

DIRECTIVE OF THE  
CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
CONCERNING THE GREAT PROLETARIAN  
CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN  
THE COUNTRYSIDE (DRAFT)

(For discussion and experimentation)

1. Firmly apply the directive of "grasping revolution and promoting production" issued by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, and take a grim hold of the great proletarian cultural revolution, thus stimulating the ideological revolution in people and causing the development of agricultural production.

2. The great proletarian cultural revolution in the countryside is to be carried on in accordance with the principles of the Decision of CCP Central Committee Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, i.e. the Sixteen-Point Decision, and the former Ten-Point Decision and the Twenty-three-Point Decision of the Socialist Education Movement. It must be that the masses make decisions as masters, that the masses educate themselves, that the masses liberate themselves, and rise up themselves to make revolution. As a rule no work teams should be despatched. Sending a few selected observers may be considered.

3. The primary aim of the great proletarian cultural revolution in the countryside is to rectify a small handful of persons in authority in the Party taking the capitalist road and those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, who have not been successfully reformed.

Incorporate the Four Clean-Ups Movement into the great cultural revolution. Solve the problems of the Four Clean-Ups and the problems of the Four Clean-Ups Double-check in the great cultural revolution.

Forcefully abolish the old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits of the exploiting class; forcefully foster the new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits of the proletariat.

The great cultural revolution shall also rectify the work style of bureaucracy and commandism among the cadres, and thoroughly enforce the system of labor-participation by cadres.

4. In the great cultural revolution in the countryside, we must firmly rely upon the poor peasants and the lower-middle peasants, and unite with the middle peasants, and gradually achieve the goal of uniting with over 95% of the masses and uniting with over 95% of the cadres.

5. The organ of power for the leadership of the great cultural revolution in the countryside shall be the cultural revolution committees of poor, lower-middle peasants, which are to be organized through democratic elections of congresses of poor, lower-middle peasants. The committees may be re-elected or dismissed at any time if they are incompetent.

Teams for the leadership of production, after being discussed, reorganized or re-elected by the masses, are to be responsible for the production, distribution, purchase and supply programs.

6. Establish and develop, in the great cultural revolution, Red Guards primarily composed of youths and youngsters of poor, lower-middle peasants families. Red Guards may join the militia.

The sons and daughters of leading cadres at all levels in the countryside should not, generally speaking, assume leading positions in the Red Guards.

Children of landlords and rich peasants working or studying in other places should not go back to their native places for transcommunication. They should adopt, as in the period of the land-reform, a policy of keeping away.

7. The great cultural revolution in the countryside should be carried on with great contending, great blooming, big-character posters, great debates, so as to realize great democracy. Among

brigades and among communes, transcommunication may be carried on in leisure time of production. It is also permissible to organize groups of revolutionary students for transcommunication in the countryside, to eat, live and labor together with the poor, lower-middle peasants, and to join in the great cultural revolution in the countryside, but the students must not do things in their stead.

In the struggle, the method of presenting facts and persuading by reasoning must be used, insisting on peaceful struggle and avoiding armed struggle.

Care must be taken to prevent bad people from inciting factional struggle.

8. It is not allowed to punish or retaliate against revolutionary masses who voiced their opinion or put out big-character posters against the leadership in the great cultural revolution; their work-points must not be deducted. Those revolutionary masses who were branded as "counter-revolutionaries", "saboteurs", etc., must be reinstated.

Landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists are objects of the dictatorship. It is absolutely not allowed for them to make rebellion against the proletariat. It is absolutely not allowed for them to make rebellion against the poor, lower-middle peasants.

9. Secondary schools are to have vacation in order to make revolution, until the summer vacation of next year. The cultural revolution in colleges and schools which are on the basis of part-time agriculture and part-time study should be properly arranged according to the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production, with reference to the concrete situation.

Cultural revolution in rural primary schools is to be carried on together with the communes and brigades to which they belong, and is to be put under the unified leadership of the cultural revolution committees of those communes and brigades.

10. In the great cultural revolution, we must creatively

study and apply the works of Chairman Mao, take class struggle as the guideline, and put hard work into the word "application". We must transform the countryside into a big school of the studies of Mao Tse-tung's thought through the great cultural revolution.

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