

URGENT CIRCULAR OF THE CCP  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE,  
THE STATE COUNCIL,  
THE CENTRAL MILITARY COMMISSION  
AND THE CENTRAL  
CULTURAL REVOLUTION GROUP  
CONCERNING THE NECESSITY  
FOR EDUCATED YOUTHS AND OTHER  
PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO WORK  
IN RURAL AND MOUNTAINOUS AREAS  
TO PERSIST IN STAYING  
IN THE COUNTRYSIDE TO GRASP  
REVOLUTION AND PROMOTE PRODUCTION

All provincial, municipal and autonomous region revolutionary committees (preparatory groups), military control committees, all military regions, provincial military districts, all mass organizations in the cities and the countryside:

That the educated youths and other personnel should go to work in the rural and mountainous areas to associate with the masses of workers and peasants, to participate in the three great revolutionary movements, and to construct the socialist new countryside is a great directive of Chairman Mao which should be persisted in without any wavering. However, on account of the instigation of a small handful of persons in authority in the Party taking the capitalist road, part of the personnel working in the rural and mountainous areas have left the countryside and stayed in the cities for long periods. This is disadvantageous both to the revolution and to the production. For the sake of persisting in the correct direction for educated youths to go to rural and mountainous areas, and persisting in Chairman Mao's great strategic principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production" so as to solve the currently existent problems, it is hereby regulated:

1. Educated youths and other personnel assigned to work in rural and mountainous areas should hold firmly their produc-

tive posts in the countryside and become models of "grasping revolution and promoting production." Those youths and other personnel assigned to work in rural and mountainous areas who are still staying in cities and towns, including those support-frontier personnel, workers and staff of farms, discharged combatants, down-assigned personnel, commune-exchange personnel, and the personnel mobilized to settle down in the countryside during the great cultural revolution, should all rapidly return to the countryside, to make revolution on the spot, to plunge actively into the "three autumn" fight\*, to achieve assuredly the "six good" standards\*\*, to be with the local revolutionary masses and make the revolution and the production better and better. The revolutionary mass organizations in the cities and towns and the relatives of the personnel assigned to the countryside should actively support this revolutionary action. Revolutionary cadres should take the initiative in mobilizing their children to return to the countryside.

2. The various kinds of organizations and liaison stations established in the cities and towns by the educated youths and other personnel assigned to work in rural and mountainous areas must be dissolved immediately. Mass organizations in cities and towns are not allowed to enlist personnel assigned to the countryside. Those who insist upon staying in cities and towns should be denied residence registration. Those residence registrations obtained in cities and towns through illegal means should all be nullified. Against the small numbers of bad leaders who planned, organized and directed the fighting, smashing, snatching, ransacking and arresting, and against those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightist elements who infiltrated into our ranks, measures of dictatorship must be taken.

3. Revolutionary workers and staff members and revolutionary cadres of rural people's communes and State farms should give prominence to politics, unite with and assist the personnel assigned to the countryside actively and positively. The personnel assigned to the countryside should be treated politically and economically on an equal basis with the old commune members and old workers and staff members; there must not be any discrimination, any reduction in work-points, any harassment,

persecution or attempt to drive them back to cities and towns. Instead, there should be a voluntary cooperation to the task of mobilizing the personnel assigned to the countryside but staying in cities and towns to return rapidly to the countryside. Besides, there must be sharpened alertness against the instigations and the divisive efforts of class enemies.

4. Educated youths and other personnel assigned to work in rural and mountainous areas should correctly handle the practical difficulties confronting them in the way forward, and should follow Chairman Mao's teaching of "using one's own hands to acquire abundant clothing and adequate food", to strive hard, to start a new life through one's own efforts, to labor in earnest and overcome difficulties. Communes (farms) and brigades should be concerned with the production and the livelihood of personnel assigned to work in rural and mountainous areas. Their grain ration must be definitely arranged in the autumn harvest and distribution, and their imminent problems of housing, passing the winter safely, etc., should be properly solved.

5. Educated youths and other personnel assigned to work in rural and mountainous areas must persist in making revolution on the spot in the countryside, making revolution in their spare time, making revolution with thriftiness, and making revolution together with the poor, lower-middle peasants. They must not leave their productive posts at random to go out to call on people at higher levels or to exchange revolutionary experiences. Their opinion to the work in rural and mountainous areas and to their original units may be expressed through sending small-character posters and big-character posters to their superior leading organs and concerned units.

6. Revolutionary committees (preparatory groups) at all levels, military control committees at all levels, Party committees of all military districts and military sub-districts, and people's armed forces departments at all levels must hold aloft the great red flag of Mao Tse-tung's thought, take the work of assignment to rural and mountainous areas as an important political task, and seriously grasp it and manage it well. We must trust and rely upon the masses, trust and rely upon the People's Liberation

Army, trust and rely upon the majority of cadres, and should require all concerned departments to shoulder their responsibilities in a division of labor, and correctly handle the problems in the work of assignment to rural and mountainous areas.

*October 8, 1967*

(This circular may be posted widely in cities and in the countryside.)

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\* "Three autumn" refers to autumn harvest, autumn distribution and autumn purchase (by the State).

\*\* "Six good" refers to good in production, good in harvest, good in selecting seeds, good in purchase by the State, good in distribution, and good in preservation of products. This "six good in agriculture" was first proposed in the editorial of *People's Daily* on September 24, 1967.