

CULTURAL REVOLUTION IS EXCELLENT IN HSIYANG

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[Text] Taiyuan--An upsurge in the mass drive to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way, thorough going repudiation of the revisionist line of China's Khrushchev and great success in agricultural production are some of the major features of the excellent situation prevailing in the great proletarian cultural revolution in Hsiyang, a famous county of north China.

The county is in Shansi Province, known throughout China because of the Tachai production brigade of the Tachai people's commune there. This brigade is a pacesetter in socialist agriculture, and Chairman Mao has called on the whole nation to learn from it.

The party secretary of Tachai, Comrade Chen Yung-kuei, is now chairman of the revolutionary committee of Hsiyang, which is the provisional organ of power for the

After more than a year of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of commune members in the county have greatly raised their socialist consciousness. Their enthusiasm in the study of Chairman Mao's works is so high that they take every opportunity in the home and in the fields to study Chairman Mao's instructions. They turn every place into a battlefield for "fighting self, repudiating revisionism."

Through the mass campaign to criticize and repudiate China's Khrushchev, the counterrevolutionary revisionist line has been thoroughly discredited. The revolutionary zeal inspired by the cultural revolution is displayed in excellent farm-work, with the result that the county achieved a record harvest in 1967. To quote one example, the grain output in 1967 was 40 percent above that of the previous year.

The county revolutionary committee, which took power in February of last year from the handful of capitalist-roaders in the former county party committee, has followed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line closely. In guiding the great proletarian cultural revolution in the rural districts it has accumulated rich experience.

The revolutionary committee has compiled and extensively distributed material detailing the crimes of China's Khrushchev and his agents in Siyang and Shansi Province in pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line in rural work and the bourgeois reactionary line in the socialist education movement and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

A great number of meetings of all forms and sizes were called so that the former poor and lower-middle peasants could compare the class oppression and exploitation by the landlord class in the old society with happy life under socialism in the new society, and expose the damages brought about by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the bourgeois reactionary line pushed by China's Khrushchev and his agents.

Mass meetings of revolutionary criticism and repudiation have greatly raised the peasants' political consciousness and intensified their love for Chairman Mao, his great thought, and his revolutionary line.

The county revolutionary committee has firmly implemented Chairman Mao's instruction to trust and rely on the overwhelming majority of the cadres. It has educated the masses to make a clear distinction between the enemies and themselves and between the capitalist-roaders and the revolutionary cadres.

The revolutionary rural cadres who emerged in the past in the fierce class struggle during the land reform and who have stood up to the ordeal of the socialist revolution have been helped and supported by the revolutionary masses so that they can give effective leadership in both the cultural revolution and production.

This practice contrasts sharply with the bourgeois reactionary line pushed by China's Khrushchev, characterized by its direction of the spearhead of struggle against the majority of cadres, with the purpose of protecting the handful of capitalist-roaders.

Now more than 95 percent of the rural cadres in the county have shouldered the responsibility of leadership in both revolution and production. They are giving a lead in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and in fighting self and repudiating revisionism.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." The effective leadership by so many revolutionary rural cadres has insured the carrying out of the party's policies and the fulfillment of the revolutionary work in various fields.

Another important experience of the county revolutionary committee is its unswerving reliance on the masses of former poor and lower-middle peasants and resolute suppression of the sabotages by the landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, and rightists.

The last but most important of its experience is the great attention paid by the revolutionary committee to the mass study of Chairman Mao's works. The committee has run a series of courses in Mao Tse-tung's thought. In these courses, cadres at various levels study Chairman Mao's latest instructions and his "three constantly read articles" to "fight self, repudiate revisionism." Revolutionary cadres from the Tachai production brigade have been invited to address these courses on the subject of Tachai's experience in self-reliance and hard work in socialist construction.

The county revolutionary committee and the revolutionary committees in the people's communes all adhere to a good work style. Their leading members frequently go to the masses and always maintain close contacts with them. They act on Chairman Mao's teachings to be pupils of the masses first and then their teachers.

The advanced experience of the Hsiyang County revolutionary committee, first popularized in Shansi Province, is now recommended by PEOPLE'S DAILY to the whole country.