

THE GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN THE MINISTRY  
OF STATE FARMS AND LAND RECLAMATION

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Since Comrade Wang Chen (3769 7201) went on sick leave, the leadership power of the great cultural revolution of the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation [hereinafter referred to as the Ministry] fell into the hands of those capitalist authoritarians in the party like Ch'en Man-yuan (7115 3355 6678) and Hsiao K'ao (5135 0344). Under the control of T'an Chen-lin (6223 7021 2651), they deceived the Central and the Premier above, oppressed the masses below, bribed the reactionary "National Military Federation" (Ch'uan-kuo Chun-lien), manipulated the "Organ Red Guard" and the "Yenan Combat Corps," their tools, and turned the spearhead at the "Organ Revolutionary Rebel Corps" [hereinafter referred to as the ORRC], the revolutionary rebel organization, and Comrade Wang Chen and others, the revolutionary comrades. They consistently adhered to the Liu-Teng bourgeois reactionary line, attacked the majority, and protected the small handful. Ch'en Man-yuan and Hsiao K'ao, the typical capitalist authoritarians in the party, became the leftwing. The history of the Ministry was thus turned upside down by this small handful of evil individuals.

In the February counter-current of the counter-revolutionary capitalist restoration, T'an Chen-lin, Ch'en Man-yuan, and Hsiao K'ao intensified their plotting, launched the false power seizure of 1.17,

recruited Ch'en Man-yuan into the "Revolutionary Committee," promoted the counter-revolutionary "three-combine," and condemned the ORRC, a rebel organization, as counter-revolutionary.

Now, the ORRC has again risen up solemnly to smash the counter-revolutionary capitalist restoration counter-current and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We firmly unite with them, and rebel and win alongside them, in order to prosecute the great proletarian cultural revolution to the final end.

The great cultural revolution of the Ministry may be generally divided into three stages.

The first stage covered the period prior to October 1966. First, T'an Chen-lin, Ch'en Man-yuan, and Hsiao K'ao defended one another and plotted together, turned the spearhead at Comrade Wang Chen, and conspired to usurp the leadership of the Ministry and realize the capitalist restoration. It was the attempt of the bourgeois agents infiltrating the party to seize the power from the proletariat. For these reasons, they deceived the Central and made false reports containing voluminous, unverified, unconfessed, exaggerated, and fabricated black information. During the 38 days Comrade Wang Chen was away from Peking, they held 18 party organization expanded meetings to expose him, incited the masses to treat his case as a conflict between the enemy and ourselves, threatened and induced those "cognizant of the facts," and exerted pressure on the people. The attitude toward Wang Chen became the standard to determine whether one was revolutionary, non-revolutionary, or counter-revolutionary. Comrade Wang Chen was condemned as a "black gang chief" and a "monster and evil spirit." Next, T'an, Ch'en, and Hsiao attacked the majority and protected the small handful. The essence was to attack and suppress the revolutionary force, build up the counter-revolutionary force and social foundation for capitalist restoration, knock down Wang Chen to clear away the obstacle, and prepare the conditions for capitalist restoration. For these reasons, they checked the background information and classified the people, created a black name list, divided the people into leftwing, middle, and rightwing, picked the crucial objectives, lined up large quantities of black material, and attacked many revolutionary cadres and people. Take just one example. As much as 40% of the cadres of the level of division (szu) and bureau chief was officially or informally suspended for self-examination, and until now not one of them has been restored to duty. They surreptitiously withheld the large-letter posters against themselves, and accused others for twisting the general direction of the struggle. They created a promotion chart and recruited their intimates.

The second stage covered the period between October 1966 and January 1967.

Wherever there is oppression, there will be resistance. The ORRC, the rebel organization, was solemnly formed in October. It

pointed the spearhead at the bourgeois reactionary line of Ch'en and Hsiao, and exposed their political persecution of Comrade Wang Chen. Its general direction has always been right.

The revolutionary teachers and students from outside areas came to the Ministry to rebel against those like Ch'en and Hsiao and the bourgeois reactionary line. They exposed the conspiracy to persecute Comrade Wang Chen, and, together with the ORRC, waged a firm struggle against T'an, Ch'en, and Hsiao and the "monarchist" organizations.

Those like T'an, Ch'en, and Hsiao, and the responsible persons of the "monarchist" organizations revealed even more their ferocity. They continued to turn the spearhead at Comrade Wang Chen, the revolutionary rebels, and the little revolutionary warriors. Ch'en wormed his way into the Central Work Conference. Upon his return, he felt guilty and did not dare to report the contents of the conference. Instead, he said: "There is no bourgeois reactionary line in the Ministry." After the masses rose up, though he well knew that Wang Chen did not lead the movement, nor follow the bourgeois reactionary line, he said maliciously: "Empiricism, dogmatism, and gentleman farming (T'an Chen-lin's groundless criticism of Comrade Wang Chen a few years ago) constitute the bourgeois reactionary line." He continued to attack Comrade Wang Chen and defend himself.

They considered "defending Wang Chen" a crime, and suppressed and attacked the ORRC and the little revolutionary warriors who came from other areas. They said that to reverse the case for Wang Chen was to reverse the decision of the Central. It would be equivalent to resisting the Central.

After 6 October, Comrade Wang Chen/<sup>wrote</sup>six large-letter posters. His posters were completely in conformity with the 16 articles. He turned the spearhead at those capitalist authoritarians in the party like Ch'en and Hsiao, and revealed many crucial problems. He was willing to accept the criticisms and correct himself, and showed no dissatisfaction with the masses. He accepted the decision of the Central to suspend him for self-examination, but opposed the condemnation of him as a black gang chief by Ch'en and Hsiao who mixed up the two types of different natures. His six large-letter posters were like six cannon balls directly aimed at the heart of Ch'en and Hsiao. Excellent!

The third stage began from January 1967.

The black wind of the February counter-current of T'an Chen-lin's capitalist restoration blew to the Ministry, and a typical capitalist restoration appeared.

Under T'an Chen-lin's singlehanded manipulation and planning, all units of the Nung-lin-k'ou staged a "power seizure" on 17 January. Could the revolution of all the units have developed so evenly?! It was purely a capitalist restoration. As proven by the facts, the 1.17 power seizure of the Ministry was a power seizure by

"monarchist" organizations.

Under the instruction of its masters, the puppet "Revolutionary Committee," the tool of T'an, Ch'en, and Hsiao, with the Organ Red Guard and the Yanan Combat Corps as the nucleus, promoted the counter-revolutionary "three-combine," and recruited Ch'en Man-yuan, the No. 1 capitalist authoritarian in the Ministry. In view of the fact that they condemned Comrade Wang Chen as a black gang chief, we can see clearly that it was a bloodless desperate power struggle in the Ministry.

T'an Chen-lin, Ch'en Man-yuan, and Hsiao K'o, and the responsible persons of the puppet "Revolutionary Committee" ruthlessly attacked the ORRC, rejected its general direction, and condemned it as "counter-revolutionary." T'an Chen-lin personally exerted pressure on the public security units, resorted to the dictatorship tools, and groundlessly arrested the so-called "counter-revolutionaries" in the ORRC, attempting to destroy the revolutionary rebel organization and committing yet another odious crime against the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The fourth stage includes the current period.

T'an, Ch'en, and Hsiao thought that Wang Chen had already been knocked down, Ch'en Man-yuan "recruited," and the ORRC destroyed, and that they had succeeded. Thereupon, they whitewashed the walls, and wanted to conclude the great cultural revolution of the Ministry.

Nevertheless, the revolutionary storm to smash the counter-revolutionary capitalist restoration counter-current shattered their illusion. The ORRC again rose up under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thinking. It is in the process of smashing the capitalist restoration counter-current, and liquidating the crimes of T'an, Ch'en, and Hsiao. It will succeed.

Yet, in a spurious investigation, Ch'en Man-yuan declared that he would never forget the account of the ORRC, and that it must be settled. It revealed his ugly features.

T'an Chen-lin also maneuvered recklessly, continued to organize his own forces, and attempted to counter-attack. On the 12th and 14th of April, he twice received the delegates of such "monarchist" Nung-k'ou organizations as the puppet "Revolutionary Committee," and declared: "There is no problem in my background; I shall go to work tomorrow..." They falsely accused the students of the Red Guard Congress stationed in the Ministry as "the Second Mutiny Corps" and reviled us for "defending Liu Shao-ch'i..." They made all kinds of troubles in regard to propaganda material and meals, and attempted to expel us. The ORRC and the rebel organizations of the Ministry of Geology rendered us vigorous aid.

Those like T'an, Ch'en, and Hsiao marketed the Liu-Teng line in the large reclamation districts in Sinkiang, the Northeast, and South China, widely spreading the poison. Many revolutionary organi-

zations were condemned as "monarchist" when they defended Comrade Wang Chen, suppressed, and attacked. T'an, Ch'en, and Hsiao "attacked the majority" under the excuse of the Wang Chen case, and the conditions were grave. Therefore, to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, smash the Liu-Teng bourgeois reactionary line of "attacking the majority and protecting the small handful," and liberate the persecuted revolutionary comrades of the Ministry and the reclamation districts in the nation, we must clarify the case of Comrade Wang Chen.

Comrade Wang Chen definitely has many defects and errors, and some of the errors are of a serious nature, e. g., his approval of the "three-self one-undertake," his employment of Chang Chung-han (1728 0112 5060), a bad cadre, his lack of the democratic style, his excessively high targets... He must make a profound examination in the great cultural revolution and accept the criticisms of the masses. Nevertheless, we must judge him from his entire career and entire background. In the democratic revolution and socialist revolution, he always followed Chairman Mao on crucial problems at critical moments, and he acted according to Chairman Mao's instructions. His defects and errors were a result of his improper study of Chairman Mao's books. Their nature made him an internal conflict in the people. He cannot be condemned as a "black gang chief" and a "four-anti element." Ch'en Man-yuan and Hsiao K'o are the ones in the Ministry to be knocked down!

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