



廣闊天地大有作為

PLENTY OF ROOM FOR THE FULL DEVELOPMENT OF TALENTS

## 广阔天地 大有作为

——河南省郑县广阔天地大有作为人民公社

河南省郑县广阔天地大有作为人民公社，位于汝河北岸。全公社有三个大队，二十五个生产队，五百一十三公顷耕地，五千一百口人。

一九五五年，在我国农村社会主义高潮中，这个公社的前身原大李庄乡的七名中学生和二十五名高小毕业生积极响应党的号召，回乡参加农村合作化运动。伟大领袖毛主席看到介绍这件事的《在一个乡里进行合作化规划的经验》一文，非常重视，亲笔为此文写了按语。号召：“一切可以到农村中去工作的这样的知识分子，应当高兴地到那里去。农村是一个广阔的天地，在那里是可以大有作为的”。

成千上万的知识青年热烈响应毛主席的伟大号召，坚决走与贫下中农相结合的道路，掀起了波澜壮阔的上山下乡热潮，出现了许多立志作社会主义时代的新式农民，坚决扎根农村干革命的先进知识青年。这个公社的党委第一书记，回乡青年卢忠阳就是其中之一。自毛主席的光辉批示发表二十年来，特别是通过无产阶级文化大革命和批林批孔运动以来，就有千余名知识青年到这里插队落户，锻炼成长。

广阔天地大有作为人民公社党委和贫下中农，非常重视对知识青年的再教育工作。组织他们认真攻读马列和毛主席著作，开展革命大批判和访贫问苦、忆苦思甜活动，请老贫农给他们讲家史、村史、路线斗争史、狠批刘少奇、林彪的反革命罪行和孔孟之道，让他们在农村阶级斗争、生产斗争、科学实验三大革命运动中，经风雨、见世面，增长才干。并为他们创办业余劳动大学、开设农村图书室，安排文娱、体育活动，使他们的生活生气勃勃、丰富多彩。

公社党委经常用马列主义、毛泽东思想教育青年一代。图为公社党委书记带领知识青年学习毛主席的光辉批示。

The commune Party committee constantly educates the younger generation with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought. Picture shows the secretary of the commune Party committee guiding the educated youth in the study of Chairman Mao's splendid comment.



The following is Chairman Mao's comment on the article "The Experience of a Township in Planning Co-operation", which deals with the agricultural co-operation movement in Talichuang Township, Chiah sien County (1955):

"This is another excellent article. It can serve as a reference everywhere. Especially noteworthy is the part dealing with organizing the higher elementary school and middle school graduates to take part in the work of the co-ops. All people who have had some education ought to be very happy to work in the countryside if they get the chance. In our vast rural areas there is plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full.

— EDITOR"

海阔凭鱼跃，天高任鸟飞。在党的领导下，知识青年把自己旺盛的青春活力、饱满的革命激情和一定的科学文化知识，广泛地用于农村三大革命实践，成为建设社会主义新农村的一支生力军。回乡青年卢志阳带领吴堂大队贫下中农，狠批孔老二的“天命观”，打破了汝河岸边挖不成机井的陈规旧习，发扬一不怕苦二不怕死的革命精神，冒着生命危险，亲自下井，在汝河沙滩上开挖了有史以来的第一眼机井。并连续战斗两个冬春，打机井二十五眼，使这个大队的旱田全部变成了水浇地。下乡女青年薛喜梅敢于向一切旧的习惯势力挑战，她发扬“妇女能顶半边天”的革命精神，狠批孔老二“男尊女卑”的思想流毒，虚心向贫下中农请教，学会了犁地、耩地、耙地、扬场等不少农活。她带领青年种的小麦试验田，亩公项产量达到六千公斤。下乡女青年杜银娣在贫下中农的指导下，实行科学种田。她推广的玉米良种，产量提高一倍多。如今，知识青年有的成了马列主义、毛泽东思想辅导员，有的成了业余文艺宣传员、赤脚医生、教师、技术员、农机手……，都在不同的岗位上为祖国的社会主义革命和建设贡献力量，贫下中农称赞他们是阶级斗争的闯将，生产斗争的先锋，科学试验的尖兵。知识青年也深有感触地说：“实践证明，我们在农村，不是大材小用，而是材不够用，不是无所作为，而是大有作为。”

雨露滋润禾苗壮，一代新人在成长。通过农村三大革命锻炼，在改造客观世界的同时，也改造了知识青年的主观世界。在改造世界的战斗中他们深刻地认识到劳动最光荣，只有劳动人民才是创造人类历史的动力，加深了他们同贫下中农之间的感情。知识青年薛喜梅为了更好地接受贫下中农再教育，主动搬到一位贫农老大娘家住，一年四季帮助老大娘挑水做饭洗衣服。大娘病了，她不怕脏不怕累，给老人煎药喂饭，体贴入微。贫下中农赞扬说：“喜梅是咱们的好后代，是接班的好苗子”。经过锻炼，该公社的知识青年中有一百六十五名被群众推荐参加了省、地、县、社、队各级领导班子，卢志阳光荣地当选为中国共产党第十届中央委员会候补委员，薛喜梅当选为第四届全国人民代

代表大会常务委员会委员，杜银娣出席了党的第十次代表大会。他们虽然职务变了，但是新型农民的本色不变，坚持心不离群众，身不离劳动，誓做无产阶级革命事业的接班人。

汝河岸边献青春，大寨红花遍地开。广阔天地大有作为人民公社的知识青年同贫下中农一起，积极开展农业学大寨的群众运动，大搞农田基本建设，连续苦战几个冬春，改河治滩，填平了荒沟，筑起了大坝，使百年横溢的河水归槽，把十六公顷坡沟河滩地改造成良田。几年来，他们深翻平整土地四百多公顷，打机井一百多眼，修渠道二万二千米，植树造林一百五十万棵，初步实现了水利化、园田化、林网化，他们积极实行科学种田，推广和培育农作物良种，育出的小麦新品种“广杨一号”每公顷产七千五百公斤。他们还遵照毛主席关于“农业的根本出路在于机械化”的伟大教导，自力更生，因陋就简，积极办电和发展农业机械，全公社现有汽车、拖拉机、收割机、电动机、柴油机等一百五十多部，高压、低压电路架到了村村队队，为进一步实现农业机械化、电气化初步奠定了基础。随着生产条件的改善，粮食、棉花、油料、烟叶等农作物的产量逐年上升，生猪、牲畜、家禽也不断发展。一九七四年在严重干旱的灾情下，仍然获得了丰收，粮食产量每公顷达到七千七百零二点五公斤，比解放前增长六倍，比无产阶级文化大革命前的最高年产量增长一点九倍。今年夏季小麦每公顷产四千七百二十五公斤，比去年又有大幅度增产。

当前战斗在这里的知识青年，正在认真学习无产阶级专政理论，进一步开展农业学大寨运动，在与贫下中农相结合的金光大道上继续阔步前进！



自毛主席的光辉批示发表二十年来，已有千余名知识青年到这里锻炼成长。因为他们受到贫下中农的热烈欢迎。

Since the publication of the splendid comment by Chairman Mao 20 years ago, more than a thousand educated young people have come to this place to temper themselves. Picture shows them being warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.



中共中央候补委员、公社党委书记卢忠阳，心不离群众，身不离劳动。图为他和知识青年一起进行秋田管理。

Lu Chung-yang, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and first secretary of the commune Party committee, never divorced himself from the masses and labour. Picture shows him working in the autumn fields with the educated young people.



# PLENTY OF ROOM FOR THE FULL DEVELOPMENT OF TALENTS

*Kuangkuotian's Tayutsowei People's Commune of Chiahsien County,  
Honan Province*

This people's commune is situated on the north bank of Juko River, and comprises 3 production brigades, 25 production teams, with 513 hectares of arable land and 5,100 people.

In 1955, in the course of the socialist upsurge in China's countryside, 7 middle school graduates and 25 higher elementary school graduates of Taichuang township (the former name of the commune), in active response to the Party's call, returned to their respective home villages to take part in the agricultural co-operation movement. Having read the article "The Experience of a Township in Planning Co-operation" which deals with this event, Chairman Mao set great store by it and issued the call: "All people who have had some education ought to be very happy to work in the countryside if they get the chance. In our vast rural areas there is plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full."

Enthusiastically responding to the great call of Chairman Mao, thousands of educated young people resolutely took the road of integration with the poor and lower-middle peasants. A high tide of going to the mountainous areas and the countryside surged forward with tremendous momentum. Numbers of advanced school graduates came to the fore who determined to become new-type peasants in the socialist era and settle down in the rural areas to make revolution. Lu Chung-yang, first secretary of the commune Party committee, is one of them. Since the publication of Chairman Mao's splendid comment 20 years ago and especially through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius,

more than a thousand educated young people have settled down in this commune to temper themselves.

The commune Party committee and the poor and lower-middle peasants of this commune paid great attention to the re-education of the school graduates. They organized them to study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, carry out revolutionary mass criticism and visit former poor peasants to find out about their past hard lives to contrast past bitterness with today's happiness. Former old poor peasants were invited to give them lectures on the histories of their families and villages and on the history of line struggle. Severe criticism of the counter-revolutionary crimes of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius was carried out. They were encouraged to go to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment; to face the world, brave the storm and develop their capabilities. The commune Party committee and the poor and lower-middle peasants also started a spare-time Communist Labour Academy, set up village libraries and reading-rooms and arranged recreational activities and sports in order to make their life rich, colorful and full of vitality.

Like fish taking to the water and birds taking to the air, the educated young people led by the Party, have applied their youthful vigour, revolutionary enthusiasm and cultural and scientific knowledge extensively in a practical way to class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and become an effective force in building a new socialist countryside. Lu Chung-yang led the poor and lower-middle peasants of Wutang brigade to refute Confucius' "divine mandate" and explode thereby the myth that no well could be drilled on the banks of Juhø River. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither death nor hardship, he risked his life to go down the well and succeeded in drilling a power-pump well on the sandy beach of Juhø River, the first in its history. They went on drilling and completed 25 wells in two successive winter-spring periods, thus bringing all the dry fields of the brigade under irrigation. One young school graduate, Hsueh Hsi-mei, dared to defy all the outmoded social

customs. Imbued with the revolutionary spirit of "women being able to hold up half the sky," she satirically criticized Confucius' fallacy "men are superior and women inferior" as well as its poisonous influence, modestly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants and finally mastered the art of many kinds of farm work, such as ploughing, hoeing, harrowing and winnowing. She led other youth to tend an experimental plot of wheat and gained a per-hectare yield of 6,000 kg. from it. Tu Yin-ti, another school graduate, carried on scientific farming under the guidance of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The good maize strains which she raised and popularized doubled the ordinary yield. Now, of the educated young people, some have become coaches in Marxism - Leninism - Mao Tse-tung Thought, some spare-time literary and art propagandists and others "bar-foot doctors," teachers, technicians, tractor drivers and so on. From their respective posts all of them are contributing to



在农村阶级斗争，生产斗争，科学实验三大革命运动中，培养出一批农业技术人员。图为青年拖拉机手正在整车待发。

Numbers of technical personnel have come to the fore in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Picture shows young tractor drivers making ready to start.

the socialist revolution and construction of the motherland. The poor and lower-middle peasants commended them as pathbreakers in class struggle, vanguards in the struggle for production and trailblazers in scientific experiment. These educated young people said feelingly: "Through practice in the countryside, we have realized that instead of misuse of our talents, there are still many things for us to learn; instead of nothing to be done, there is plenty of room for us educated young people to develop our talents to the full."

Like seedlings nourished by rain and dew, a new generation is maturing. Tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of the countryside, the educated young people, while reforming the objective world, have made progress in the remoulding of their own mental outlook. In the struggle to remake nature, they have become very much aware that labour is most glorious and the labouring people alone are the motive force in the making of the history of mankind. All of this has deepened their affectionate sentiments towards the poor and lower-middle peasants. In order to better receive re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, Hsueh Hsi-mei took her lodging of her own accord in the house of an old poor peasant woman and helped her carry water, cook food and wash clothes all the year round. When the old woman fell ill, she fed her, made medicine for her and showered her with solicitude. In praise of her, the poor and lower-middle peasants said, "Really, Hsi-mei is our good daughter and successor." Through forging in the countryside, 165 of the educated youth in this commune have been recommended by the masses to join the leading groups at the provincial, district, county, commune and production brigade levels. Lu Chung-yang was gloriously elected alternate member of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Hsueh Hsi-mei was elected member of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress while Tu Yin-i attended the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of China. Their work has changed, but their true colours as peasants of a new type have never faded. They have never divorced themselves from the masses or from labour and have pledged themselves to be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

喜看麦海千重浪，机器隆隆展繁忙。

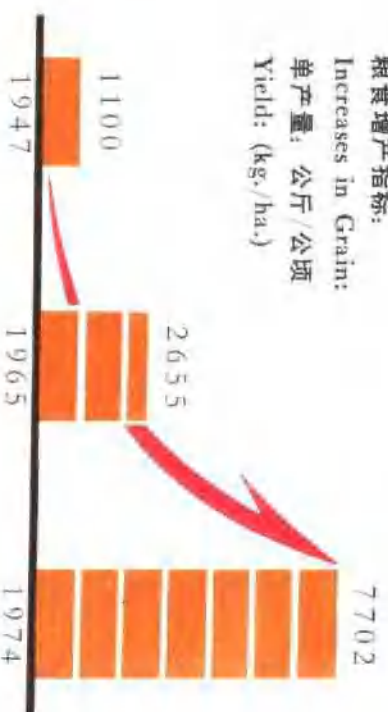
Happy to see endless waves of wheat rolling, rumbling are the harvesters busy reaping.

粮食增产指标:

Increases in Grain:

单产量: 公斤/公顷

Yield: (kg./ha.)



The red flowers of Tachai blossom on the north bank of the Juho River. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the educated young people have actively carried out the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and worked on farm capital construction with redoubled efforts. Having spent several successive winter-spring periods transforming rivers and beaches, filling up gullies and building big dams, they succeeded in taming the unruly rivers which ran rampant for hundreds of years and turned 16 hectares of hillslopes, gullies and river beaches into good fields. In recent years, they have deep-ploughed and levelled 400-odd hectares of land, drilled more than 100 power-pump wells, built 22,000-metre channels and planted 1,500,000 trees, thus bringing a preliminary change in the basic conditions of farm production. They have carried on scientific farming enthusiastically, raising and popularizing better seed strains. The new wheat strain they raised gave a yield of 7,500 kg. per hectare. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching, "**The way out for agriculture lies in mechanization,**" through self-reliance and strict economy, they have built power plants and developed farm machinery. Now the whole commune has trucks, tractors, combine-harvesters, electric motors, diesels, etc. numbering more than 150 items and every village or production team has been wired for electricity, thus laying the foundations for agricultural mechanization and electrification. With the improvement of production conditions, the production of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops and tobacco have increased with the years, and pigs, cattle and poultry have also developed steadily. In 1974, despite severe drought, good harvests were reaped. The per-hectare grain yield reached 7,702.5 kg., 7 times that of the pre-liberation years and 2.9 times that of the year preceding the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This summer saw a per-hectare wheat yield of 4,725 kg., increasing by a big margin over the last.

At present, the educated young people there conscientiously study the theory of the proletarian dictatorship, go forward with the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and stride forward on the golden road of integration with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

一九七四年烟叶每公顷产三千七百五十公斤，比文化大革命前增长三倍半。图为青年们正在精心管理烟田，烟叶丰收在望。

The 1974 per-hectare yield of tobacco reached 3,750 kg, 4.5 times that of the year preceding the Great Cultural Revolution. Picture shows young people carefully tending the tobacco fields. A good harvest is in sight.



**封 面：** 下乡知识青年满怀革命豪情战斗在田间。

**Front Cover:** Full of revolutionary spirit, the educated young people are working in the fields.

中国出口商品交易会  
——一九七五年秋季

**Chinese Export Commodities Fair**  
**Autumn 1975**