulties and fearless in the face of death. We must remember Chairman Mao's words: "Struggle inevitably entails sacrifice. Death is no unusual occurrence. But when we think of the interest of the people and the suffering of the majority of the people we will realize that to die for the people is sacrifice for a most worthy cause." To die in the course of a struggle to carry out the task of the people is an important and glorious death, as important and glorious as Mount T'ai, and is "death for a worthy cause."

13 September 1966

Arm one's mind with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Do not be afraid to think, to speak out, to do things, to be daring, to engage in a revolution, and to stage a rebellion.

To defend Mao Tse-tung's thought we must not be afraid of:
death
imprisonment
being branded an counter-revolutionary
being stripped of membership in the party
any political persecution

16 September 1966

We do not mind being beheaded as long as we follow the directions of our ideology faithfully. With the great Mao Tse-tung's thought as our compass, we have assurances of victory. Our heads may roll and our blood may flow, but Mao Tse-tung's thought will prevail.

11 January 1966

A person has to be clear in his mind for whom he lives, and for whom he is willing to sacrifice his life. Only this way can he live a great and meaningful life and die a glorious death.

To live a meaningful life, one has to have high ideals and fight for the ideals throughout one's life instead of wasting his life and accomplish nothing. Following the examples of Huang Chi-kuang (7806 4949 0342) Tung Ts'un-jui (5516 1317 6904), Lei Feng and Wang Chieh we should be willing to offer all we have to our fatherland, and to the most glorious and most beautiful task of humanity -- the task of

communism. Furthermore, we must actually translate these wishes and willingness into deeds.

Everyone dies once, but each man's death has its own meaning and significance. To make one's death a significant one, he has to die for the cause of the people. Such death is a proper and glorious death. One should not die for the reactionaries and imperialists because such a death is full of shame. We must follow the examples set by Huang Chi-kuang, Tung Ts'un-jui, Lei Feng and Wang Chieh to offer our youth to the most glorious and beautiful task that the human race has ever undertaken -- the task of communism.

10 January 1966

World situation calls on us to prepare ourselves for war. Especially, we must be prepared psychologically and ideologically. We must fully consider how to cope with the situation when a war breaks out, as well as the situation without a war. Before the war starts, we must prepare ourselves, conduct drills in all necessary skills and be ever ready to join the armed forces and to join the fighting. At the same time, we must also do a job at our work and studies and be ready to do reconstruction work in a socialist society and in the rear. We must strengthen our organization, enhance our discipline and follow the instructions of the party strictly and faithfully.

14 August 1966

Revolutionaries brave death; cowards join no revolution.

5 September 1966

For the sake of revolution, we must not be afraid of death, imprisonment or assault from all sides.

6 September 1966

Only a struggle can tell the true color and the true worth of a man. A true revolutionary fears no difficulties in the storm of struggle. He is never afraid of the struggle and dares to gain victory. He is undaunted by the attacks by his class enemies from all sides, even less, the hardships imposed on him by nature. He wants to be the sea swallow in a storm, not the sparrow under a house roof.

February 1966

When the question of a choice between life and death arises, think of the interests of the people. During a war, be not afraid of death, struggle, or victory.

27 March 1966

Over the years, countless young men and young women have given their own precious lives for the cause of the people and the tasks undertaken by the party. Couldn't we now throw away "self" and whatever that belongs to the self? Disregard all that belongs and concerns oneself for the cause and interests of the people.

9 January 1966

... I thought of the revolutionary martyrs who had not the slightest hesitation when they sacrificed all that belonged to them for the sake of revolution. Should we still cling on to such thoughts that run counter to the interests and needs of the people? Is there still some personal interest which cannot be sacrificed? Is there any erroneous notions and mistakes which cannot be cast off?

I must emulate these martyrs in placing the interests of the people above personal interests, and in sacrificing one's own life at the most crucial moment. I must tread on the blood of the martyrs in my march forward. I must be a firm and uncorruptible successor in carrying on the task of the revolution.

10 January 1966

From now on, I must ever remind myself of the question: for whom did our martyrs sacrifice their lives? How did Lei Feng and Wang Chieh treat the question of a choice between life and death? I must also think of the obstacles blocking the way to a best resolution of this question. I must remove these obstacles as early as possible. Study Chairman Mao's works the best I know how and firmly establish a world outlook of service to the people. Only this way can I brave death in the face of enemies' attacks. Only then can I become a true revolutionary.

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FIGHT FOR CHAIRMAN MAO'S REVOLUTIONARY LINE

Following is a translation of an article by staff reporters in the Chinese-language newspaper Tung-fang Hung Pao (East Is Red News), 12 May 67, pp 1,2,4. This source is published in Peking by the Tung-fang Hung Pao Editorial Board of Peking Geological College.

In the heroic red May, revolutionary flowers bloom in full glory. The fresh blood of the Red Guards of Chairman Mao nourished these flowers and further reddened their glow.

It was in the dark cloud-threatened Chengtu. The "Chengtu Industrial Workers Fighting Army" tightly controlled by the small handful of powerholders of the party in Szechwan headed by Li Ching-ch'uan committed the atrocity. On 6 May, it opened fire, with their rifles, carbines, and machine guns, against the masses of the revolutionary rebels. Many revolutionary fighters fell in the blood. Heroic "Tung-fang Hung" fighter and faithful red soldier of Chairman Mao, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua was felled on that day. His eyes full of the fire of hatred toward the Fascist bandits, he did not even have time to shout "Long Live Chairman Mao" before he fell.

On that day, a group of the "Industrial Army", the outlawed bandits, illegally kidnaped revolutionary rebels at the base of the "Industrial Army", the 132 Factory. They provoked bloody fighting. Our Tung-fang Hung Commune's Chengtu Liaison Office heard of the provocation and sent the sound truck "Red Fortress" rushing to the scene. Risking their lives, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua and others rode the sound truck to the scene and joined hands with the "Chengtu Worker Revolutionary Rebellion Group" and "Eight-Twentysix Group of the Szechwan University" in a confrontation with the "Industrial Army" for the purpose of rescuing the illegally kidnaped revolutionary follower fighters. The sound truck "Red Fortress" became the commander for tens of thousands of people. Just when the military unit stationed in the factory sent its representative mounted the truck to order the industrial bandits to lay down their arms and stop shooting, these bandits struck. They gunned down the Liberation Army fighter, and Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua. A 13-

year-old fighter, Fan P'ei-chin of the "Red Fortress", was also killed by the bandits' bullets.

To defend Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua bravely fought until his last minute was up. With his own blood and his very life Comrade Li fulfilled his pledge to defend Chairman Mao till death.

Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua lived and died for the revolution. He lived a great life and died a glorious death. His life was a sad but glorious song of revolution.

The brief life of Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua was the brilliant and glorious life of a revolutionary. His was an example of how a proletarian revolutionary fighter lived and died. He was the glory and pride of "Tung-fang Hung".

HEROIC GUNNER OF "RED FORTRESS"

Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua arrived in Chengtu where white terror reigned in November of last year. There, he actively and enthusiastically answered the call of Chairman Mao: "You must be concerned with the great events of the country. You must carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to its successful completion." Since his arrival in Chengtu, the reactionary fortress in the hands of the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique headed by Li Ching-ch'uan, Comrade Li had persisted in his struggle.

On 13 November of last year, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua and other "Tung-fang Hung" fighters staged the "Eleven-Thirteen Convention" to rebel against and to smash the scheme of Li Ching-ch'uan to hoodwink the masses by deception and sugar-coated words. This convention rocked Chengtu to its roots. It was on that day, our "Tung-fang Hung" sound trucks for the first time thundered out the slogan: "Down with Li Ching-ch'uan! Liberate the Great Southwest!" Li Ching-ch'uan and his like hated these sound truck profoundly and launched fierce attacks on them. They instigated hundreds of thousands of deceived workers and farmers to encircle the sound trucks. Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua and his fellow fighters courageously met the challenge and turned the site where their sound trucks were encircled into a battlefield to fight for the dissemination of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to condemn the reactionary line of Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping. Revolutionary fellow fighters throughout Szechwan sent them letters, Chairman Mao's photographs, and Chairman Mao's remarks by the hundreds of thousands, to express their allegiance and excitement.

Sound trucks were finally destroyed by the reactionaries. Our

comrades were beaten up. But the relic of the sound trucks stood in the square where the fighting occurred. "The Cheng-tun Workers Revolutionary Rebellion Group" hung a large red scroll on the body of the truck bearing these words "Red Fortress." The fighters of the revolutionary rebels volunteers kept a vigil there by the "Red Fortress" night and day. The "Red Fortress" stood there like a dagger piercing through the heart of our enemy. The "Red Fortress" stood there like a large rock sticking out in the middle of a river. The "Red Fortress" stood there like a lighthouse sending its brilliant light through the fog of white terror that shrouded Chengtu.

To meet the needs of a consolidated organization fellow revolutionary fighters from all over the country joined hands with the revolutionary rebels in Chengtu to form the "Five Lakes and Four Seas Revolutionary Rebel Group -- Red Fortress." This group made much use of sound truck broadcasting to launch a propaganda offensive. Because of his excellence in understanding Chairman Mao's thought and his courage in struggle, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua was elected to head the "Red Fortress." From that time on, wherever a bitter struggle developed, wherever the local revolutionary rebels needed help and support, there Comrade Li was in his sound truck. Many "Red Fortresses" ran about in the streets of Chengtu to propagandize Chairman Mao's thought and to expose the intrigues and schemes of Li Ching-ch'uan and his cohorts.

Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua feared nothing, nither force, nor beating. He made constant appearances at the Szechwan Jih-pao, Chengtu Wan-pao, the Liberation Broadcasting Station and many other places to support the revolutionaries there in their effort to control these propaganda media and to propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought. He also visited the Szechwan Cotton Mills, the 132 Factory, the 650 Factory and many other places very frequently to give support to the revolutionary rebel workers there and to fight on their side.

When the "Black Winds of February" blew hard in Chengtu, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua and his fellow fighters were under the severest assault. Sometimes, as many as 28 motorcycles all armed with machineguns pursued them and attempted to stop the sound truck. Comrade Li and his fellow fighters were, however, not cowered. "In spite of all the winds and stormy seas, we are conducting ourselves as if we are walking leisurely in the quiet backyard," as the saying goes.

He would take out from his pocket the little red book which he treasured so much as recited loudly to his fellow fighters:

"When dark clouds appeared in the skies, we point out that it is only a passing phase. Darkness will soon go away. The dawning is just ahead."

"Be resolute. Fear no sacrifice. Fight against all difficulties. For we want to achieve victory."

These words by Chairman Mao, like an incomparably enormous and strong warm current, carried all the fighters forward. We would rather see our heads chopped off, and our blood shed generously. But we must propagandize Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua was one of the strongest and most resolute of "Red Fortress" gunners. Every shell he fired landed on the vital points of the enemy.

After 17 February, the situation in the Chengtu region underwent a sudden and drastic change. Large scale and concerted assault on the revolutionaries began. Wholesale arrests took place. Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua whom Li Ching-ch'uan and company hated most vehemently was illegally arrested and put in prison.

REVOLUTIONARIES BRAVE DEATH, COWARDS JOIN NO REVOLUTION

"Revolutionaries brave death, cowards join no revolution."

So wrote Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua in his diary, in his letters to his mother and brothers. So spoke Li himself and his fellow fighters. And so did Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua conduct himself in fulfilling his pledge with deeds.

In the prison cell, fearlessly facing all kinds of threats, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua sang repeatedly: "When you lift your head you see the Big Dipper. Deep in your heart, you think of Mao Tse-tung." When he was a student in school he used to love this song. In July of last year along with many fellow fighters he again sang this song over and over. His thoughts now turned anxiously to Chairman Mao. With tears filling his eyes, Comrade Li read "Chairman Mao's

Remarks" and stared at the photograph of Chairman Mao on the book. He was firmly convinced that Chairman Mao would hear his singing, that Chairman Mao knew the suffering of the revolutionary rebels in Szechwan, and that he and his fellow fighters would soon see the light of day again.

Like a hungry and thirsty man he eagerly drank and ate the water and food that were Chairman Mao's works he brought with him into the prison cell. He diligently tried to further raise his level of ideological understanding and class awareness, as a preparation for the day when he would be out of the prison and faced with even blacker days of struggle. He would suffer hunger, imprisonment and even death, rather than to part with his belief in Mao Tse-tung's thought.

On 20 February, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua was paraded in the streets. His escorts shouted: "Put down counter-revolution." Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua, with the pride and heroism of a revolutionary martyr "being paraded in the streets with fetters and handcuffs" strode on undismayed. He also shouted: "Long Live Chairman Mao," "Geological College's Tung-fang Hung will not be crushed or defeated." He sang "the Internationale" while marching forward.

What type of "counter-revolutionary" was he? Where could one find a "counter-revolutionary" shouting "Long Live Chairman Mao"? Where could one find a "counter-revolutionary" who studied Chairman Mao's book with such diligence? Where could one find a "counter-revolutionary" whose self-less devotion to the revolution even made him enjoy death and sacrifice as if he was going home? Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua's walk in the streets was in itself a strong indictment against the bloody suppression by Li Ching-ch'uan, and against the reactionary bourgeois line of Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping.

Where did such spiritual strength come from? He said in his diary:

"Revolutionary martyrs set brilliant examples for us. We must follow their examples. We must not be afraid of hardships or death. We must devote ourselves fully to the revolution and for the cause of the people.

"When we fear hardship, we should immediately think of our martyrs. When we fear death, we should also think of our

martyrs.

"When the idea of "self" appears in your mind, think of our martyrs. When home and family come to mind, think of our martyrs.

"When confronted with the enemy, think of our martyrs. When faced with difficulties also think of our martyrs.

"When your thoughts turn on our martyrs, your spirit and will to fight is enhanced, your goal becomes clearer and doubts about your direction disappear. You will be both more courageous and more persistent."

After being released from prison, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua received a letter from home telling him that his mother was gravely ill. After returning home and stayed there for two days he rushed back to Peking seeing that his mother was recovering. He told his mother: "I cannot stay at home any longer. The revolutionaries in Szechwan have not attained liberation. I must return to Szechwan." Just before his departure, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua presented to his brother the "Chairman Mao's Remarks" which he had with him in the prison cell. He expressed the hope that his brother, chief of a production brigade, would study Chairman Mao's books well.

Soon after his return from home, Comrade Li was again dispatched to Chengtu at the end of April. Before departure he talked with his fellow fighters. During that talk he had no idea at all that that was the last of such opportunities for him to leave his words for the posterity. At that time some comrades said that he should not return to Szechwan because there Li Ching-ch'uan and his henchmen had issued an order to arrest him. Half-jokingly one of his schoolmates said: "Aren't you afraid of death? Such white terror there! Be careful and watch your head!" Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua replied humorously: "When I go into a revolution, I always have my head in my hand." "I have to return there. I have prepared myself for any sacrifice," he said fully aware of the possibility of death. But "fully aware of the presence of a tiger, he went directly into the tiger-infested mountains."

Upon arrival in Chengtu, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua immediately plunged into the fight in support of the revolutionaries to crush the "Industrial Army". A bitter fight broke out

in the Szechwan Cotton Mill on 4 May. Comrade Li was the most courageous of the fighters at that battle when he rushed to the front to stop violence. Less than a week after his arrival in Chengtu, the tragedy occurred. Comrade Li Ch'uan hua bid farewell to his fellow fighters once and forever.

DEFEND CHAIRMAN MAO'S LINE UNTIL DEATH

Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua was the first among the members of the "Tung-fang Hung" Commune, was among the first group of Red Guards of Mao Tse-tung's thought, was a resolute "high banner" and "fearless" fighter of renown with the Peking Geology College, and was one of the earliest daring soldiers of rebellion.

A year ago, in May, the "San-chia Tsun" black group of the old Peking Municipal Committee was exposed. Comrade Li sensitively felt that a serious class struggle was in the offing. It was time to pledge allegiance to Chairman Mao and to the Party Central. He wrote in his diary: "My dear Party. Your son is here swearing that I will not even die a proper if I allow one single class enemy remain undestroyed." "I wish to be a sea swallow, flying high in a storm, piercing darkness and greeting the arrival of light." Indeed, he was like a brave sea swallow who soared high in the great storm that is our class struggle.

On 1 June, our most respected great leader, the reddest of all red suns, Chairman Mao, personally approved the broadcasting of the first Marxist-Leninist Big Character wall paper put up in Peking University. That act kindled the flames of the blazing fire, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. With a single red heart dedicated to the revolution, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua plunged into this unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. He said: "All the revolutionary intellectuals, it is now the time to take action. ... Faced with a frenzied enemy, I cannot keep quiet. I want to throw my hand grenades at him. ..." He quit the field work he was doing and joined the fight. He and his fellow fighters put up the first wall paper which indignantly exposed the infamous black instructions to suppress revolution issued by the Peking black Municipal Committee and the College party committee.

On 13 June, the fire-fighters of Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping invaded the Peking Geology College and invaded the broadcasting station where Comrade Li worked. Once they

came in they laid down the rules and set the tone and threw cold water on everybody's head. They even got rid of many revolutionary rebels under the pretext of "reduction of payroll". Comrade Li and other revolutionaries immediately saw through this scheme designed to suppress the revolution. They organized the "high banner" "fearless" fighting unit. As a fighting unit, it made full use of "Four Greats" to expose the reactionary line followed by the Liu-Teng work group. Overcoming manifold difficulties, they went to the State Council and the "Red Flag" magazine a number of times to tell the Party Central what the actual situation was. The Six Twenty Rebellion staged in our College aroused the masses of revolutionary teachers and students and caused them to join the movement enthusiastically in order to remove the road-blocks from the mass movement. Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua was particularly enthusiastic. He went to the masses and all day long moved among them in order to collect writings from them for the purpose of propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought. The work group headed by Tsou tried every means to persuade the broadcasting station to sing their praise and to suppress the revolution. Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua and other comrades of the rebels firmly resisted such attempt to have laudatory wall paper articles in favor of the work group put on the air. It was the very work group against which they rebelled. Instead, they put up, one after another dozens of big character wall papers, news briefs, and small items which served to pierce the heart of the handful of power-holders headed by Ho Ch'ang-kung (OLL 9 7022 1562) in the Geology Department who followed a capitalist road. Since then, the work group considered "high banner" and "fearless" a thorn in its side which must be ousted from the broadcasting station by all means and ways available to them. At this time, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua moved his bedding to the broadcasting station and stayed there seven days and seven nights at a stretch to stand guard. His spirits never slackened even when his eyes were bloodshot. He frequently told the comrades around him: "The broadcasting station is the mouthpiece of the party and a battlefield to disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must defend it with our blood and even with our life."

On 25 June, the work group used their "ten thousand-ton press" -- the so-called "instructions" by great traitor Po I-po. White terror shrouded the Geology College. A serious attempt at assulting the base of the revolutionaries began. Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua who single-mindedly struggled for the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was branded "an antiparty, anti-socialist soldier." In the face of crushing pressures he did not shrink an inch. Firmly he resisted the wrong leadership. Pointing a finger at the so-called Vice Premier Po's instructions in opposition to Mao Tse-tung's thought, he said: "Never mind. History will prove this wrong." "I must persist til the end even at the risk of dismissal by the College and by the Youth League." The work group repeatedly coerced him to write what it termed an investigation. Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua thought about it: "I was a poor

boy from a lower medium farm family. It was the party which helped me to come on top and liberated me. It was Chairman Mao who rescued me out of the sea of miseries and made me see the red sun. Now, I am standing on Chairman Mao's side to rebel against the revisionist party committee of the College, and to rebel against the anti-Mao Tse-tung organization, the work group. Have I made a mistake in doing so? No. I have not."

On 8 August, spring thunder shook the overcast skies. Our most respected and beloved great leader personally laid down the sixteen points and published them. With great excitement, Comrade Li shouted: "Long Live Chairman Mao. Long Live Chairman Mao." Unable to go to sleep the whole night, he wrote in his diary: "Chairman Mao said what was in our hearts." "I will resolutely follow Chairman Mao, faithfully follow the Party Central, and go to the center of the great storm to train and condition myself."

On 17 August, the forever unforgettable day, the Tung-fang Hung Commune of the Geology College was established. Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua proudly became the first group of fighters of the Commune. Since then, he even more resolutely pledged his life to fight for the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. During the most difficult two months, August and September, together with fellow fighters, he twice entered the Geology Department to stage a struggle. When they had no broadcasting equipment, they used their voice. When there was no truck, they walked. They also slept under the night sky. They were not scared by concerted enemy attacks, nor blocked by hardships on their way. With two sacks of propaganda materials on his back, Comrade Li did his propaganda work whenever and wherever possible. The propaganda conducted by the "high banner" and "fearless" groups became the most feared and most hated voice to the handful of power-holders in the Geology Department.

On 23 September of last year the fighters of "high banner" and "fearless" and other units of Tung-fang Hung launched a fierce rebellion against the cultural revolution headquarters of the work group. Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua and Comrade Wang Ta-ping bravely climbed up a electric power pole to take down the loudspeaker installed there by the bourgeois reactionaries and thus regained their propaganda advantage.

In this manner, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua, from the very beginning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, stood resolutely on the side of the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. He earned and accomplished a great deal in his gallant defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

RAIN AND DEW PRODUCE STRONG RICE SEEDLINGS

It was no accident that Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua acted with such great heroism until his last drop of blood was shed in his offering of his youthful life to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It was the result of the cultivation done by the great and ever victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung. It was a direct result of his response to Vice Chairman Lin's call to study and use Chairman Mao's works under real life conditions with special emphasis on "use." On the other hand, the so-called "theory of impulsive emotion" is designed completely to praise the notorious black "cultivation" idea advocated by Liu Shao-chi. Li Ch'uan-hua's life and work resoundingly smashed this reactionary theory.

Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua had unlimited love and respect for our most respected and most beloved great leader Mao Tse-tung and his brilliant workers. Very carefully, he constantly clipped photographs of Chairman Mao from old newspapers and pasted them on a scrap book. He said: "Now, I can look at Chairman Mao everyday." He wrote in his diary: "Chairman Mao's books are my most favorite reading material. They are the voice from the hearts of millions of people." "Whatever instructions Chairman Mao gives, I will follow." Under the old education system, there was no time scheduled for the study of Chairman Mao's works. He made use of the time in the afternoon and after supper to study Chairman Mao's works every day.

He especially made the "Old Three Chapters" his motto. In the diary he kept one day in April 1966, Comrade Li said: "Chairman Mao's Old Three Chapters will never be old and obsolete. They will forever be new. They had a decisive effect on my effort to change my own world view. "Completeness, thoroughness", "whole-heartedness", "complete responsibility", and "greatest enthusiasm" are always the goals I strive for and the criteria on which to judge my performance." "The Old Three Chapters, Chang Szu-te, Pai Ch'iu-en and Yu Kung all created an image of greatness in my mind and helped me gain strength and orientation. With a concrete set of criteria and goals, I can give whole-hearted service to the people."

Constantly pursuing his studies while having a specific problem on his mind, Comrade Li courageously changed and transformed his thought. Soon after he came to the broadcasting station, Comrade Li feared that he may be alienated from the group thus adversely affect his progress. After studying the Old Three Chapters, he overcame the individualistic idea that his progress might not be noticed by other people. Thus, he established a correct goal for his work.

He told his comrades: "Our section has a lot of work on hand. The reason that we emphasize politics is that we must emphasize the idea of giving service to the people." Snowed under the pile of trifles and other pieces of information or intelligence Comrade Li, however, constantly worked on creative jobs. He often took the initiative and supplied materials to editors. For convenience he discarded the old classification system of the "Peking Jih-pao" and used an entire vacation to devise a completely new classification system for the large body of materials he has collected over the years.

In 1965, when Li Ch'uan-hua read the inscription Chairman Mao made for the broadcasting industry, he said with excitement: "All the work must serve the interest of the revolution in China and the world revolution. Broadcasting is a tool for the class struggle. In the difficult years in the past, the Party has managed to do a good job in broadcasting. Today, the conditions have improved so much that we must be able to do a much better job, and to carry out all the instructions of Chairman Mao in all our work."

Li Ch'uan-hua, a honest and simple farm boy, always put what he learned to immediate use. After a day's hard work in the field in the hot summer, he always forgot his own exhaustion and hurried to fetch water and prepare dinner. One day, after being soaked by a downpour, his schoolmates all went to change clothes upon reaching their base. Li Ch'uan-hua alone proceeded directly to the broadcast room to put a program on air. In their labor, Comrade Li always volunteer for the most difficult and the dirtiest of jobs. In learning how to do the jobs he always was rated very high.

Comrade Li Ch'uan faced death and danger without fear. He finally gave his life to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This was the result of his efforts to change his world view through his study of Chairman Mao's works.

In the diary he kept one day in January 1966 Comrade Li wrote: "A person has to be clear in his mind about this question: for whom he lives and for whom is he willing to sacrifice his life? Then, and only then can he live a great and meaningful life and die a glorious death." "Everyone dies once. But each man's death has its own meaning and significance. To make one's death a significant one, he has to die for the cause of the people. Such death is a proper and glorious death. One should not die for the reactionaries and imperialists because such a death is full of shame. We must follow the examples set by Huang Chi-kuang, Tung Ts'un-jui, Lei Feng and Wang Chieh to offer our youth to the most glorious and beautiful task that the human race has ever undertaken -- the task of communism.

At that time, the American imperialists were expanding the war in Vietnam. Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua submitted a statement of his determination to the party. He said that he would try to offer "a red heart and preparedness in many directions." He said: "On the eve of a great anti-American storm, I wish to pledge my best efforts to follow Lei Feng's example to be a stainless screw which always does its best wherever it is turned to; and to follow Wang Chieh's example to be a good revolutionary seed which takes root, germinates, bears flowers and fruits wherever it is planted."

After joined the school, Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua made great strides forward because of such earnest studies and use of Chairman Mao's works. His classmates and the schoolmates who worked with him at the broadcasting station praised him highly. His classmates praised him for he was a model in the study and use of Chairman Mao's works under real life conditions. The schoolmates working with him in the news agency and broadcasting station praised him for his diligence and his "love of the agency like his love of his family." Less than one year after he came to the school, Comrade Li joined the Communist Youth League.

GOOD SON OF POOR LOWER MEDIUM FARMER

Comrade Li Ch'uan-hua came from a lower medium farm family. When he was only four years old, his father died because of the persecution of the Japanese and the oppression of debts. Although he himself lives in the new society, the suffering of his father and that generation was vividly engraved on his mind through the narration by his mother and elder brother.

He was a diligent boy. He got up before dawn every day to finish his work at home before hurrying to school. After school, he returned home and again took up the labor. Even under these conditions he was still an excellent student in terms of academic achievement.

A laborer's family background plus his active participation in labor day in and day out cultivated his intense love of labor, and his simplicity, honesty, thrift and other virtues. Even after entering college, his working habits did not change. For six years when he went home to spend the winter and lunar New Year vacation he would fetch water every day to water the wheat fields. He even did that on the day when he left for Peking in the evening. Every vacation he devoted his time completely to participate in collective productive labor.

Not a single friend or relative would fail to praise Ch'uan-hua as a good son of the laboring people. Every spring vacation he would lead a group of children to give service to the families which had members in the armed forces or who died for the cause of the country. Any poor lower farm family that encountered difficulties could often see him coming to help with enthusiasm.

Li Ch'uan-hua full understood, even when he was very young, that his schooling was made possible entirely because he lived in the new society, and because of the leadership of Chairman Mao and of the Communist Party. His two brothers missed the opportunity to go to school. The more diligently he studied, the more grateful he felt toward Chairman Mao and toward the Communist Party. In his junior middle school days Li drew a large portrait of Chairman Mao and hung it in the middle of their hall. From very young years, he always had unlimited love and respect for Chairman Mao.

It was precisely because he had such profound love for Chairman Mao and he possessed such pure and genuine class emotions of the laboring class, Li Ch'uan-hua was able to carry out such an outstanding struggle to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

One Li Ch'uan-hua has fallen. Hundreds of thousands of them will follow his steps. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution will certainly gain its victory.

"Thousands upon thousands of martyrs courageously sacrificed their lives for the interest of the people. Let us hold high their banners and, treading on their blood, march forward!"

Red flowers are blooming beautifully in Chengtu. Let Li Ch'uan-hua, the martyr, rest peacefully there.

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