

Report of the Party Group of the Central Ministry of Public Security to the Central Committee on the Second National Working Conference on Reform of Labor Criminals

1954.02.00

Chairman, Central Committee, Political and Legal Party Group:

The second national work conference on reforming criminals through labor convened by the Central Ministry of Public Security ended on December 24 last year.

A total of 174 responsible comrades from various regions, provinces (cities) public security departments (bureaus), various labor reform departments and key labor reform production units attended the meeting. The meeting lasted for 15 days. After detailed discussions, we summarized our past work experience, determined the future policies and tasks of reform through labor, solved the current problems that were urgent but could be resolved, and passed a resolution and the "Regulations on Labor Reform of the People's Republic of China (Draft)" Several regulations and plans, such as the methods for prisoners' release and placement and employment, the financial management methods for reform-through-labor, five-year reform-through-labor production indicators and 1954 reform-through-labor production indicators.

The main issues discussed and resolved at the meeting are now briefly reported as follows:

- 1) The meeting summarized the work of reform through labor since the first national reform through labor conference. In the past year, the reform-through-labor work has followed the guidelines and policies of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. Under the unified leadership of party committees and governments at all levels, and under the specific control of public security organs at all levels, great results have been achieved. At present, 83.67% of the total number of detainees in the country have been put into labor reform production. There are currently ×× reform-through-labor production units of various scales, and the reform-through-labor production has been greatly developed. Basically, all prisoners of reform-through-labor nationwide who have put into production work have reached self-sufficiency on average. In terms of prison administration work, a prison administration management system has also been initially established, which has improved the prisoners' living, health and working conditions, and conducted a series of political and ideological education on the prisoners. Among the prisoners, there are phenomena such as sabotage, escape, and death. It has gradually decreased, reforming a large number of criminals. The reform-through-labor organization is also more substantial and complete than before. Most of the cadres work with peace of mind, work hard, and have initially learned the knowledge of production management and gained experience in reforming criminals. However, on the other hand, there are still some shortcomings, errors and problems. For example, there is still a backward situation in the management of labor reform and production, there is a lot of blindness in the development of production, and the financial system is quite chaotic; the system of prison administration is not rigorous enough, and the education of prisoners is not practical enough. The combination of correctional work and production is not enough. After overcoming the "Left" bias of beating, scolding and abuse of prisoners, it is now more generally developing a right bias of lax management of prisoners; There is still a lack of proper methods to deal with prisoners who have completed their sentences; reform-through-labor institutions have not yet fully adapted to the requirements of work development. There are still many vacancies, political work is still weak, and reform-through-labor units infringe on the interests of the masses still occur from time to time.

- 2) Regarding the reform through labor, the policy of rectifying, consolidating and developing steadily is determined in the future. In addition to various specific measures for the rectification and consolidation of various labor reforms, different situations have stipulated that all labor reform and production must strive to change the backward state of operation and management, strengthen planning management, strengthen financial management, strengthen technical management, prepare and create conditions, and strive to implement an economic accounting system for a certain period of time. In particular, it focuses on large farms with more than 10,000 mu and promising industrial, mining, and kiln production under the management of provinces and cities. It is required that within 5 years (that is, by 1957), the cultivated area of the reform-through-labor agriculture should be expanded to $\times\times 10,000$ mu (as originally proposed, the area of cultivation shall be expanded to $\times\times$. Because comrades in various places felt that although the current arable land area was not a problem, there were difficulties in cadres and insufficient funds, so the verification was reduced to $\times\times$ million mu). The total output of grain in 5 years was $\times\times$ billion jin, plus 15% of sideline income. Approximately worth $\times\times\times$ billion yuan; the labor reform industry, mines, kilns, and various engineering teams require a total output value of $\times\times$ billion yuan in five years. Excluding costs and various expenses, the net income is about $\times\times$ billion yuan. After detailed discussion and modification of this production plan, everyone is confident that it will be completed. We plan to go back and conduct precise research and calculations.
- 3) Based on the special state-owned economic nature and extremely fragmented situation of reform-through-labor production, the meeting decided to clearly classify labor-through-labor production enterprises as local state-owned enterprises and include them in the local production plan in order to strengthen their leadership. In terms of financial management, since the current problems cannot be resolved by the local government, the central government still needs to master it. The specific measures shall be agreed upon by the Ministry of Public Security of the Central Government and the Ministry of Finance of the Central Government, and then submitted to the State Council for approval.
- 4) The meeting decided to vigorously strengthen the business construction of prison administration and correctional work. In order to improve and unify the nation's prison administration and corrections system, and strengthen the education and reform of prisoners, the meeting passed the drafted "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Labor Rehabilitation (Draft)", which stipulates labor reform teams, prisons, detention centers, and juvenile detentions. The task and scope of the custody of the prison; and stipulates the educational policy and system for prisoners.
- 5) The meeting put forward and resolved the urgent need to solve the problem of placement and employment of convicts who have completed their sentences. The prisoners who have been released in the past one or two years are roughly estimated to be around $\times\times$ million. Now the prisoners in custody will be released once their sentences have expired, and more than $\times\times$ million will be released within 4 to 5 years, and this large number of prisoners are not completely reformed during the period of imprisonment; after being released, the difficulties in employment in the society, if there is no proper solution, will inevitably be a problem for social security. This is a big problem. Therefore, the meeting decided that in the next 4 to 5 years, the principle of "retaining more and releasing less" should be adopted for prisoners who have completed their sentences. That is, the labor reform production units concentrated at the province (municipal) level and above should be employed in their original units. It was divided into about $\times\times$, and the release accounted for only about $\times\times\%$. In particular, counter-revolutionary criminals, habitual thieves, should stay more and less released. This is beneficial to us.

6) In principle, the staffing ratios of reform-through-labor departments at all levels and various reform-through-labor production units are separately stipulated. Due to the development of reform-through-labor work and production, the original provision of cadres is generally not enough at a ratio of 3% to 5% of the total number of prisoners. According to actual needs, and with reference to the organization of state-owned enterprises, new specific regulations should be specified. At the same time, it was decided that the reform-through-labor management agencies in the public security organs at all levels should appropriately increase the staff according to actual needs, and the extra administrative staff should be reported to the superiors, after approval, the expenses will be covered by the labor reform. In addition to the public security departments at all levels, the number of cadre shortages should be supplemented as much as possible. It is also recommended that the party committees and the financial committees of the governments at all levels should be appropriately transferred to a number of cadres and technical personnel with management and production experience and production technology to adapt to the reform through labor.. In addition, regarding the welfare and benefits of tens of thousands of reform-through-labour cadres, there were no clear regulations in the past, and many difficulties could not be resolved, which affected the working mood of the cadres. This time, the resolutions of the meeting also made principles and regulations and made general solutions. Now submit the resolutions of the Second National Working Conference on Reforming Criminals through Labor, and request the central government to review and approve them, so that they can be distributed to localities for implementation. As for the "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Labor Rehabilitation (Draft)", and the "Interim Measures for the Release and Employment of Rehabilitation Criminals" and their explanations, they will be reviewed and revised by the Political and Law Committee before being sent to the central government for approval, so that they can be reported to the State Council, Adopted by the Central People's Government Committee. Other meeting documents such as production plans, financial management methods. After the plan is to be negotiated with the relevant departments, it will be sent to localities for research and implementation and will not be reported to the central government.

The Central Committee approved the report on the "Second National Working Conference on Reform of Labor Criminals"

"Report on the Discussion of the Situation" and "Resolution of the Second National Working Conference on Rehabilitation of Criminals through Labor"

00-05-1954

Instructions to party committees at all levels, all central bureaus and sub-bureaus are transferred to provincial (city) district party committees:

The Central Committee approved the two documents of the Party Group of the Central Ministry of Public Security on February 27: "Report on the Second National Working Conference on Reform of Criminals through Labor" and "Resolution of the Second National Working Conference on Reform of Criminals through Labor". The Central Committee believes that the guidelines set by the Second National Working Conference on Reform of Labor Criminals and the specific issues resolved are correct. It is hoped that party committees at all levels will supervise and urge their subordinate public security departments and the relevant departments of the government's financial system to earnestly implement them. The work of transforming prisoners into new personalities is an important work. Reform-through-labor production is also a cause of our

country. After several years of hard work, this work has begun to see results. Party committees at all levels should always pay attention to this work. Strengthen leadership so that it can develop smoothly.

Central Committee of the Communist Party of China