

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR REHABILITATION WORK COMPILED

[Article; "At the Time of Compiling the Kwangtung Provincial Military Control Commission's 'Instructions Concerning the Active Implementation of Rehabilitation Work' No 38"; Canton, Ts'ui-hui Tzu-fan-hsien, Chinese, February 1968, p 2.]

Kwangtung was the independent kingdom for more than 10 years of the Party capitalist-roaders, T'ao Chu and Chao Tzu-yang and of the bourgeois reactionary line which was rough, long, deep, and black. During the three-months of the preliminary movement and the rumbles of the black wind, thousands of revolutionary masses were labeled "counterrevolutionary." They were discriminated against, oppressed, encircled and attacked, beaten, had their homes confiscated, were imprisoned, and were expelled..., and even to this day, have not been able to achieve true liberation.

### Complaining in the Capital, Revealing the Plot

A group of revolutionary masses severely oppressed by the bourgeois reactionary line weathered severe hardships to go to Peking. After reaching Peking, they immediately received full consideration and attention from the Central Committee. Some of the people meeting them could not but show their righteous indignation when they heard that the Kwangtung capitalist-roaders had employed such vicious methods as "throwing away historical files and using materials turned over to them to get even with the masses rather than for disposing of historical problems," made use of "self-examination and confessional materials," or resorted to "quoting out of context," "making things up out of whole cloth" and "exaggerating shortcomings to the maximum" to label the revolutionary masses as "counterrevolutionary." Some of the leaders said: "That you were able to persevere in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and come to Peking to report on the oppression of the Kwangtung revolutionary masses by the bourgeois reactionary line is a revolutionary act. The Central Committee supports you and hopes that you will be able to fight against the bourgeois reactionary line till the end!" The Central Committee's reception center also wrote letters to the relevant departments in Kwangtung Province according to the conditions from where the various visitors came and clearly stipulated that they must provide rehabilitation

according to the policies of the Central Committee. Rebels from the capital actively supported the visitors from Kwangtung, provided them with Central Committee policy documents, and encouraged them to carry out a struggle against the bourgeois reactionary line. However, although the visitors returned to Kwangtung with Central Committee letters, those in power carrying out the bourgeois reactionary line continued to confront them with many difficulties so that those who were able to be rehabilitated were few indeed. After returning to Kwangtung, some of the visitors were again oppressed, surrounded and attacked, beaten, and subjected to terror and insults. Consequently, they were forced to go back to the capital for redress of grievances two and even three times.

In view of the fact that the power holders following the bourgeois reactionary line in Kwangtung stubbornly resisted the Central Committee's instructions on rehabilitation, the Kwangtung masses visiting in the capital collectively petitioned the Kwangtung Province XXX to send people to the capital to resolve the problem of rehabilitation. The Central Committee felt that this request was reasonable and telephoned that people should be sent to the capital. Consequently, in the latter part of June 1967, the provincial XXX sent nine people including Wei (7279) X to Peking.

After the nine people including Wei X arrived in Peking, they first went to the Pai-shih-ch'iao Hostel to look for the Kwangtung visitors. Some of the comrades who had personally encountered oppression at the hands of Wei X believed that he and the others were members of the second office of the provincial public security department and had been the black hands in Kwangtung who had drawn up black lists and carried out the bourgeois reactionary line. This thing immediately attracted the attention of the visitors. After checking, they found that seven of these persons were public security people. Consequently, during the get-togethers they sought a clarification of viewpoints and asked these nine people how they would carry out rehabilitations and which guarantees would be given. At this time, Wei X became very distressed. The visitors promptly reported these conditions to the Kwangtung rebel representatives in the capital and appointments were made for Wei X and the others to hold discussions. After two sessions of great argument, Wei X's plot to use easy going methods to ensnare people was disclosed. Later, although there were seven or eight more smaller meetings, it unfortunately became clear that Wei X and the others had no sincere intentions of carrying out the Central Committee's instructions on rehabilitation. The talks were consequently broken off.

The soft tactics had not succeeded, so Wei X and his ilk stirred up a number of masses who did not understand the true situation to attack the Pai-shih-ch'iao Hostel and, using seven or eight men to one, they sought to kidnap the 36 visitors from Kwangtung at the Hostel and return them immediately to Kwangtung. At this critical moment, rebel comrades from Wu-han, Honan and other places staying at the Hostel immediately came forward, severely criticized Wei X and his gang, and stopped their illegal actions. Only in this way did the 36 visitors avoid being kidnapped.

To keep the matter quiet, the Kwangtung visitors left Pai-shih-ch'iao that night under the protection of the rebels from various localities. Wei X

and his followers were not resigned to defeat. The second day he again sent two vehicles which stopped before the door of the Central Committee's Cultural Revolution Group in Pai-shih-ch'iao. When they saw the Kwangtung visitors, they seized them and immediately detained them in the Pai-shih-ch'iao Hostel. When the rebels from the Peking Normal University heard of this, they immediately sent several students to support the Kwangtung visitors. Those braggarts who had seized people and wanted to return them to Kwangtung still argued shamelessly and nonsensically said that the Kwangtung visitors wanted to attack the Pai-shih-ch'iao Hostel. They wanted the students from the Peking Normal University to remain and protect them. Actually, the students were being detained as witnesses and they remained till the following morning.

At dawn, rebels from many colleges and universities in Peking arrived. Rebels came from Tsinghua University, the Nationalities College, the Railway College and the Geology College to indict these braggarts who had illegally seized people. A reporter from Red Flag Magazine also arrived by car and immediately sought out the Kwangtung visitor Comrade Ho XX for an understanding of the situation. Comrade Chang (1728), head of the Central South organization in the Central Committee's Reception Office, also severely condemned the illegal acts of Wei X. Under condemnation from all sides, Wei X and the others had no recourse but to abandon their illegal acts of kidnapping in the capital.

The incident at Pai-shih-ch'iao brought public indignation from the Peking rebels, the representatives of the Kwangtung rebel stationed in the capital and from the broad revolutionary masses. Everyone made preparations to drag out Wei X and struggle against him. When he heard of this, Wei X became scared stiff and fled that very evening.

#### Rehabilitation Instructions and the Appearance of Victory

The Pai-shih-ch'iao incident was over. The visitors from Kwangtung in the capital united even more strongly and vowed to struggle against the bourgeois reactionary line.

Commander Huang Yung-sheng (7806 3057 0524) arrived in Peking during August. The visitors asked his liaison man Comrade Chin (6855) X to represent them and to report on the oppression of the revolutionary masses in Kwangtung by the bourgeois reactionary line. They also asked him to present their demands. Commander Huang Yung-sheng energetically supported them and immediately asked Comrades Chang (7028) XX and Liu (0491) XX to go to the capital to study and resolve the problem of rehabilitation with the Kwangtung rebel representatives and the visitors.

On 2 September, Chang and Liu took out the "Rehabilitation Instructions (preliminary draft)" at the Hsi-Pin Hotel in the capital and asked the visitors for their opinion. On the 9th of September, the visitors approved its being sent to our beloved Premier Chou by Comrade An (1344) XX, the Peking representative of the Kwangtung rebels. It is reported that when Premier Chou personally read the report he said with surprise, "Are there

still this many revolutionary masses in Kwangtung who have not been rehabilitated!" At the Hsi-pin Hotel in the capital on 11 September, Comrade Chang (7028) XX read the final draft of the "Instructions on Actively and Effectively doing Rehabilitation Work" to Comrades Liang, Liu, Ku (7357), An and to the visitors who had been oppressed by the reactionary line. Chang also said, "After everyone brought forth opinions the last time, we made some changes and, after discussion by the Kwangtung Provincial Military Control Commission, we submitted it for concurrence to the Central Committee's Cultural Revolution Group. It was signed and issued by Commander Huang. At present, printing of it has already begun in Kwangtung and I have written to them to send 200 copies to Peking. If they arrive, each comrade will get one.

On 17 September, Comrade Chang XX distributed to the Peking visitors the "Instructions Concerning the Active Implementation of the Rehabilitation Work" which bore the Kwangtung Provincial Military Control Commission's series (67) No 38.

### Eliminating Difficulties, Achieving Victory

The production of these "Instructions Concerning the Active Implementation of Rehabilitation Work" was another great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. After its issuance, the Kwangtung revolutionary masses traveled everywhere informing people about it. One street where it was posted in Canton was very tightly packed with people reading it. There were also people copying it down all the time. We personally saw people who wrote on it "Long live Chairman Mao! Long life to him!" "Long live the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao!" and "Resolutely support the directions and policies of the Party!"

However, following the issuance of the No 38 rehabilitation instructions, those in power carrying out the bourgeois reactionary line refused to implement it and used such violent underhanded methods as force and coercion to avoid rehabilitating the revolutionary masses oppressed by the bourgeois reactionary line. The strange thing is that those in power carrying out the bourgeois reactionary line in various units unanimously said, "Order No 38 is not complete. The upper levels will issue supplementary circulars on the problem of rehabilitation. We cannot follow No 38!" Some rebel comrades visited Comrade Chang (1728) XX who had taken part in drawing it up and asked why the various units were not implementing it. Chang said, "In Peking we heard too many of your (i.e., rebels) opinions. Now that we are back, we have to listen to the opinions of the other masses and compile 'supplementary circulars.'" In line with these conditions, Chang X and others drew up the "Kwangtung Provincial Military Control series (67) No 45, Supplementary Circular on Rehabilitation." A large number of copies were issued, but the braggarts persisting in the bourgeois reactionary line held on fast, heaved a sigh, and bruted it about that there was no need for great efforts in rehabilitation. They sought to find pretexts in Order No 45 for obstructing rehabilitation work.

As everyone knows, the "Provincial Military Control Commission's No

38 Rehabilitation Instructions" is a primary document and that the "No 45 Supplementary Circular" is a "supplementary document." The existence of "No 45" absolutely cannot negate "No 38." The "No 38 Document" has been reviewed by the Central Committee's Cultural Revolution Group!

In drawing up the "No 45 Document," some of the rebels repeatedly exhorted Comrade Chang XX to fully note that the revolutionary masses in the Kwangtung area oppressed by the bourgeois reactionary line were especially numerous, that there must be conscientious and thorough implementation of the Central Committee's rehabilitation instructions and of the whole series of policies drawn up by the Central Committee, that there should be special adherence to the teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao, and that attention should be paid to "broadening the area of education" and "reducing the area of attacks."

Actually, Order No 38 cannot be negated at will. On 15 January, two comrades (Kung and Lin) of the 12.7 Red Flag Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarter of the South China Normal College, Canton (Third Headquarters), paid a visit to the cultural revolution reception office at the Central Committee office and the State Council secretariat. Comrade Chang (1728), head of the Central-South organization at the office, resolutely pointed out, "No 38 document is in accord with Mao Tse-tung's thought and with the policies of the Central Committee." Comrade Chang also said, "We know that the masses welcomed Order No 38 very much, but they did not implement it when it came down to some of the units. There was opposition and it could not be removed all at once. Wait until a revolutionary committee is formed, and all these problems will be solved." Actually, as of the present, Kwangtung's rehabilitation work and the criticism of the bourgeoisie is a long way from being done well. A handful of capitalist-roaders and their representatives are still stubbornly carrying out the bourgeois reactionary line and refuse to rehabilitate revolutionary teachers, staff members and workers, and students oppressed by the reactionary line. They sought pretexts and said that people born in a landlord household but who were not landlords were landlords and they took those people who had something remiss in the past but who had confessed and whom it had been decided not to prosecute and labeled them "historical counterrevolutionary elements." They carried out a "new settling of old accounts." Obviously, this does not correspond with Mao Tse-tung's thought nor with the policies of the Central Committee.

The handful of capitalist-roaders and their representatives stubbornly persist in the bourgeois reactionary line and continue to oppose criticizing the bourgeois line and providing rehabilitation. We revolutionary rebels must thoroughly destroy the bourgeois reactionary line and support and assist the revolutionary masses oppressed by this line to become rehabilitated. (Supplemented and Comprehensively Edited by the Secondary Schools' East Is Red)

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