

Resolutions of the First National Working Conference on Rehabilitation of Criminals through Labor

1952.06.30

In the past year, people's public security organs at all levels across the country, with the unified leadership of the party committee and the assistance of relevant departments, implemented the resolutions of the Third and Fourth National Public Security Conference on the reform of criminals through labor, and organized nearly a million criminals in production work. Nearly 500 large-scale farms, factories, and mines have been organized, and large-scale labor reform teams for water conservancy and road construction have been organized. Significant achievements have been made in production. In the time of organizing criminals' labor and production, they have generally carried out the arduous control and education work, and the creation of a number of experiences, opened up the right direction for the future large-scale reform through labor and reform of criminals.

At present, there are still more than 400,000 prisoners in custody across the country who need to be quickly put into labor reform; the established labor reform work has raised many new problems in the development, which should be resolved. For this reason, the Congress has conducted research based on the current actual situation and the central government's efforts.

The following resolutions:

1. The work of reform through labor in the past year has proved that the guidelines and policies stipulated by the Third and Fourth National Public Security Conference are completely correct. In the future, reform through labor must implement long-term plans, focus on investment, and move towards concentration in a planned and step-by-step manner. The central government will continue to implement unified allocations, and the large administrative regions will develop in the future through planning and provincial (municipal) centralized operations. The direction of production: first, to concentrate on the establishment and development of large-scale farms; second, to expand the labor reform engineering team for water conservancy, construction, and deforestation; third, to develop promising industries and mines that can be managed; fourth, concentrated and effective in-situ labor reform production at the specialized and district levels.
2. In order to adapt to the above-mentioned production policies, reform-through-labor areas and production targets need to be adjusted appropriately, namely, important areas for national defense, large cities, important industrial areas, and densely populated areas with insufficient arable land, are not suitable to develop large-scale reform-through-labor production. It should be prepared and steadily transferred to the sparsely populated areas of Northwestern Xinjiang, North China Suimeng, Northeast North Manchuria, Southwest Sichuan, Kangbian District, East China Subei Coastal and other regions in time and batches. The local labor reform in the county has played a big role, and it will still have a certain positive significance in the future. However, many problems have occurred, which should be sorted out and gradually reduced. Policies should be cleared up quickly; those who are too scattered and disorderly with no development prospects should be properly adjusted and arranged to change jobs or transfer.
3. There has been a large backlog of criminals throughout the country, and a large number of criminals will be added in the short term. In order to prevent prisoners from sitting idle and quickly overcome the bad phenomenon caused by prison congestion, leaders at all levels must vigorously supervise the three months of July, August, and September. The clean-up of existing backlogs will be completed within this year, so that all criminals who should be reformed through labor can be put into production within this year. All convicted convicts

sentenced to more than two years' imprisonment should be concentrated as much as possible on long-term fixed production at a professional level or above. All remaining convicted convicts should also be put into production without delays. Convicts may be tried on the spot by the judicial organs to carry their files and continue to clean up. Criminals who cannot participate in production should be limited to: the old, the weak, the disabled and the undecided offenders who have serious cases and are not suitable for production, and the convicted offenders who have already been sentenced to death and are waiting to be executed. The total number should generally not exceed the limit of 15%.

4. In accordance with the country's economic construction policy and the development trend of reform-through-labor work in the next few years, the meeting is scheduled to transfer 300,000 reform-through-labor criminals from the central and southern regions to the northwest in an organized manner during the five years from 1953 to 1957. 200,000 in Xinjiang, 50,000 in North China and Northeast China. In 1953, Xinjiang 30,000 was allocated first, and the remaining 270,000 was planned by the Central Public Security Ministry to complete in batches within 4 years. All criminals in other major administrative regions and the remaining criminals beyond the number of Central and Southern Districts should be transferred, the central government will no longer allocate allocations within five years, and the major administrative regions will formulate a five-year labor reform production plan in accordance with the guidelines and requirements of this resolution, and nail down a specific plan for expanding centralized operations and self-sufficiency in production in 1953, and report to the Ministry of Public Security for review and approval. It will be implemented after being reported to the central government for approval.
5. From a political point of view, labor reform and production is an important policy for reforming criminals into newcomers. But from an economic point of view, it is a special enterprise that belongs to the nature of a state-owned economy. It should be included in the national production and construction plan and carried out under the unified leadership of the finance committees at all levels. In order to specifically guide and supervise the reform-through-labour production and timely solve the difficult problems in the reform-through-labour production, it was decided to establish a reform-through-labor production management committee at the four levels of the central, administrative regions, provinces, and prefectures. Its task is to ensure the production policies and financial plans of the reform-through-labor production. Implement it correctly to solve the problems of production targets, investment, raw material sources, product sales, production management, and review of the income and expenditure status of labor reform. The committee has heads of finance and public security organs at all levels serving as directors and deputy directors, and heads of relevant departments of finance, agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, industry, trade, and justice as party members. Public security organs at all levels and the reform-through-labor department shall conduct reform-through-labor production under the leadership of the reform-through-labor production management committee.
6. Strengthen the planning of production, operation and capital construction, and gradually implement an economic accounting system. To this end, in accordance with the provisions of the China Finance Committee on the verification of assets, the assets must be cleared, the funds approved, and reported to the central government in 1952. Establish design, construction, procurement, sales promotion, raw material use, finished product inspection and acceptance, warehouse management and other work systems. Strengthen scientific and technological research and guidance. Make full use of the prisoners' motivation and skills, improve production efficiency, and overcome waste of manpower and material resources. All labor reform and production undertakings must immediately establish a strict financial

management system, strictly prohibit misappropriation of funds, and use special funds to clearly divide the revenue and expenditure of operating expenses and administrative expenses, establish and improve auditing, accounting, and statistical agencies and work, and accurately implement the budget and final accounting system. Gradually move towards accounting independence.

7. In forced labor and production by criminals, strict control and regular education must be carried out at the same time, and the two must not be out of touch. The task of correctional work is to exercise military control over criminals, to force labor to produce, and to carry out ideological and political reforms from labor. Therefore, when carrying out correctional work, a policy of treating criminals must be treated separately according to the type, nature, length of sentence, degree of contrition, and labor performance of the offender. We must combine armed guardianship with mass supervision, administrative control, and prison investigations. We must regularly and systematically conduct "confession" and "obedience" education among criminals, education on labor, education on current affairs, education on the future of criminals, and knowledge of production. Education in order to inspire the conscientiousness of criminals to reform themselves through labor, to re-behave, and to be good at taking advantage of production gaps at the right time, to organize a prepared criminal confession conference, to systematically expose, criticize and fight the criminals' counter-revolutionary ideas; to establish criminal files, results are evaluated, and the reward and punishment system is strictly stated to consolidate and give play to the enthusiasm of prisoners, and to crack down and punish the minority who dare to continue to engage in counter-revolutionary and other sabotage activities.

In addition, it is necessary to give labor criminals a proper cultural and entertainment life, and earnestly carry out the work of the criminals' family members. At present, the tendency of indiscretion, paralysis, and deregulation in the current discipline work must be checked immediately and strictly corrected. The phenomenon of neglect of education, beating and corporal punishment, or even death of prisoners must also be prevented and corrected.

8. In order to protect the normal physical strength and labor intensity of criminals, proper guarantees should be provided for the living and working conditions of criminals. The living standards of prisoners should be separately stipulated according to different conditions such as heavy labor, light labor, and non-labor. Generally, it is appropriate to be about 100 catties of millet per person per month. The specific standards shall be separately stipulated by the large administrative region in accordance with local conditions. The deduction of prisoner food must be strictly prohibited. Let the local regulations govern the working hours of prisoners. It is necessary to establish and improve a health organization among prisoners to effectively prevent the occurrence of epidemics, diseases, and deaths of prisoners

9. Attention should be paid to reforming prisoners with production science and technology, and boldly using them to serve the state, so as to solve the problem that we lack a large number of technical personnel in reform-through-labor production. This is one of the important tasks in the current reform-through-labor production. For prisoners with science and technology, apart from vigorously carrying out political and ideological reforms, appropriate material care can be given to give play to their role in production. However, you must be well aware of their use, and the key departments cannot be controlled by them, and they must not be paralyzed or negligent.

10. To establish a political work system for the reform-through-labor team, it is necessary to set up political commissars, political instructors, political instructors, and other necessary political workers in farms, reform-through-labor engineering teams, factories, and mines as needed. Its tasks are: under the leadership of the party committee, through organization, publicity and education, the party's political and ideological leadership are realized, the enthusiasm and creativity of the staff are promoted, the implementation and implementation of policies and guidelines are guaranteed, and the completion of production and discipline tasks in various periods.

11. It is necessary to improve and strengthen reform-through-labor institutions at all levels, and enrich the cadres of labor reform-through-production enterprises to meet the needs of large-scale reform-through-labor work. Public security departments at all levels should rely on the party committee to select a group of capable cadres as their backbones, and supplement a group of demobilized cadres, pure young intellectuals, and necessary technical cadres in order to change the current state of low quantity and poor quality. Those who have been severely corrupted, or who violate the law and discipline must be punished in accordance with the law. The style is extremely bad, especially the bad elements among the retained personnel must be resolutely eliminated; those that can be educated and reformed should continue to be retained and reformed. In some places, it is wrong to send a large number of cadres who have made mistakes and have not been reformed, as well as cadres who are old, weak, sick, and disabled to work as leaders in the reform-through-labor department. This is wrong and should be corrected. In the future, the personnel departments of the public security organs at all levels should uniformly manage and deploy the labor reform system.

According to the different situations of government officials and those in labor reform-through-labor production enterprises, they shall stipulate reasonable remuneration standards and appropriately resolve the issue of cadres' welfare. Effectively establish an evaluation system, and give timely praise and rewards to cadres who are actively responsible, enterprising, and have outstanding work performance; and give timely criticism and education and appropriate punishment to cadres who are not serious and responsible, violate disciplines, and cause work losses.

12. The reform-through-labor department shall exercise professional leadership of the guardianship of the armed forces. Regularly conduct business education and policy education in the army, and recruit the head of the army to participate in the administrative meeting of the reform through labor work, in order to achieve a unified pace and effectively complete the guardianship task. Guarding armed forces shall implement the regulations approved by the central government. Generally, it is equipped with 10% of prisoners, and it can be adjusted appropriately in different regions and provinces.

13. In order to strengthen research and guidance on the work of reform through labor throughout the country, it was decided that public security organs at or above the provincial and municipal levels should submit a quarterly comprehensive report on the work of reform through labor to the Central Ministry of Public Security before the 15th of each month on January, April, July, and October. The annual report should be reported to the department before January 15 of next year. Major issues in the work of reform through labor should be reported to the central government in a timely manner.

14. It was decided to convene the second national labor reform work conference in 1953 to check the implementation of this resolution, summarize experience, and arrange specific work for 1953.