

SOME REGULATIONS OF  
THE CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND  
THE STATE COUNCIL  
CONCERNING THE STRENGTHENING  
OF PUBLIC SECURITY WORK IN THE GREAT  
PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

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The great proletarian cultural revolution is a movement for promoting extensive democracy under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the conditions of proletarian dictatorship. It has aroused the revolutionary activism of the broad masses. The situation is very favorable. Without the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is not possible to enforce extensive democracy among the masses of the people. The public security organs are one of the important tools for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They must comply with the need in relation to the situation and development of the great proletarian cultural revolution, adopt appropriate measures, strengthen the dictatorship against the enemy, safeguard the democratic rights of the people, and protect the normal progress of full and frank airing of views, large-character posters, debate, and exchange of revolutionary experience. For this purpose, it is specially provided that:

(1) In the case of active counterrevolutionaries for whom there is conclusive evidence to prove that they have committed manslaughter or arson, spread poison, created traffic accidents, carried out persecution, attacked prisons or organs in control of prisoners, communicated with foreign countries, stolen state secrets or carried out subversive activities, they should be punished according to law.

(2) It is an active counterrevolutionary deed to send counterrevolutionary anonymous letters, to post or distribute secretly or openly counterrevolutionary handbills, to write or shout reactionary slogans, or to attack or vilify the great leader Chairman

Mao and his close comrade-in-arms, Comrade Lin Piao. Such deeds should be punished according to law.

(3) The revolutionary masses and their organizations as well as the Left are protected, and armed struggle is strictly banned. It is unlawful to attack the revolutionary mass organizations or to assault or detain the revolutionary masses. In general, the culprits are criticized, repudiated and educated by the leadership of the Party and the government and by the revolutionary mass organizations. As regards those leading offenders, those assailants who have committed serious offenses and those manipulating things from behind the scenes, they must be punished according to law.

(4) As regards the landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, Rightists; persons for reform through labor; persons who have served their sentences but are kept and employed in the farms (factories); reactionary hard-core elements of the Party and the CYL; intermediate and minor leaders of reactionary religious sects and professional religious personnel; members of the enemy and puppet army (above the rank of company commander), government (above the rank of *pao* chief), police (above the rank of sergeant-major), gendarme and secret service; persons sentenced to reform through labor who have served their sentences but are not satisfactorily reformed; profiteers; and family dependents of counterrevolutionaries who have been killed, imprisoned, placed under surveillance or escaped that still cling to their reactionary stand, they are as a rule not allowed to go to other places to exchange revolutionary experience, change their names, or sneak into revolutionary mass organizations with a fabricated history. Nor are they allowed to manipulate or agitate people from behind the scenes, much less to set up their own organizations. Should these elements commit acts of subversion, they must be severely punished according to law.

(5) As regards those who make use of extensive democracy or other means to disseminate reactionary utterances, they are in general subject to struggle by the revolutionary masses. In serious cases, the public security departments must work in concert with the revolutionary masses to conduct timely investigation, and in case of need, take action to deal with them according to conditions.

(6) If the personnel of the Party, government, military and public security organs distort the above provisions and fabricate facts to suppress the revolutionary masses, they must be punished according to law.

The above regulations must be publicized among the broad masses, and the revolutionary masses must be called upon to assist and supervise the public security organs in carrying out their duties so as to uphold revolutionary order and insure that the personnel of public security organs can carry out their duties in the normal way.

These regulations may be extensively posted in the cities and the countryside.

The Central Committee of the Chinese  
Communist Party  
The State Council

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