

REBELS TELL OF DISORDER IN K'AI-FENG

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[Full text]

Since May, struggles conducted by violence and incidents of bloodshed have taken place in K'aifeng city on more than one hundred occasions. These have been incited in a planned and organized manner by the handful of persons in the XXX of K'aifeng who have an ulterior motive. K'aifeng is now in a very critical situation!

Judging from the outbreak of this series of incidents, the actions all over Honan province have been centrally directed. These serious incidents have attracted close attention from the quarters concerned.

On May 4, struggle by violence also took place in K'aifeng municipality as in Chengchow.

On May 12, the revolutionary rebels in K'aifeng represented by "824" held a mammoth parade to celebrate the publication of the Communiqué of the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Party nine months ago. At that time, all the 58 fighters of the investigation group sent by the Chinese People's Liberation Army to Honan also joined in the parade. This was an entirely revolutionary action. But, the handful of Party persons in K'aifeng municipality who were in authority and who took the capitalist road, and their gangsters who had an ulterior purpose, bore a grudge with the paraders. They hastily gathered a gang of hooligans to ambush and disperse the paraders. They unlawfully arrested and beat up the 58 PLA fighters. Many of these PLA fighters were beaten up and lost consciousness on the spot, and were later sent to the royalist organizations of various units for further beating. The rioters tore away the collar badges and cap insignia of the PLA fighters and called them sham donkeys. On the next day, the PLA fighters were sent to the countryside and forced to undergo remolding through labor.

On May 14, the more than 190 fighters of the joint investigation group which the Chinese People's Liberation Army sent to Honan went from Chengchow to K'aifeng to join a parade held by the revolutionary rebels, and strongly protested against the fascist atrocity of brutal beating of the PLA fighters on May 12. When the parade ended, the PLA fighters made a detour back to Chengchow (in order to avoid clashes and struggle by violence). When their trucks came to Weishih hsien, several hundred peasants, who did not know the facts, jumped out from both sides of the road. They all had lethal weapons in hand and surrounded the trucks. They dragged the PLA fighters from the trucks, beat them up indiscriminately, and tore their uniforms, cap insignia and collar badges. At the same time, a group of people in K'aifeng who had an ulterior purpose instructed the men of the Public Security Commune and the K'aifeng Left Headquarters to take 19 trucks and chase the PLA fighters. Coming upon them, they again beat the PLA fighters brutally. Then, they took twenty trucks and returned to K'aifeng. On their return, they handed over the PLA fighters separately to the production teams, where the PLA fighters were forced to labor in daytime and struggled against at night. Later, the PLA fighters waged a hunger struggle, which lasted for five days and five nights. Many of them had their health seriously impaired. After the quarters concerned lodged strong protests many times, the enemies could find no alternative but to send the PLA fighters secretly back to Chengchow.

On May 24, manipulated by their behind-the-scenes boss, some royalist organizations in K'aifeng again fought, smashed and looted various rebel

groups, and assaulted several hundred revolutionary rebel fighters. They snatched away the property that could be taken away, but destroyed what they could not take away. What was still more abominable and more sinister was that they dared to burn a portrait of Chairman Mao!

On May 25, more than 200 fighters of the investigation group which the Chinese People's Liberation Army sent to Honan planned to return to Chengchow from K'aifeng. The handful of Party persons in K'aifeng who were in authority and who took the capitalist road were already anticipating their return. They secretly gathered a gang of hooligans near the train station and assaulted the PLA fighters in broad daylight. Then, they again threw all the wounded PLA fighters into their trucks and took them to various hsien for further persecution. Up to the present, the whereabouts of these PLA fighters is still unknown, and nobody knows whether they are still alive or dead.

At about 1 a.m. on May 27, a military truck equipped with a wireless broadcasting and receiving set steered into K'aifeng Normal College and left after making an inspection all round the college. Later, large groups of hooligans broke into this college in trucks. They wore safety hats and held lethal weapons in hand. They encircled house No. 9 where the "8.24" group was prepared to install broadcasting equipment. Directed by charge signals and alarm signals, they captured house No. 9 and, at the same time, launched an attack on the dormitory. Dashing into the sleeping rooms, they dragged the fighters of the Metropolitan Red Guards Congress, and investigation group sent by the Chinese People's Liberation Army to Honan and the "8.24" group down from their beds and beat them. Four of these fighters were seriously wounded and many others suffered light injuries. The whereabouts of some is unknown after they were beaten. Those who were beaten had their heads bleeding and their noses and faces bruised. Some rascals tore away all clothes of many girl students and female PLA fighters, so that the female comrades were stark naked. It was already past four o'clock when these rascals left the college when an alarm signal was issued. However, in less than half an hour, another group of hooligans came to take over the shift and assaulted the college until it was past seven o'clock in the morning. When the "8.24" group was besieged, its fighters demanded the X representatives who were in the college to immediately stop this struggle conducted by violence. But these representatives ignored their demand and, after the struggle had lasted for six hours, they came forward to make peace hypocritically.

This incident was carried out in an organized and planned manner from beginning to end and was manipulated by somebody behind the scenes.

This K'aifeng incident has not yet come to its end. A still more brutal bloodshed and struggle by violence on a still bigger scale is being intensively planned.

K'aifeng is in a very critical situation!

We ask the quarters concerned to keep close watch on the development of the situation in K'aifeng, take immediate action to stop the struggle conducted by violence, and make sure that the great proletarian cultural revolution may proceed normally!

"8.24" Revolutionary Rebel Committee of
K'aifeng Normal College

May 29, 1967