

Type of Meeting:

6th National public security work conference

Dates of Meeting:

17-05-1954 - 17-06-1954

Place of Meeting:**Attendance:****Major Agenda Items:**

Commercial questions; role of law

Speeches and Reports:

Luo Ruiqing: May 17, 1954 "Further Reinforcing People's Public Security Work to Ensure the Smooth Implementation of the Nation's Socialist Construction and Socialist Transformation"

Chen Yun: " Report on Commercial Questions," May 25, 1954:

a shortage of goods relative to demand is a long-term phenomenon which is beneficial in that it serves as a spur to industrial and agricultural production.

Dong Biwu: June 2, 1954 on issues concerning work in politics, law, and ideology

Peng Zhen: " Public Security Work Must Rely on the Masses": June 9, 1954 the period of major campaigns is over; we are now in the era of large-scale economic construction, and for this the need is for a more complete body of law and a greater role for the law.

Peng Zhen is said to have declared that large-scale economic development would require that mass campaigns against counterrevolutionaries be brought to an end, and that judicial work would thereafter have to be conducted according to formal, legal procedures

"The Party leads the people in formulating law, the Party also leads the people in implementing the law. The political-legal organs are dictatorship organs, they hold the great power of life and death, so they must especially place themselves under the leadership of the Party Committee at each level. If they refuse Party leadership, have a system of their own, implement vertical leadership, become divorced from the leadership of the Party Committee at each level and don't closely rely on Party leadership, then they will not be able to do their work well and will not be able successfully to complete their duties. This is especially so for the public security organs. When the time comes that they keep secrets from the Party, close off from it, only partially report the situation to the Party, or become divorced from Party leadership, then there will certainly be chaos . . ."

Luo Ruiqing: June 17, 1954 summary

Remarks:

1. Chen Yun delivered his report to a joint meeting of this conference and the [May 22_25, 1954](#), Second National Propaganda Work Conference of the CCP

2. a secretary involved in producing the minutes from the first conference:

"A very lively debate unfolded at the Ministry of Public Security's first Conference on Operational Work about how best to define our long-term policy for operational work. My role was to draft a conference summary for Luo Ruiqing and I attempted to reconcile the views of the two sides. When he saw my draft, Luo became furious. He called me aside and gave me a real dressing down, insisting that in matters of principle there was no room for compromise [tiaohe]. He then told me to right away begin drafting a new summary. Because time was very tight, as soon as I had finished a page Luo would get down to reading and revising the text. At the end, the moment we were done finalizing the summary, Luo rushed off to the conference [venue] to deliver it. The conference was a great success, but I myself was rather badly bruised from the whole affair."¹⁰

Luo Ruiqing's report on "further strengthening the people's public security work to ensure the smooth implementation of the country's socialist construction and socialist transformation" at the Sixth National Public Security Conference 17-05-1954

In 1953, our country had entered a period of planned construction. The Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao instructed us: "From the founding of the People's Republic of China to the basic completion of socialist transformation, this is a transitional period. The Party's general line and general task in this transitional period is to gradually implement the basic principles of socialism over a relatively long period of time. Realize the socialist industrialization of the country, and gradually realize the country's socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, and capitalist industry and commerce. This general line is the beacon that illuminates our various tasks. "It's a mistake." In February this year, our party held the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee. Comrade Liu Shaoqi was entrusted by the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong to make an important political report to the plenary session, and passed the plenary session. The "Resolution on Strengthening the Unity of the Party" of great historical significance. The major task of the Sixth National Public Security Conference is to take the Party's general line in the transitional period as a guideline, and in accordance with the instructions of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party, carefully examine the major tasks of the past four years and expose the flaws in the work. Shortcomings and mistakes, ascertain the enemy's situation, solve the main problems in the current work, and determine the principles and tasks of the people's public security work in the next period.

1. The main situation of the people's public security work in the past four years

In the past four years, under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee, the Central People's Government and Chairman Mao, the people's public security organs at all levels, under the direct leadership of party committees and governments at all levels and the strong support of the people of the whole country, have carried out a lot of work in close cooperation with relevant departments. Great results have been achieved.

During this period, according to the clear guidelines and instructions of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, our central task is to thoroughly eliminate the remnants of counter-revolutionary forces and consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship after overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism. When we were about to enter the cities, the Party's Second Plenary Session pointed out: "We must learn to fight politically, economically, culturally, and diplomatically with the imperialists, the Kuomintang, and the bourgeoisie in the cities. We must learn to fight with them To fight openly, we must also learn to fight covertly with them. If we do not pay attention to these problems, learn to fight these struggles with these people, and win the struggle, we will not be able to maintain the political power, and we will stand If we are not on our feet, we will fail. After the enemies with guns are eliminated, the enemies without guns will still exist. They will inevitably fight us to the death. We must not underestimate these enemies. If we do not do this now If we don't ask questions and understand them properly, we will make huge mistakes." Later, Chairman Mao specially wrote a theoretical work on "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship", and later, Chairman Mao gave specific instructions: "We must resolutely eliminate all things that endanger the people. Bandits, spies, bullies, and other counter-revolutionaries. On this issue, a policy of combining suppression and leniency must be implemented, that is, the policy of punishing the perpetrator must be punished, the coercion will not be questioned, and the policy of rewarding the meritorious. The whole party in the whole country the people must be vigilant against the conspiratorial activities of counter-revolutionaries." All these clearly stipulate the basic policy of

suppressing counter-revolutionaries, and give the whole party and the people of the whole country powerful ideological and policy weapons.

In line with the correct policy of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, with the victory of the revolution nationwide, the establishment of the Central People's Government and local people's governments at all levels, the people's public security organs at all levels have entered into an intense struggle against the enemy, and coordinated The People's Liberation Army wiped out a large number of remnants of the Kuomintang reactionaries and bandit guerrillas; at the same time, it carried out the registration of reactionary party and regiment elements and the search and arrest of special agents in the cities. As of June 1950, a total of 25,000 spies were discovered, most of them were imprisoned, and more than 13,000 spy radio stations were seized, initially stabilizing the social order in the early stages of the victory of the revolution.

However, due to the idea of arrogance and underestimation of the enemy among the cadres after the victory of the revolution, they underestimated the existence of a large number of counter-revolutionary remnants and their sabotage activities; The tendency of "magnanimity and boundlessness" has occurred in my work. A large number of counter-revolutionary elements who should be arrested and should be eliminated and punished in five aspects, such as bandits, spies, bullies, backbone members of the reactionary party and group, and leaders of reactionary sects, have not been arrested, eliminated, or punished, or have been arrested very little and eliminated. Very few, very few punishments. Taking advantage of this deviation in our work, the enemy especially seized the opportunity when the U.S. imperialists launched the Korean War of aggression, launched a frenzied counterattack against us, and attempted to carry out counter-revolutionary restoration. The property of the people and the people suffered a lot of losses, and our economic recovery work, land reform movement and the struggle to resist US aggression and aid Korea once encountered many difficulties.

Starting from the winter of 1950, taking the famous directive of the Party Central Committee to suppress revolutionary activities on October 10, 1950 as the policy of action, under the close leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, the whole party mobilized and the masses mobilized. A nationwide campaign to suppress counter-revolutionaries was carried out with great fanfare. This is a very fierce revolutionary struggle, a great revolutionary struggle for the Chinese people to consolidate victory and carry the revolution through to the end. It lasted three years and went through three stages of struggle, and dealt severe blows to counter-revolutionaries in five aspects: bandits, bullies, secret agents, backbone members of the reactionary party and group, and leaders of reactionary sects. A total of 710,000 counter-revolutionaries were killed throughout the country; 1.29 million were imprisoned, of which 450,000 were released after serving their sentences, and there are still 840,000 imprisoned; There are 130,000 people, of which 590,000 people have been lifted, and 640,000 people are currently under control. The great victory of suppressing the counter-revolutionary movement has dealt a severe blow to the remnants of the counter-revolutionary forces' plot to carry out restoration, and deprived the remnants of the counter-revolutionaries of the conditions for large-scale sabotage activities; it has profoundly mobilized and educated the masses of the people, so that the broad masses of the people can, through fierce struggle, basically It drew a clear line between revolution and counter-revolution, raised political awareness and enthusiasm for production; thereby greatly strengthened the people's democratic dictatorship, strongly supported the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, cleared the way for land reform and various social reforms, and guaranteed economic prosperity. The smooth progress of the restoration work has created favorable conditions for the country's planned socialist transformation.

During the campaign to suppress counter-revolutionaries, the vast majority of government agencies, enterprises, and schools throughout the country have carried out the work of cleaning up the "middle and inner layers" among their staff. Based on the materials of the 1.08 million people who participated in the liquidation, 246,000 people were exposed to various political problems, of which 47,000 were counter-revolutionaries in five areas, 3,800 were arrested and punished, and cadres were educated. , improving the purity of these tissues. The People's Liberation Army and the People's Volunteers also carried out clean-up work. A total of 32,000 counter-revolutionaries and other counter-revolutionaries in five areas were cleared up, more than 18,700 people were arrested and punished, and more than 7,600 people were purged. The organization was tightened, and the troops were purified and consolidated. .

During this period, under the unified leadership of Party committees and governments at all levels and with the assistance of relevant departments, we overcame various difficulties and organized a large-scale reform-through-labor work for 1.07 million counter-revolutionaries and other criminals. Not only have these criminals not been allowed to sit idle, saving money for the country; not only have some criminals been reformed politically, but they have also played and are playing a certain positive role in the construction of the country economically.

During this period, we systematically expelled a large number of imperialists in accordance with the Central Committee's policy of eliminating the remnants of imperialism in China. At the same time, it focused on launching the struggle to ban the reactionary organization "Legion of Mary" in the Catholic Church, and supported the anti-imperialist patriotic movement in the Catholic Church.

During this period, we actively carried out the struggle against the dispatching of enemy agents. The reconnaissance found 2,349 infiltrated spies, and cooperated with the public security forces and militia to wipe out 207 airborne spies, accounting for 10% of all known airborne spies. Around ninety-four; from 1951 to 1953, a total of 1,254 counter-revolutionary cases of various kinds were detected across the country. We also carried out a nationwide crackdown on the bandits, basically destroying the latent organizations of the bandits in the country.

During this period, we focused on a nationwide mass anti-drug campaign, registered 360,000 drug offenders who manufactured, sold, and transported drugs, detained 35,000 people, and executed 880 major drug offenders. The poison left by imperialism and the reactionary ruling class has been swept away.

During this period, in conjunction with the suppression of counter-revolutionary movements, we intensified our struggle against general criminal crimes, according to statistics from eight cities including Beijing, Tianjin, and Shenyang. From 1950 to 1952, more than 204,000 general criminal cases were cracked. At present, the robbery activities of habitual bandits and habitual robbers have been basically eliminated.

Through the suppression of counter-revolutionary movements, we have established and promoted the construction of various public security services. Established 170,000 mass security committees throughout the country, united nearly 2 million mass anti-rape activists, established various necessary security management systems, and strengthened the open and economic rule of counter-revolutionaries. Since the enemy's periphery has been swept away extensively, extremely favorable conditions have been created for carrying out reconnaissance work in covert struggles. Our political security, economic security, military security, frontier security, security work, interrogation work and postal inspection work have all been carried out. All have made some progress or development, and have initially established cultural security work, traffic security work and foreign dispatch work. All these business constructions have laid a certain foundation for the transition to regular struggle. Through the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement, we have tempered and built ourselves organizationally. After the struggle against the "three evils", "five evils" and the "new three evils", we have basically wiped out some people's public security organs or some people's public security personnel. The contaminated old police style has improved the policy level and professional skills of the people's public security organs, raised the political consciousness and class awareness of the people's public security personnel, and strengthened the relationship with the broad masses of the people, making the people's public security organs a reliable source for the party and the country. strength.

The decisive condition for the great victory of the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement was the close leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao and the specific leadership of the Party committees at all levels, the free-handed mobilization of the masses, and the bold belief in and reliance on the strength of the masses. It is not difficult to imagine that without the close leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, without the strong support of the entire Party and the people of the whole country, such a large number of counter-revolutionary remnants would have to be eliminated, and within a few months of the first stage, a mobilization It is simply impossible for the climax of the struggle to suppress counter-revolutionaries to win a decisive victory. It is not difficult to imagine that if it were not for the close leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, they would concentrate their efforts on attacking counter-revolutionaries in five areas, and in the later stages of the climax, some germinations of "Left" deviations could be seen, that is, timely and extremely resolute implementation It is also impossible to consolidate the victories we have won and to avoid major mistakes if we formulate a more complete and concrete policy based on the experience of the struggle. After the Third National Public Security Conference, the high tide of suppressing the counter-revolutionary movement has passed, but the counter-revolutionaries in the five aspects have not been completely eliminated. There are even some places that have not been touched by counter-revolutionaries at all. Therefore, without the close leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, and without the unremitting efforts of party committees at all levels, the entire party, and the people of the whole country, the victory in the first stage of the struggle to suppress the counter-revolutionary movement Basically, the second and third stages of struggle have continued, and it is impossible to suppress the counter-revolutionary movement as thoroughly as today.

It can be seen from this that the most important experience and lessons gathered for the suppression of counter-revolutionary movements are: People's public security work must be placed

under the close leadership of the party, and the mass line must be followed seriously. The leadership of the party committee and the mass line are the fundamental guarantees for our victory over counter-revolutionaries. On the contrary, if we are divorced from the leadership of the party and the masses, we will inevitably be weak and powerless, unable to hit the enemy, we will inevitably make serious mistakes, and we will inevitably suffer defeat.

Over the past four years, we have achieved enormous and major achievements in all major tasks, especially in the suppression of counter-revolutionary movements. All of our people's public security personnel have made great efforts. We believe that: The people's public security work in this period has implemented the principles, policies and instructions of the party and the state on public security work, and has basically completed its tasks. However, we still have many shortcomings and mistakes. We must not ignore or underestimate the seriousness of these shortcomings and mistakes because of our achievements. On the contrary, precisely because we have achieved great results in our work, we should expose, criticize and correct our own shortcomings and mistakes more seriously and consciously. If this is not the case, if we are obsessed with the victories we have already achieved, we only like to praise the achievements, and put all the achievements made under the concerted efforts of the whole party and the people of the whole country under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao on our own. Then, not only is this incorrect, but we will be dazzled by victory, we will lose sight of the way forward, and we will lose the strength to advance. If we want to move forward and complete the new and arduous tasks entrusted to us by the party and the country, I think that in addition to seriously exposing, criticizing and correcting our past shortcomings and mistakes, especially the shortcomings and mistakes that still exist today, and gaining impetus from them There is no other better way than the strength to keep going.

What major shortcomings and mistakes have occurred in our work and are still existing?

(1) Over the past four years, we have made some serious deviations and mistakes in implementing the policies, guidelines and instructions of the party and the state, and there have been fluctuations in several links. This is the fact that in the period of nearly a year before October 1950, we once had a "broad and boundless" Right deviation in controlling the central government's policies for suppressing counter-revolutionaries. After suppressing the counter-revolutionary movement, this was corrected. biased. During the high tide of the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement in 1951, some cadres followed the upsurge of anti-traitor sentiment among the masses, due to lax leadership control, low level of cadre policy, insufficient publicity, and impure grassroots organizations in some places in the new area. Due to various reasons, rough and sloppy "Left" deviations have occurred to varying degrees across the country on the issue of arresting and killing people. In many places, some counter-revolutionaries who could be arrested or not were arrested and some counter-revolutionaries who could be killed or not were killed. In some places, a very small number of innocent people were even wrongly arrested and killed. Serious mistakes in extorting confessions by torture have occurred in several places, and they have not been corrected for a long time. There have also been a number of exaggerated cases and so-called false cases fabricated by a small number of bad cadres and counter-revolutionaries who have infiltrated within us in several places. Wherever such crude and sloppy tendencies have occurred, there has been some confusion in varying degrees. During the high tide of the movement to suppress counter-revolutionaries and its later period, due to the rapid arrest of a large number of counter-revolutionaries, the prisons were

overcrowded, poorly managed, and the reform-through-labor work was poorly organized. At one time, there were serious phenomena of mass illness and death among the prisoners in custody. In some places, it has reached a very serious level. In addition, deviations and mistakes of excessively wide control have occurred in many places for a long period of time. Due to unclear policy boundaries and lax leadership control, a group of people who should not be controlled have been mismanaged. It is estimated that there are 50,000 people, who have seriously violated the policy, and some even hurt the people; at the same time, there have also been relatively serious phenomena of lack of strategy, insulting people, and breaking the law and discipline in the control work in some places; after correcting this bias Later, in some areas, there was a tendency to deregulate whether it should be controlled or not. All these deviations and mistakes have caused certain losses in work, lost some social sympathy, and damaged the prestige of the party and the people's government to varying degrees. Thanks to the close leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, timely and effective measures, and the strict supervision of Party committees at all levels, these deviations and mistakes have basically been corrected in a timely manner. In the last year, the struggle against bureaucracy, commandism, and violation of law and discipline by Israel, as well as various regular tasks , and got a more thorough cleaning. However, our purpose of exposing these mistakes is to let our comrades not only see the bright side of the great victory in the suppression of counter-revolutionary movement, but not face up to the dark place where there are still shortcomings and mistakes. If so, they will become complacent from then on , Lose vigilance against shortcomings and mistakes, give up criticism and self-criticism, then it is completely wrong. We must openly and seriously admit our shortcomings and mistakes in suppressing the counter-revolutionary movement, and draw due lessons from them to educate ourselves and the cadres, so as to avoid repeating the above-mentioned shortcomings and mistakes in our future work.

(2) Our shortcomings and mistakes are not only manifested in the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement. It must be pointed out that in the later period of the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement, and in some places after the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement ended and turned into a regular struggle, our main business tasks also Many serious shortcomings and mistakes occurred and exist. Our strikes against covert counter-revolutionary sabotage activities in all aspects are still not enough, especially in all aspects of reconnaissance work is still very weak, unable to hit the enemy's vital points, and unable to win against relatively powerful counter-revolutionaries. From the point of view of the economic security department, there are many accidents, but for counter-revolutionary sabotage accidents among them, many of them can neither be effectively prevented in advance nor solved afterwards, and the nature of many accidents has been unclear for a long time. According to statistics, among the 2,637 suspicious accidents that occurred in factories and enterprises across the country in 1953, the nature of the accidents was unclear in 115 cases, 1,102 cases could only be estimated to be political suspicions, and only 369 cases could be judged to be political sabotage accidents. Among them, only 154 cases have been solved. The more serious the sabotage accident, the more difficult it is to solve the case, and there are very few cases that can be prevented in advance. In many sabotage accidents, it was known that there were hidden counter-revolutionaries, but the specific enemy was rarely found, or although the person was found, no definite evidence could be found, and the case could not be solved for a long time. According to incomplete statistics in the ten months of 1953, there were 79 serious fire incidents in factories and mines across the country, 52 of which resulted in a loss of more than 140 billion yuan. There were fourteen cases, and only four cases were solved. In January of this year, counter-revolutionaries set fire to 23,000 spinning mills in Wuhu, Anhui, and lost

more than 16 billion yuan. The next day, counter-revolutionaries wrote an anonymous letter to the mayor of Wuhu, saying: "We set the fire, you have the ability Please come and arrest us!" The counter-revolutionaries bullied us like this, and we haven't solved the case yet. Such cases are not unique in the whole country. The technological sabotage carried out by the enemy in factories, mines, and enterprises is also very astonishing. For example, in the flood control project of the Huaihe River in the Laowangpo depression in Henan Province, the engineer He Jiajian intentionally destroyed the design, lowering the position of the water inlet by one meter and diverting the flood canal. It was shortened by 40 meters, which caused floods during the flood season last year, submerging more than 30,000 mu of land in 60 villages, and 28,000 people suffered losses! Zhang Qingliu, the designer of Songjiang 121 Arsenal, designed the slanted shoulder of the bullet too long, resulting in 7.2 million rounds of substandard bullets, all of which were scrapped. For counter-revolutionaries who create a lot of technical damage, we rarely find them early and stop them. Acts of sabotage have exposed our serious weakness of lack of fighting skills. We fight against the enemy on this front The foundation of the national economic security system is still very weak, and the national economic security system has reported 74 special cases to the Central Ministry of Public Security for the record. However, for a long time we have not been able to clarify the facts of the case and find out the counter-revolutionaries. The party, government and workers in many factories and enterprises have expressed dissatisfaction with us and feel that we are incompetent. The covert struggle of the economic defense system is too weak, the project has not progressed, and counter-revolutionaries cannot be obtained. It should be said that this is a serious shortcoming of ours. How can we say that we have provided a reliable security guarantee for the country's economic construction if this state is not checked deeply and changed quickly?

This situation of not being able to find the enemy or hitting the enemy's vital points was not limited to economic defense. The unknown enemy's situation was a common and serious dangerous phenomenon in covert struggles at that time. In all aspects of our reconnaissance work, due to the lack of investigation and research work and the ineffective special situation work, we basically still rely on clues from the sky and postal inspections for food. This must not be regarded as a normal and good phenomenon. Shanghai is the nest with the deepest foundation of imperialism in China. We have cracked some cases of imperialist spies, but strictly speaking, we have not discovered many decent cases of imperialist spies so far. The reconnaissance work on the church is even weaker. We mostly only see superficial things such as churches, priests, and believers chanting scriptures, and cannot catch evidence of espionage activities. It should be admitted that until now, we still know very little about the internal situation of Catholicism , It can be said that they have no understanding of the internal situation of Christianity. As for the work of embassies and consulates in capitalist countries, we can only grasp some public activities, and know very little about secret activities. Even less is known about the counter-revolutionary situation among the ethnic minorities and among the returned overseas Chinese. Even for relatively low-level general cases that the enemy dispatches in large numbers, we have a poor grasp of them. East China has done a better job, and nearly half of the cases cannot be solved. The Central Ministry of Public Security notified the clues from all over the country. According to the national statistics, one-third of them were not found, and some of them were not found at all. Are there not so many counter-revolutionaries? Or has the counter-revolutionary been caught by us? Not at all. All over the country, especially the major cities, including the capital Beijing, every May Day, National Day and other holidays, the current counter-revolutionary sabotage is always manifested more or less for a while, some even quite Arrogant. On the eve of May 1st last year, counter-revolutionaries wrote large reactionary slogans in Labor Park in Luda City; last year on National Day, the fire brigade of the Shanghai Municipal Public Security

Bureau raised the flag, and the counter-revolutionaries actually hung the Kuomintang flag on top of the national flag. Bold campaign and we just can't crack the case. These facts prove that it is not that there are few counter-revolutionaries, but that we know too little about the enemy and have too few methods. According to statistics, by the end of 1953, the national political security system had filed 443 special cases with the Central Ministry of Public Security. Only 196 cases were discovered before 1953, and only 196 cases were discovered in 1953. Most were created after cleaning up projects in the recent period. The investigation of many cases has not progressed for a long time, and the more important the project, the more it has been stuck in a stalemate for a long time, and the case cannot be solved. The number of projects was small and the quality was low. Of the 73 dispatch cases cracked in Shanghai in 1953, There were only six cases that really belonged to the enemy's detectives. That is to say, we have not even discovered many of the more powerful counter-revolutionaries, let alone solved them. At the end of 1953, the national political security system had a total of more than 23,000 special agents, not only small in number, but also seriously weak in quality. The more important the project and the more important the position, the more special information there are few or even no special information. Taking Beijing as an example, there are a total of 1,013 special cases, of which only 14 can really break into the enemy, less than 1.5%. The 319 who can only circle around the enemy can only reflect the average Five hundred and forty-three for situations, and one hundred and thirty-seven for not working at all. But the jobs in Beijing are not the worst among all our jobs, that is to say, there are even worse or even far worse jobs. So, in terms of the whole covert struggle, we haven't passed yet. Especially with regard to the reactionary espionage activities of imperialist spies against Catholicism, and against all relatively powerful and sophisticated enemies, whether in the economic or other sectors of society, we still have very few ways to deal with them. In all aspects of reconnaissance work, we are not very strong, but very weak. This should not be concealed at all. Can we excuse our shortcomings in this area by the objective reasons for being busy in the past? It should be said that there are objective reasons for this shortcoming, but the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement has ended for nearly a year (in some areas it ended earlier), and that is, during the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement, can we not strengthen our covert struggle? This is not the case, mainly because our subjective efforts are not enough. This kind of self-satisfaction, which uses the excuse of suppressing the counter-revolutionary movement to relax the constant struggle, is exactly the wrong sentiment that we must strictly criticize. Weak, this should not be concealed at all. Can we excuse our shortcomings in this area by the objective reasons for being busy in the past? It should be said that there are objective reasons for this shortcoming, but the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement has ended for nearly a year (in some areas it ended earlier), and that is, during the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement, can we not strengthen our covert struggle? This is not the case, mainly because our subjective efforts are not enough. This kind of self-satisfaction, which uses the excuse of suppressing the counter-revolutionary movement to relax the constant struggle, is exactly the wrong sentiment that we must strictly criticize. Weak, this should not be concealed at all. Can we excuse our shortcomings in this area by the objective reasons for being busy in the past? It should be said that there are objective reasons for this shortcoming, but the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement has ended for nearly a year (in some areas it ended earlier), and that is, during the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement, can we not strengthen our covert struggle? This is not the case, mainly because our subjective efforts are not enough. This kind of self-satisfaction, which uses the excuse of suppressing the counter-revolutionary movement to relax the constant struggle, is exactly the wrong sentiment that we must strictly criticize.

(3) Although we have made great efforts in border protection, our people's security forces stationed on borders, especially those stationed in Yunnan and islands, struggle and live very hard. However, the work effect is still very poor. Many important and urgent problems in the frontier defense work have not been seriously solved in a timely manner. From January 1952 to the end of March 1954, according to our findings, out of the 1,123 people secretly landed by spies and bandits who crossed the border from the sea, only 452 were killed by me, and 133 people fled back. Stolen and lurking, we don't know how many have been stolen and stolen from the land border, this is a very serious problem.

(4) We still have serious shortcomings and mistakes in our fight against ordinary criminals. Since 1953, crimes committed by criminals in various places have generally increased. Comparing the cases in 1953 with those in 1952, there was an increase of 19.3 percent in Guangzhou, 26.6 percent in Shanghai, and 30 percent in Beijing. The number of cases in East China in 1953 increased by 107% compared with 1952, among which cases of damaging electric wires and railways increased by 485%, and cases of arson increased by 100%. The number of cases of robbery increased by 157.1% to 254.8. Obviously, after the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement, the contradiction between us and ordinary criminals has become more prominent.

The so-called general crimes are mostly theft and fraud in cities, and robbery, arson, theft and destruction of public property such as cooperatives and grain warehouses in rural areas. However, our work of preventing and combating criminal crimes in the past year or so has been very weak, passive and incompetent on the surface. The rate of solving crimes in various places has generally decreased. Last year, the rate of solving crimes in East China was only 35.5%, and in big cities with a better working foundation, such as Beijing, it was only 44%. The more serious the crime, the less it is solved. All kinds of criminals are extremely arrogant. Taking theft as an example, they developed from stealing ordinary people and stealing property from agencies. From stealing general agencies to stealing the dormitory of the chief of public security. Several public security bureaus were stolen. February 10 On the 3rd, the home of the chief of the northern district of the city was stolen. After the theft, he left a note saying "Comrades, beware of thieves" to ridicule us. The theft went on to the home of Deputy Director Zhu of the city's Public Security Bureau. Party dues were stolen too! Why did such a serious situation happen??? Basically, it is because our people's public security organs at all levels have insufficient understanding of the sharpening of the struggle against general criminal crimes after the suppression of counter-revolutionary movements, and there are extreme mistakes in dealing with criminal crimes. Many comrades actually think: "Criminal crimes are purely an internal problem among the people" and "Criminal crimes are not a political problem but a social one." Harmful effect and aiding effect to the enemy; Many criminals who do not know criminals are counter-revolutionaries, and their criminal nature is counter-revolutionary. Because of these erroneous understandings, they relaxed or even gave up the fight against criminals, and made serious "lenient" mistakes in the handling of criminals, such as the gangster Luo Chiwen who raped seven young girls before liberation After liberation, he raped seven young girls. The crime was extremely heinous, and the people were very angry. Wuhan City only sentenced him to 15 years in prison instead of the death penalty. Feng Guangyi, a habitual thief who had seven arrests and seven arrests in Guangzhou, was only sentenced to three years in prison after his eighth arrest. Due to the incompetence and right-wing mistakes in the fight against criminal crimes, many people's public security organs have been seriously divorced from the masses, and the masses of the people in many places are already complaining and blaming us.

(5) In the transition to regular struggle, we still have the shortcomings and mistakes of decentralism. Reconnaissance, security, public security and security forces are still not well integrated, which is reflected in the fact that the combination of open struggle and secret struggle is not close enough, and the pace is not consistent enough; doctrine tendencies. As a result, there is a bad tendency to compete with each other. Some business departments and some public security organs have adopted a completely wrong attitude when dealing with the relationship between superiors, superiors, superiors, superiors, superiors, superiors, subordinates, and leftists. , such a self-righteous and conceited style of thinking is completely an anti-Marxism-Leninist, non-proletarian style of thinking. Among the cadres of our public security departments, there are still some people who do have this style of thinking, so we must strictly criticize it. and correct it carefully. In addition, some comrades have also made similar shortcomings and mistakes in handling the cooperation between the work of the public security department and the work of other relevant departments, and they also need to be carefully checked and corrected.

Why did we have many of the above shortcomings and mistakes??? The main reasons are:

First, because our leadership has severe bureaucracy. When implementing the principles and policies of the Party Central Committee, the Central Ministry of Public Security basically paid attention to the inspection work and found some problems in the organization of the overall work, but the inspection was not in-depth. We haven't done enough to solve problems when we find them, so that we are not conscious enough and proactive enough in implementing the central principles and policies, in organizing our work, and in preventing and correcting deviations. When transferring to regular work, it shows that there are more general calls and less specific guidance. This kind of leadership work is not in-depth and insensitive, which is a manifestation of complacency in the status quo. We must bear great responsibility for the slow progress of our entire work and the failure to expose and overcome shortcomings and mistakes in a timely manner. Although the Central Ministry of Public Security inspected the bureaucracy last year and asked all localities to provide opinions, and the work has improved somewhat, the problem has not been completely resolved, and there is still bureaucracy. Please continue to criticize.

On the other hand, does bureaucracy exist only in the Central Ministry of Public Security, but not in the regional, provincial, and municipal public security organs? No, there are also public security organs in various regions, provinces, and cities, and they are serious. Many cadres in charge of the public security have not done enough research on the principles and policies of the central government, they have not implemented them enough, they have not done enough inspections of their work, they have not carefully organized their work, and they have let their work go their own way. What is it but serious bureaucracy to ask more questions and ignore them, so that the progress that should and can be achieved is not achieved, and the achievements that should and can be achieved are not achieved? Precisely because of bureaucracy, they are insensitive to the current sharp struggle against the enemy, unable to see new changes in the enemy's situation, and have increased paralyzed concepts; precisely because of bureaucracy, they only see and are satisfied with the existing work. We cannot see new situations in our work, we cannot discover new problems, we cannot timely expose and overcome shortcomings and mistakes in our work so as to advance our

work; precisely because we are contaminated with bureaucracy, we cannot see the enthusiasm and creativity of the cadres. , the requirements raised in the actual work of the majority of cadres cannot be properly resolved in a timely manner, so that the majority of cadres cannot receive due specific leadership, and the experience in practice cannot be given due attention and improvement; Contaminated with bureaucracy, it is inevitable that one's sense of responsibility to the party and the country will be weakened, and the connection with the people will be alienated, and bourgeois individualism and liberalism will grow, so that the party, the country, and the people will be seen. If their interests are damaged, they will not be moved, and if they see counter-revolutionary activities, they will not actively fight. Are we going too far in asking the question in this way? Not too much. Stalin said in his article "Against the Vulgarization of Self-Critical Slogans": "One of our most serious obstacles—even if not the most serious obstacle—is the bureaucracy in our organs." At the same time, he pointed out sharply that "we cannot Bureaucracy in the bureaucracy is seen as nothing more than a bureaucratic delay. Bureaucracy is the expression of the influence of the bourgeoisie over our organisation." See! Comrades! What a profound warning this is! Shouldn't we also resolutely fight and sweep away all kinds of bureaucracy in our work?

Second, the most basic reason is that the criticism and self-criticism in our public security system is not carried out very much. Therefore, the shortcomings and mistakes that have occurred cannot be exposed and corrected in a timely manner. Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out in the report of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party: "In our party, the principles of criticism and self-criticism are not yet unimpeded in all links. This situation must be changed, because it endangers our The progress of the party endangers the connection between our party and the masses, and also endangers the unity of our party." Then he pointed out: "A considerable number of cadres in the party have developed an extremely dangerous pride. Some of the achievements in the book will go to the head, forgetting the humble attitude and self-criticism that Communist Party members must possess, exaggerating the role of the individual, emphasizing the prestige of the individual, thinking that he is the best in the world, he can only listen to people's flattery and praise, and cannot be accepted by others. Criticize supervision, suppress and retaliate against critics, and even regard the regions and departments they lead as personal capital and independent kingdoms." Is this kind of pride also growing among the cadres of the public security system? Are our criticisms and self-criticisms carried out or not? Can it run unimpeded in all links? Take the Central Ministry of Public Security as an example, quite a few cadres have a sense of pride. In terms of ideological style, in the relationship between internal and external relations, top and bottom, left and right, in handling daily work, and especially in their attitudes towards their own shortcomings, they are all indifferent. Have performance. In this study of the documents of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Central Ministry of Public Security, centered on the party group, has exposed and criticized many performances in this regard. Do the people's public security organs in the various regions, provinces and cities have pride, and are there any phenomena and facts that cannot be criticized? I think there is. I feel that the people's public security organs at all levels don't pay enough attention to themselves and the inspection work at lower levels, and they don't do a good job, especially when they find their own shortcomings and criticize and self-criticize to promote the development of work. In the report summary, there are usually more achievements and less shortcomings, and fewer people seriously do systematic and in-depth inspections and summaries on a certain work. In some places, there is already a bad style of reporting good news but not bad ones. In some local public security organs and some public security cadres, when they hear criticism from their superiors, they are not humbly checking, but arrogantly reject, or even push back. Some comrades and some business units do not respect each other in

handling work relations, but look down on each other, each sticking to his own opinion, I always say that others are wrong, and I don't want to face up to my own mistakes. Lack or refusal of criticism and self-criticism, what kind of result does this mean? This is to make up your mind to block your hearing and hearing, and cut off your own way forward. Stalin said in the report of the Fifteenth Congress of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Communist Party of China: "Our progress is carried out in the struggle, in the development of contradictions, and in the process of exposing and eliminating these contradictions." New things and old things The struggle between the dying and the new - that is the basis of our development. If the shortcomings and mistakes in our work are not pointed out and exposed openly and sincerely, as the Bolsheviks should be, We will cut off our own way forward." Stalin said: "We need self-criticism, just like we need air and water." (See Stalin's "On Self-criticism") Chairman Mao also often told us: "The house should be cleaned frequently Yes, if it is not cleaned, it will be covered with dust; the face should be washed frequently, and if it is not washed, it will be covered with dust. The thoughts of our comrades and the work of our party will also be contaminated with dust, and they should also be cleaned and washed. " Said: "For us, we should regularly review our work, promote a democratic style in the review, not be afraid of criticism and self-criticism, and practice "knowing everything and saying everything", "speakers are innocent, and those who hear it are warnings", "there are If there is nothing, then encourage." These helpful mottoes of the Chinese people are the only effective way to resist all kinds of political dust and microbes from eroding the minds of our comrades and the body of our party." (Quoted from "On United government") We must develop criticism and self-criticism in accordance with these instructions and in accordance with the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party in order to overcome shortcomings and mistakes in our work, raise our level of Marxist-Leninist consciousness, enhance party spirit, and strengthen unity , to improve work. Therefore, I ask everyone to carefully examine our work over the past four years, and at this meeting to criticize our work, first of all, the shortcomings and mistakes in the work of the leadership of the Central Ministry of Public Security, and to make a contribution to the work of our own leadership. Due criticism and self-criticism is a good start for further strengthening criticism and self-criticism in the people's public security organs in the future. If there is nothing to encourage, these helpful mottoes of the Chinese people are the only effective way to resist all kinds of political dust and microbes from eroding the minds of our comrades and the body of our party." (Quoted from "On the Coalition Government") We Criticism and self-criticism must be developed in accordance with these instructions and in accordance with the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party in order to overcome shortcomings and mistakes in our work, raise our level of Marxist-Leninist consciousness, enhance Party spirit, strengthen unity and improve our work. Therefore, I ask everyone to carefully examine our work over the past four years, and at this meeting to criticize our work, first of all, the shortcomings and mistakes in the work of the leadership of the Central Ministry of Public Security, and to make a contribution to the work of our own leadership. Due criticism and self-criticism is a good start for further strengthening criticism and self-criticism in the people's public security organs in the future. If there is nothing to encourage, these helpful mottoes of the Chinese people are the only effective way to resist all kinds of political dust and microbes from eroding the minds of our comrades and the body of our party." (Quoted from "On the Coalition Government") We Criticism and self-criticism must be developed in accordance with these instructions and in accordance with the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party in order to overcome shortcomings and mistakes in our work, raise our level of Marxist-Leninist consciousness, enhance Party spirit, strengthen unity and improve our work. Therefore, I ask everyone to carefully examine our work over the past four years. At this meeting, we will criticize our work, first of all, the shortcomings and mistakes in the leadership work of the Central Ministry of Public Security, and make a contribution to the work of our own leadership. Due criticism

and self-criticism is a good start for further strengthening criticism and self-criticism in the people's public security organs in the future.

Briefly speaking, our main work situation and major shortcomings and mistakes in the past four years are like this.

2. Analysis of the current enemy situation

With the end of the campaign to suppress counter-revolutionaries and the country entering a new period of socialist construction and transformation, our current enemy situation has undergone major changes. The main sign of this change is that the main enemy fighting against us is no longer the relatively exposed counter-revolutionaries in the five aspects, but secret agents and spies who have been concealed, disguised and constantly sent in by the enemy. All these covert enemies are directly or indirectly directed and instigated by imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism. In addition, the remaining counter-revolutionary elements in the five areas who slipped through the net and those who resolutely resist socialist transformation among the classes that are about to be eliminated are not reconciled to being wiped out, and will inevitably collude with the imperialists and their lackeys, the secret agents of the Chiang Kai-shek gang Arise, and make a death-struggle. This situation shows that the struggle to suppress counter-revolutionaries has entered a new period that is more covert, more complex and more acute.

What is the basis for our estimate of the current enemy situation?

(1) The aggressive group headed by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, after their plot to instigate the surviving counter-revolutionaries in the five areas on the mainland of China to carry out restoration, suffered a complete failure, especially when they suffered a disastrous defeat in the Korean War of aggression and the Korean armistice. After realizing it, they did not give up because of it, and never gave up their plot to sabotage our country. On the contrary, they are increasingly intensifying their espionage activities in order to sabotage and obstruct the socialist construction of our country. In June 1953, the U.S. imperialists passed the "Foreign Aid" Act (that is, the "Common Security Act") in the Senate and House of Representatives, appropriating a special allocation of 100 million U.S. dollars as an organization in Asia and Europe aimed at overthrowing and destroying the Soviet Union. and the funds for "anti-communist underground activities" in various people's democracies. Under such a criminal attempt, the imperialists and their lackeys are advancing from South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan to the east of our country, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, and Burma to the south, and Pakistan, Kashmir, and Afghanistan to the west. , and established a series of strongholds and training institutions for secret agents, large and small. According to reports, there are 120 such secret service institutions, and 55 of the 15 special agent systems are concentrated in Hong Kong. A unit that conducts activities independently above a group or station. The enemy deliberately organized an encirclement circle of spies and spies against our country, and sent spies, spies, assassins, saboteurs and murderers into our country in large numbers in various ways, and tried every means to hunt down our political, economic, and political interests. National defense and foreign affairs intelligence, and focus on my country's socialist economic construction and national defense construction, insidiously carry out sabotage activities such as blasting, arson, and accidents,

and look for every opportunity to assassinate and poison our leaders and party and government leaders. The crimes of the senior chiefs. The spies and agents sent by the enemy to the mainland of our country can basically be divided into two types in terms of their members: one is the dispatch of key personnel, which is what the enemy calls "cadre dispatch"; most of these elements are The unexposed basic personnel of the secret service agencies have undergone strict training, have high spy skills, have deep ambushes, and have relatively secretive and ingenious methods of activity. They generally have important tasks such as intelligence, transportation, liaison, party building, and operations. One is that the enemy dispatches a large number of species extensively under the policy of "gaining a wide range of species and winning quality with quantity", which is what the enemy himself calls "cellular dispatch"; most of these elements are from Hong Kong, Macao, Myanmar, Vietnam Secret agents on border and coastal islands occupied by enemy The agencies use "scalpers" and "secret agents" to find people from political refugees, returned overseas Chinese, technicians and workers recruited by me to return to China, as well as businessmen, students, and fishermen who travel between the enemy and our regions. These people are generally lured by means of threats and benefits, and after a short period of simple training, they are sent to the mainland to carry out intelligence, instigation and other activities. Statistics prove that in 1953 the enemy dispatched more secret agents, spies, and other plotters and saboteurs. The number of direct dispatches by the imperialist secret services has also increased significantly compared with the past, and the statistics for the first three months of 1954 show that this increasing trend is still developing. Among the spies sent in, many of them took advantage of opportunities of employment and schooling to sneak into our factories, enterprises, schools, state agencies and cultural and educational departments in a legal form; many of them were active in our coastal and border areas, spying Our national defense secrets. In order to intensify its destruction of our mainland, the enemy is also vigorously building its espionage command centers and communication contact points in our mainland. All these situations should draw our full attention.

The situation in the past year also shows that the most hidden and most dangerous aspect of the current enemy's activities is the enemy's instigation activities. As early as May 1951, U.S. imperialism formulated the so-called "Chase Plan" centered on rebel democrats and representatives of the bourgeoisie. In October 1952, the so-called "Chase Plan" was supplemented with new content, that is, to pay attention to the instigation of party members and cadres who made mistakes in the "three evils" and "five evils" movements and were punished. Under the command of U.S. imperialism, the "Seventh National Congress" of Chiang Kai-shek emphasized that "instigating rebellion" is the center of all "work in the enemy's rear", issued a "work plan for instigating rebellion" to the secret service system, and established a special "instigating rebellion" agency. It also stipulates the so-called "leniency, heavy taste, and guarantee" policy for our new and old cadres, democrats, old technicians, and sailors. Since 1952, I have discovered 106 cases of instigation, and nine of them have been successfully instigated. Among them are Communist Party members and public security cadres. The situation is serious! According to the statistics of the shipping department for ten months in 1953, 52 ships were reversed by the enemy, and five were successfully reversed, which also shows the seriousness of the problem. Cooperating with the enemy's plot to instigate rebellion is the enemy's so-called "party building behind the enemy's rear". Other elements who are dissatisfied with me recruited them extensively on the spot and established secret organizations in an attempt to infiltrate our state organs, control our various mass organizations, sow discord, spread rumors and slander, and cooperate with the enemy's so-called "psychological warfare" to destroy our The implementation of policies and decrees, and extensive intelligence activities and instigation activities. The "Resolution on Strengthening the Unity of the Party" adopted by the Fourth Plenary Session of

the Seventh Central Committee of the Party solemnly pointed out: "One of the most important ways for imperialists and counter-revolutionaries to destroy us is to first destroy the unity of our party. And look for their agents in our party. Zhang Guotao was born in our party, and Beria was born in the Soviet party. Such a major historical lesson shows that the enemy not only must find their agents in our party, but also once they have been found, and in the future they may find some unstable, unfaithful, and even ulterior motives as their agents. This is something we must be very vigilant about." We must fully understand the seriousness of this directive from the Central Committee and be on the alert for any enemy plots and schemes.

In addition, it should be pointed out that Catholicism and Christianity are tools used by imperialism to invade China for a long time. The enemy is trying to maintain these positions, through Catholicism and the reactionary leading groups within Christianity, using religious forms, to wage an open and legal struggle against me ideologically and politically, and thus to cover the secret sabotage activities of its spies. Over the past few years, in the struggle against the imperialist forces within the Catholic Church, we have increasingly seen that all enemies in the cloak of religion will not easily withdraw from this position. For this reason, while organizing and mobilizing believers to confront me openly, they are vigorously stepping up the arrangement of secret activities. As early as 1949, the U.S. State Department sent Dale, who was in charge of the church, to Hong Kong to discuss with the U.S. Consul and the then head of the Far East of the Strategic Intelligence Agency, Smith, to strengthen espionage activities against my country in the church. In 1952, Cardinal Spellman, a spy of the US imperialists, inspected the Catholic activities in the Far East, and further completed the deployment of activities centered on Li Peili and Yu Bin. Now, most of the imperialists who have been driven away by me are gathered in Hong Kong and Macao, and continue to use various methods to direct the activities of their agents in mainland China. Hong Kong, Macao, the Philippines and other places have set up more than a dozen specialized institutions to accommodate and train so-called "clergy". The "clergy" who fled abroad and trained for the direct control of imperialism abroad are being sent back one after another, and it was discovered that 93 people have been sent back. Fight against me legally; or change their appearance, conceal their identity, engage in intelligence activities and "underground missionary" activities, and even sneak into my enterprises, cultural institutions and schools in an attempt to lurk for a long time. Under the enemy's planned deployment, the "underground missionary" activities of the Catholic Church spread widely. Discover. With secret agents of imperialism as the backbone, they forced some clergy to go underground, established secret bases of activity and secret communication links, stayed out day and night, connected urban and rural areas, deceived the masses with religious superstition, engaged in intelligence gathering and disintegration. The militia and the activities of usurping our grassroots power. In 1951, more than 20 village governments in the Changzhi prefecture of Shanxi were usurped. In 1953, 19 village cadres and militiamen in Xianxian County, Hebei were controlled by them to cover their activities. This conspiracy of the enemy has already threatened the consolidation of some of our rural grassroots regimes, and should arouse our serious attention. what about christianity, we? Little is known about it. Recently, it has been discovered that imperialism is organizing Christian youths overseas and using political refugees to send them to mainland Christianity in a planned way, and they are gradually pouring into our institutions and schools. It should also be pointed out that regardless of Catholicism or Christianity, under the command of imperialism, they are doing everything possible to develop spies and cultivate influence among the ethnic minorities in the border areas of our country. This must also be noticed. At the same time, aiming at the complex situation of our frontier ethnic minorities, the imperialists are still organizing and instigating the reactionaries among the ethnic minorities in our country who have fled abroad in the Middle East

and Southeast Asian countries, trying to incite narrow nationalist sentiments among the ethnic minorities on the frontier of our country, and make use of national differences. The estrangement between people and religious feelings, always attempting to create a dastardly plot of sabotage. The armed rebellion in the Northwest Hui and Tibetan areas in the previous period, as well as the enemy's conspiracy to instigate riots among the Hui people in Henan, are sufficient to illustrate the seriousness of the problem. Therefore, we must be a hundred times more vigilant against all these possible conspiracies.

Finally, it must be pointed out that the embassies and consulates of capitalist countries in our country are the command centers of imperialist spies who have obtained legal cover. Through foreigners, foreign businessmen, foreign clergymen in religion and their Chinese agents, they extend their tentacles to all aspects of our society, and especially attempt to recruit targets among the bourgeoisie, democrats and high-level intellectuals to carry out intelligence activities and political conspiracy. With the growth of our country's international status and the development of diplomatic activities, this struggle is bound to become increasingly complex and acute.

(2) Although the counter-revolutionaries in the five areas have been severely hit in the campaign to suppress counter-revolutionaries, not all of them have been wiped out. There are still a group of core counter-revolutionaries who slipped through the net and a few surviving loose bandits (according to statistics, there are still more than 1,000 bandits who are scattered and covert activities in the country, and they have not been captured for a long time). Individual places and areas that have not been touched so far, such as about 10% of the backward areas in the countryside, one of the main reasons why these areas are backward is that the suppression of counter-revolutionaries has not been thorough or has not been touched at all. Many political and political organizations are controlled by counter-revolutionaries; another example is the recent detection of a large number of fugitive counter-revolutionary groups in Shanghai and Huaihe River, which is also a proof. In addition, we must also see that there are more than one million counter-revolutionaries who have been under control and are currently under control in society, and there are nearly one million counter-revolutionaries who have surrendered, registered or released through education. There are 450,000 people, about 2.5 million people in total. Even though most of them have been reformed to varying degrees, they think that they have been punished, and after reformation, everyone has been completely reformed, and they have become tame and no longer resist. Well, that's an illusion. Some of them who insisted on a reactionary stand were plotting revenge just after they were released or deregulated after serving their sentences, and they have already wreaked havoc on us in some places. At the same time, we must realize that in our society there are still more than tens of millions of elements of the landlord class, about five million members of the reactionary party and youth groups, nearly one million reactionary military officers, and a large number of hooligans, soldier ruffians, habitual thieves, and habitual thieves. Social dissidents who do not do their jobs properly. Although many of them have been or may be reformed by us, we cannot count all these people as counter-revolutionary forces. The social base of the counter-revolution has been greatly reduced. Under our correct policy, the above-mentioned elements are firmly counter-revolutionary. There can only be a small number; however, we must continue to carry out enormous and effective work with the above-mentioned elements before we can win them over and transform them thoroughly. In particular, the fact that counter-revolutionary elements are being bred every day and every hour in these counter-revolutionary social foundations must not be ignored. Although the family members of the millions of counter-revolutionaries should be strictly differentiated from the counter-

revolutionaries, and we should work with them earnestly, some of them still harbor hatred towards us and have become counter-revolutionary spies to seduce and incite us. ready-made objects. In particular, it should be pointed out that: The counter-revolutionaries who have slipped through the net have generally disguised themselves and concealed themselves, and their methods of activity are more subtle than before. A considerable number of them have found their way into our basic construction teams, our rural grassroots political power, our government agencies, factories, mines, forestry, commerce, trade, transportation, culture, education, cooperatives, In warehouses and other departments, they have even penetrated into our army, and some have even penetrated into the Youth League and the Communist Party. They put on the masks of "workers", "farmers", "staff" and even "soldiers", "members of the League" and "party members", changed their names and surnames, fabricated their hometown and resume, and cleverly concealed them. And the sentiment of hostility to socialism, taking advantage of various opportunities to carry out frenzied revenge and sabotage, often catches us off guard and suffers unexpected and serious losses. In 1953, there were 121 incidents of counter-revolutionary murder and revenge within the People's Liberation Army. In addition, such as the incident of counter-revolutionary elements who infiltrated the Jiuyi Engineering Company in Jilin Province hacked and wounded the party secretary, and the incident of a cadre assassinated by a controlled element in Xinmin County in western Liaoning, etc., all show that the situation is serious. The sabotage activities of the remnant counter-revolutionaries in some areas of the countryside are still very frenzied and arrogant. In forty-eight counties and cities, counter-revolutionaries stirred up troubles and carried out wanton activities. Farmers dared not go to the fields during the day and slept together at night. The masses disturbed each other and killed or injured more than a thousand people. Until recently, some areas in Anhui have not completely subsided. Although some of these counter-revolutionaries do not have any organization and command for the time being, they are all ready-made forces for secret agents and spies to carry out sabotage activities, and they will collude with secret agents and spies to carry out sabotage activities whenever they have the opportunity. All of these show that it will be a long-term and arduous struggle to wipe out the remnants of the counter-revolutionary forces, especially the complete elimination of the social base of the counter-revolutionaries. Sentiments that despise the Communist Party and socialism and use various opportunities to carry out frenzied revenge and sabotage often catch us off guard and cause us to suffer unexpected and serious losses. In 1953, there were 121 incidents of counter-revolutionary murder and revenge within the People's Liberation Army. In addition, such as the incident of counter-revolutionary elements who infiltrated the Jiuyi Engineering Company in Jilin Province hacked and wounded the party secretary, and the incident of a cadre assassinated by a controlled element in Xinmin County in western Liaoning, etc., all show that the situation is serious. The sabotage activities of the remnant counter-revolutionaries in some areas of the countryside are still very frenzied and arrogant. In forty-eight counties and cities, counter-revolutionaries stirred up troubles and carried out wanton activities. Farmers dared not go to the fields during the day and slept together at night. The masses disturbed each other and killed or injured more than a thousand people. Until recently, some areas in Anhui have not completely subsided. Although some of these counter-revolutionaries do not have any organization and command for the time being, they are all ready-made forces for secret agents and spies to carry out sabotage activities, and they will collude with secret agents and spies to carry out sabotage activities whenever they have the opportunity. All of these show that it will be a long-term and arduous struggle to wipe out the remnants of the counter-revolutionary forces, especially the complete elimination of the social base of the counter-revolutionaries. Sentiments that despise the Communist Party and socialism and use various opportunities to carry out frenzied revenge and sabotage often catch us off guard and cause us to suffer unexpected and serious losses. In 1953, there were 121 incidents of counter-revolutionary murder and revenge within the People's Liberation Army. In

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(3) Some resolute elements of the bourgeoisie that will be eliminated in the socialist transformation are increasingly strengthening their resistance and sabotage. This is a new aspect that we must see. The political situation of the Chinese bourgeoisie is extremely complicated. During the "Five Antis" movement, we have exposed and uncovered many secret bourgeois organizations across the country. According to recent investigations and queuing materials from all over the country, among the 843 representatives of the bourgeoisie, 60 have the problem of or are suspected of being spies. Among the 2,522 figures in bourgeois political parties, 16% of the total were found to be conducting spy activities, or had major suspicions, or were spies in history. Since the promulgation of the general line, the bourgeoisie has expressed dissatisfaction more generally. In order to resist the fate of their own class, many of them have resorted to despicable tricks such as spreading rumors and slandering, sowing dissension, inciting strikes, lockouts, and even killing workers and setting fire to factories. Come and attack our socialist transformation and socialist construction. The resolute counter-revolutionary elements among them are not attempting or have colluded with imperialism to carry out counter-revolutionary sabotage activities and are willing to serve imperialism. Many materials show that the secret service agencies of the imperialists and the Chiang gang are actively using the branches of certain capitalists in Hong Kong to carry out spy dispatch activities, and through their relationship with certain capitalists, they are carrying out spy work on the mainland of our country. In addition, among the large number of bourgeois technicians who are used by us, there is also a group of resolute counter-revolutionaries hidden. They have carried out a lot of economic and technological sabotage in the past, causing heavy losses to many industrial and mining enterprises. With the intensification of class struggle, this kind of destruction will definitely appear in a sharper and more complicated form in the future. We are still adopting a policy of alliance with the bourgeoisie, so this makes the struggle against the bourgeoisie more complicated. Political sabotage against the counter-revolutionary elements of the bourgeoisie must also take sharper and more complex forms. We are still adopting a policy of alliance with the bourgeoisie, which therefore complicates the struggle against the bourgeoisie even more. We must be extremely vigilant against political and economic sabotage by counter-revolutionaries among the bourgeoisie.

We should also fully anticipate that during the period of socialist transformation, rich peasant elements in the countryside will also intensify their resistance activities. Some of them are or will be colluding with the urban bourgeoisie and the remaining counter-revolutionaries to take advantage of

the spontaneous capitalist tendencies among the peasants and some weaknesses in our work to carry out various sabotage activities. The incidents of sabotage, assassination and arson fully proved this point. We must not relax in the slightest the struggle against the enemy in the countryside.

According to the above analysis, what we are facing now is a vicious hidden enemy under the direct or indirect command and instigation of imperialism, and a serious class struggle in the course of the socialist revolution. From the city to the countryside, from the outside to the inside, from the low level to the high level, from the open to the secret, it is an extremely complex and extremely sharp struggle. This is the class struggle in the transition period, and this is the basic situation of our current struggle against the enemy.

3. Policy and tasks for future work

According to the Party's general line and general tasks during the transitional period, the basic tasks of the people's public security organs during the transitional period should be: to further strengthen the people's public security organs, to raise the people's revolutionary vigilance, and to severely suppress imperialism and its lackeys' secret agents and spies. And all other sabotage activities of counter-revolutionaries, consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship, consolidate the state power led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants, so as to ensure the smooth realization of the country's socialist economic construction and socialist transformation. In view of the fact that defending the successful completion of the country's first five-year construction plan is a decisive key; in view of the fact that after the end of the suppression of counter-revolutionaries, the enemy has become more concealed and the enemy's situation has become more complicated, especially the knowledge and experience of the majority of cadres in concealed struggles against counter-revolutionaries is still very limited. Insufficient, the fact that the reconnaissance work in all aspects is still very weak; therefore, in order to effectively achieve the above-mentioned basic tasks, the people's public security organs at all levels must definitely defend the country's socialist economic construction and national defense construction, Guaranteeing the smooth implementation of socialist transformation is its own work center, and all public security operations must be subordinated to this work center, and around this work center to vigorously strengthen various business constructions. In terms of working methods, it is necessary to emphasize the strengthening of reconnaissance work in covert struggles as the main means of future struggles against the enemy, and to combine this means of struggle with civilian police and other means of struggle to severely suppress imperialism and its lackeys. Secret agents and espionage elements and all other counter-revolutionaries ensure that the country's economic construction, national defense construction, and various socialist transformations will not be damaged, and ensure the successful completion of the country's first five-year construction plan.

Is it necessary for us to define the basic tasks of the people's public security organs in the transitional period in this way? Is it correct? Dictators thought it was necessary, and rightly so. It is necessary because this basic task points out the direction for the people's public security organs in the whole country to fight counter-revolutionaries for a long period of time in the future; it is correct because this basic task reflects the requirements of the party and the state for the people's public security organs in the transitional period. , is in full compliance with the instructions of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. As an important pillar of the people's democratic regime, the

people's public security organs have been, are, and will increasingly be one of the decisive conditions for ensuring the realization of the country's socialist construction and socialist transformation. Chairman Mao pointed out in "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship": "Our task now is to strengthen the people's state apparatus, which mainly refers to the people's army, the people's police and the people's courts, so as to protect national defense and protect the interests of the people. With this as a condition, it is possible for China, under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party, to move steadily from an agricultural country to an industrial country, from a new-democratic society to a socialist and communist society, to eliminate classes and realize Great Harmony." Now, We are facing the conditions of safeguarding the socialist construction of the country and guaranteeing the security of socialist construction and socialist transformation. We must achieve this step, otherwise, we will violate the requirements of the party's general line and general tasks during the transition period. Everyone should realize that although the people's public security organs have done a lot of work, achieved many achievements, and played an important role, they have , If we fail to continue to implement and complete the trust of defending the country, we will definitely lose the trust of the people, and we must make serious mistakes.

Why should the defense of the country's socialist economic construction, national defense construction and guarantee of socialist transformation be the center of our current and future work? This is because economic construction is the foundation for my country to transform from an agricultural country to an industrial country, and from a new democratic society to a socialist society and a communist society. National defense construction is an important part of the country's socialist industrialization. It is a decisive condition to ensure the smooth progress of socialist industrialization; and the transformation of socialism is a serious class struggle and an important aspect that determines whether a socialist society can be built. Therefore, there is no doubt that safeguarding socialist economic construction, national defense construction and guaranteeing socialist transformation are our top priority political tasks at present, and they are also the central link of our current and future work. Our economic construction and national defense construction are the key and the lifeblood of all socialist constructions. Our enemies are equally clear about this. They are making the destruction of our heavy industry and national defense industry the focus of their destruction of our socialist construction. Not by chance. Socialist transformation cannot be accomplished without serious struggle, and our enemies are bound to sabotage such transformation. Therefore, if we do not effectively protect the safety of production and capital construction of all factories and mining enterprises in the country's first five-year economic construction plan and the existing key factories and mining enterprises (first of all, the protection of new construction, expansion and The 141 key factories and mining enterprises to be rebuilt and the safety of production and basic construction of the existing key factories and mining enterprises, because these are the main body of socialist industrialization), if we do not regard ensuring the smooth implementation of socialist transformation as a If we focus our current and future work at the center of our work, and concentrate our own strength to launch struggles in all fields to stop and combat sabotage by a group of counter-revolutionaries, then we will not be able to complete the tasks assigned to us by the party and the state.

In order to achieve the above tasks, the draft resolution submitted to the General Assembly for discussion has put forward new requirements for various aspects of business work, and I do not want to list them here. However, it should be pointed out that it is really of great significance to further strengthen the economic defense work with great efforts in strengthening all kinds of business work.

The economic defense work bears the direct responsibility of safeguarding the safety of various factories, mines, enterprises and leading organs of the country's economic construction, and it is our strength in the hand-to-hand struggle against the enemy who sabotages economic construction. The strength of work in this area plays a decisive role in safeguarding the country's socialist industrialization from counter-revolutionary destruction. However, the strength of the economic security departments at all levels is not commensurate with the tasks they undertake. The people's public security organs at all levels must pay close attention to enriching and improving this institution. It is absolutely necessary to select a group of strong cadres from the security organization to do the reconnaissance work of economic defense, otherwise the current extremely unsatisfactory work status cannot be quickly changed. The work of cultural defense and traffic security is also directly related to our socialist construction. The enemy will inevitably destroy us from these aspects and has already caused us a lot of damage. Therefore, practical attention should also be paid to strengthening traffic security work and cultural security work. Since our attention to these two aspects of defense work is late, it is weaker compared with other aspects of defense work. This situation should be quickly changed. The political security work is the most important aspect of carrying out the covert struggle. If the political security work is done well and the secret agents and spies and other counter-revolutionaries hidden in all aspects of society are attacked, the economic construction of our country and various counter-revolutionaries are actually defended. Construction, in fact, safeguarded the smooth implementation of socialist transformation. In order to enable us to take the initiative in the overall struggle against the enemy, the political defense work must strengthen the system of secret agents and spies against imperialism and its lackeys in large and medium-sized cities, coastal areas, industrial and mining areas, traffic arteries, and military locations. We will do our best to discover or attack spies and spies before they infiltrate our industrial, mining, enterprises, state-owned organs, and cultural and educational departments and before they cause us any damage. The public security work of the civilian police is another important aspect of the struggle against the enemy. It is the power to openly control and rule the counter-revolutionaries based on the revolutionary legal system. It is directly responsible for the major task of consolidating national security. Since the public security work of the civilian police has a strong team that is directly connected with Lianzhong, and because it controls the social aspect, it is very important for defending economic construction and guaranteeing socialist transformation, and for strengthening covert struggles. It plays an important role directly and indirectly. Therefore, it is necessary to further improve and strengthen the struggle against the enemy in the public security work of the civilian police and strengthen the struggle against other criminals, so as to provide a more effective guarantee for safeguarding socialist economic construction and guaranteeing socialist transformation. . In addition, the military security work is responsible for the new and difficult task of safeguarding the smooth modernization and regularization of our army, and it is also directly responsible for the defense of national defense projects. It must be seriously strengthened on the existing basis. In addition, Frontier defense work is an important aspect of the struggle to safeguard national border security and prevent external enemies from mixing into the country, and must continue to be improved and strengthened.

Comrades, why should we emphasize the strengthening of reconnaissance in covert struggles? Why do we say that reconnaissance work should be our main means of completing new tasks? This is because the struggle to suppress counter-revolutionaries has shifted from a period in which the eradication of a large number of relatively exposed counter-revolutionaries in the five aspects was the main focus to a new period in which the eradication of hidden counter-revolutionaries was the main focus. As you all know, the new change in the enemy's situation is not only the fact that the

activities of secret agents and spies under the direct or indirect command and instigation of imperialism have become more covert and ingenious, but also the remnants of counter-revolutionaries in the five areas and those who resolutely resist socialist transformation. The sabotage activities of bourgeois elements can only and will definitely be used against us in covert ways. The existing facts show that many of the enemy's sabotages to us, especially economic construction, have adopted more advanced and technical means of sabotage. Therefore, today's enemies, whether they are sent or remain, Their activities are all more powerful and cunning than the relatively exposed counter-revolutionaries in the past five aspects. Against such enemies, without strong reconnaissance work, it is impossible to hit them and beat them badly. However, we have not yet fully learned a set of skills to deal with hidden and relatively powerful counter-revolutionaries. I have already said this before. It should be admitted that it is very serious. The basic reason for the weakness of reconnaissance work is that we still lack a strong team for covert struggle. The main reason is that we do not have a group of skilled reconnaissance cadres, and most of the existing cadres lack knowledge and experience; Due to the small amount of special intelligence and weak quality, there are very few special intelligence personnel who can really penetrate into the real situation deep in the enemy's heart; it is because some important reconnaissance methods such as postal inspection, outside line, direction finding, dispatch, etc. have not yet been compared. Completely built, the existing ones are still very unskillfully used; it is because the investigation and research are not paid enough attention, the investigation and research are separated, and the investigation and research are separated from the reconnaissance work, so the effort is great and the effect is small; The most important thing is that due to weak leadership, the Central Ministry of Public Security has not given enough specific guidance on the construction of reconnaissance work, and most of the leading cadres of public security organs at all levels have not done it themselves, so that the reconnaissance work has not been able to develop as it should. Faced with this new situation, if we do not place a strong emphasis on reconnaissance, we risk losing the battle before the enemy.

When strengthening the reconnaissance work in the covert struggle, we must grasp two key points. First, we must emphasize vigorously strengthening the reconnaissance work of the economic security department, and the establishment of special intelligence work among senior technical personnel to carry out special case reconnaissance is also important. The main link that must be grasped in the reconnaissance work of the economic security department. For this reason, the heads of the Central Ministry of Public Security, provincial and municipal public security organs must be responsible, personally lead and manage the special case investigation work of several key factories, mines or departments, and personally master and use several senior special agents to absorb experience and promote work. . Second, we must also emphasize vigorously strengthening the systematic reconnaissance work of the spies sent in by the imperialists and hidden in them. This is not only because the reconnaissance work in this area is currently the weakest and most difficult link, but also because It is the most cunning and dangerous enemy in our covert struggle. If we do not vigorously and deeply carry out this struggle, we will be passive in the overall struggle, and it will be difficult for us to develop and deepen our reconnaissance work in all aspects. Of course, reconnaissance work in areas such as traffic security, cultural security, military security, and border defense must also be strengthened. These are already stipulated in the draft resolution, so I won't go into details.

In order to conscientiously strengthen the reconnaissance work in all aspects, the following common problems must be effectively resolved:

First, we must earnestly carry out scientific and meticulous investigation and research work. There is a special article in the draft resolution, please study it.

Second, strengthen the construction of special situation work. Special situation is one of the important means of reconnaissance work, and it is an indispensable combat team in covert struggle. Without a strong and concealed contingent, it is inconceivable to wage a concealed struggle against a concealed enemy and win victory. Therefore, the organization and construction of this team has decisive significance for the development of reconnaissance work. To build special affairs work, we must implement the policy of boldly letting go and steadily developing on the basis of investigation and research, in a planned way in and around the project, in every key position, in every key aspect, and in and around every key person. Develop a number of special situations, and pay special attention to the development of a group of high-level special situations that are effective, so as to completely change the current state of low quantity and weak quality. According to the existing experience, the establishment of special cases should be roughly divided into three categories: one is special cases for ad hoc investigation; the second type is special cases for secret investigations; And it should be developed and applied in the field according to the different needs of various reconnaissance fields. Regarding the question of what kind of people should be absorbed as special circumstances, some comrades often think that only members of the hostile camp can be absorbed as special circumstances. This is a one-sided understanding. In fact, members of the hostile camp are not only not the only source of absorbing special information, nor should they be the main source. Especially those who have been exposed are already very isolated among the masses, and the enemy also finds it difficult for these people to disguise themselves to sabotage us. Therefore, attracting such elements as special agents has little effect, and if they are not done well, On the contrary, it will cause adverse effects among the masses. Not only that, but if we only rely or mostly rely on the elements of the opposing camp, and do not have a group of truly reliable elements to carry out spy work, then our spy work will be difficult to supervise and therefore very dangerous. Therefore, we must absorb a group of politically reliable and suitable elements as special agents, especially the political security department to carry out social reconnaissance work, and we should allow more such personnel to be recruited. It is also inappropriate to recruit hostile elements as special agents. In the establishment and use of special forces, we mainly rely on education and persuasion. Even when dealing with elements belonging to the hostile camp, we must overcome the simple and blunt methods of only focusing on "grabbing handles", "surprises", and "controlling use". You have to be strategic and ease their antagonism, which will be good for your work. For the establishment and use of senior technical personnel or senior intellectuals as special agents, more attention must be paid to methods. This issue must be paid attention to by leaders at all levels.

Third, "long-term planning, insider reconnaissance" is the principle of our reconnaissance work. We don't need to change this policy yet, but we must have a correct understanding. The so-called long-term plan mainly refers to the long-term construction of the reconnaissance work, which requires that the reconnaissance of any case must take into account the effect of covert struggle. It would be wrong to understand that long-term reconnaissance is to be arranged for each specific case, and it is even more wrong to use the excuse of long-term reconnaissance to actually procrastinate for a long time. On the contrary, in the direction of the reconnaissance of a specific case, it is necessary to master the principle of active attack to solve the case in a timely manner, and strive for a quick

solution as much as possible. If counter-revolutionaries, or even suspected counter-revolutionaries, are found in our vital parts, we must deal with them quickly. No matter where the enemy occurs, what part, or the nature of the case, it is not appropriate to mechanically arrange long-term reconnaissance. The so-called timely detection of a case is to obtain the exact criminal evidence of the enemy in a timely manner, and deal the enemy with a timely annihilation blow, especially in cases where there is no possibility of further expansion of investigation or the possibility is not high, or cases that are possible but dangerous in reality, no matter what. In factories, mines, institutions, troops or in society, once the investigation is confirmed, the case should be solved quickly. As for the cases in key parts, even if there are a lot of clues, they should be dealt with by calling out for reconnaissance or basement to avoid damage and loss. In grasping the principle of solving cases in a timely manner and striving for a quick solution to a specific case, we must continue to prevent the tendency to arrest the enemy at the first sight without rigorous investigation, replace investigation with interrogation, and replace investigation with investigation, so as to prematurely alarm the enemy and fail to hit the enemy's vital points. . As for internal reconnaissance, it is the most basic method to go deep into the enemy's hidden organization, find out all the enemy's organization and activities, and achieve a clean sweep. Many projects, especially major projects, should implement the method of internal reconnaissance in principle. However, in actual struggles, there are special circumstances where insider reconnaissance is not necessary. The responsibility of leaders requires that they be good at grasping the details and using them correctly, and they cannot mechanically require the implementation of insider reconnaissance for every case.

Special case construction and special case reconnaissance are two complicated issues in reconnaissance work. The Central Ministry of Public Security drafted two documents for the conference, but they are still very immature. To be systematized to enhance and improve reconnaissance.

Fourth, other important means of reconnaissance work must be conscientiously developed: such as dispatch work, interrogation work, outside line reconnaissance work, postal inspection work, direction finding work, and so on. In particular, the dispatch work should be carried out seriously. This is one of the important means to obtain the exact enemy situation.

Fifth, the key to carrying out reconnaissance work is the hands-on action of the main leading cadres of the provincial and municipal public security organs and the responsible cadres of the various reconnaissance departments. From now on, leading cadres at all levels must personally master the investigation and research work of important aspects and important figures, personally establish and lead several relatively high-level special intelligence personnel, and personally direct the reconnaissance of several major special cases in order to gain experience, promote work, and enrich themselves and educate them. Cadres, we must completely change the situation that the leading cadres of the public security organs are not familiar with their business. With such a group of cadres, the stage of reconnaissance work will definitely be passed, and the completion of the entire public security work task will have a reliable guarantee.

We emphasize that reconnaissance in covert struggle is the main means of fighting against the enemy in the future. Does that mean we can ignore or do not use mass-line struggle methods? no. The mass line is the fundamental line and fundamental method of all our work. During the campaign to suppress counter-revolutionaries, we have made great strides in following the mass line; our emphasis today on strengthening reconnaissance work must and can only be reconnaissance work based on this broad mass line, not isolationism and occult detective work. Any point of view that ignores the mass line is very wrong. Our reconnaissance work must be reconnaissance work based on investigation and research; Work. Lacking or not having a mass line point of view, detached from investigation and research, detached from open struggle, detached from these open and mass work, in a word, detached from the active and powerful support of the broad masses of the people, only engaged in special affairs in isolation and mysteriously, and detached from It is unimaginable to arrange special projects to achieve the purpose of defending oneself and destroying the enemy. Such reconnaissance work will not only inevitably lead to isolation and helplessness, but also will inevitably lead us to repeat the mistakes of isolationism and mysticism. This is a truth repeatedly proved by the historical lessons of our party's anti-revolutionary work and the experience of suppressing counter-revolutionaries in the past four years. Any idea or practice that ignores or cancels the mass line must be resolutely opposed. Therefore, publicity and education on anti-rape should be carried out frequently to the people, to prevent and overcome the paralyzed emotions that may occur among the people at any time, to raise the people's revolutionary vigilance and sense of responsibility for the country's cause, and to rely on the strength of the broad masses of the people to prevent Counter-revolutionary sabotage is a problem that the people's public security organs should always pay close attention to.

Therefore, while emphasizing the strengthening of reconnaissance work, it is necessary to strengthen the work of overt struggle, so that covert struggle and overt struggle are closely combined. For example, as far as the general struggle against the enemy is concerned, we must never neglect or weaken the work of the civilian police, the work of security chiefs, the work of border guards, the work of prison labor reform, the work of civil air defense, and the work of propaganda and education for the masses, etc. Strengthen the construction of these businesses. Moreover, these important aspects should be greatly strengthened and improved on the existing basis. For example, the security work of the head must be unremittingly adopt stricter and more scientific security and security measures in terms of clothing, food, housing, and transportation. Defense measures; such as frontier defense struggles, must strengthen open armed guards; for example, in most rural areas, that is, in the interior, where the situation is not very complicated, the main force must be used to strengthen security work, etc. In all places and in all fields, we cannot strictly guard against and combat the enemy's sabotage activities if we do not have the work of open struggle.

Secondly, in terms of economic security, transportation security, and cultural security, while emphasizing the strengthening of reconnaissance work, it is necessary to correspondingly strengthen the open and mass security work of factories, mines, enterprises, and government agencies; The reconnaissance work of general factories, mines, enterprises, and institutions is closely integrated with the public and mass security work and party reform work, so that the reconnaissance work can obtain strong support from the party, government, industry, and regiments in factories, mines, enterprises, and institutions. ; We must constantly educate the working class to increase their revolutionary vigilance, believe in and rely on the strength of the working masses, and prevent counter-revolutionaries from sabotaging. Any tendency to separate reconnaissance work from the

central tasks of factories, mines, enterprises, and government agencies, from production, from the support of party, government, industry, and league organizations, and from the working masses is wrong. In particular, the protection of key tasks must be maintained and strengthened, such as the main electric room of the large steel rolling mill of Anshan Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. and the Xiaofengman Power Station. For the vital parts of the agency, should we mainly adopt the method of reconnaissance work or should we mainly adopt the method of defending the vital points to achieve the purpose of defense? I think that we should not and cannot mainly use the method of reconnaissance work in these places to achieve the purpose of defense, but must adopt the same party's organizational department or personnel department to adopt regular and strict inspections of personnel, clean internal affairs, strict systems, and strengthen Control, strengthen the anti-rape and secrecy education of the masses, so that when necessary, build a number of secret agents to protect the vital points and other measures to protect the vital points to achieve the purpose of defense. We must not ignore the work of defending vital points at any time, otherwise we will make big mistakes. The security organizations of the existing factories, mines, enterprises, and government agencies have done a lot of good work and played a great role, and they must continue to maintain and strengthen their operational leadership for a fairly long period of time in the future; Where reconnaissance work has not yet been established or where it has been established but is still weak, the work of the factory and mine security organizations has to complete more tasks. It is very wrong to think that only relying on secret reconnaissance work can cancel or ignore open and mass work.

Of course, reconnaissance requires absolute secrecy: without secrecy, there is no reconnaissance. It should be pointed out that many of our reconnaissance personnel now have a serious tendency not to keep secrets, or do not actively take necessary measures to keep secrets. This is completely wrong and cannot be tolerated by our work discipline. But will open and mass work interfere with the secrecy of our espionage work? It will not hinder, well done and well combined, but it will help to repel our secrets. This is the art of organizing struggle that we need to practice and learn.

In order to make all kinds of business work, especially the reconnaissance work in all aspects, coordinate and coordinate operations under a clear division of labor and scope in the constant struggle, the central rooster security department should formulate a regulation on the division of labor in various businesses as a solution to all aspects. Principles of division and combination.

Focusing on defending the country's socialist economic construction, national defense construction and socialist transformation, strengthening reconnaissance work in covert struggles as the main means of fighting against the enemy, on the existing basis, strengthen the construction of various businesses in a planned and focused manner, and unify Organize the strength of all public security organs, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and Party committees at all levels, closely rely on the support of the masses, go deep into the struggle against imperialist spies and other counter-revolutionaries, and safeguard the smooth realization of the country's first five-year construction plan , This is our work program for a certain period of time in the future.

1. Several specific policy issues in the struggle against the enemy

In the movement to suppress counter-revolutionaries, due to the close leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, through the revolutionary practice of the broad masses of the people fighting against the enemy, a series of comprehensive policies and strategies for dealing with counter-revolutionaries were summarized and stipulated. These policies and strategies are concentrated in the first The resolutions of the third, fourth, and fifth national public security conferences, among which the resolution of the third national public security conference is the most basic guiding document for suppressing counter-revolutionaries. In constant struggle, we must conscientiously abide by the principles and provisions of these basic policies and tactics. Especially when the national constitution is about to be promulgated and the revolutionary legal system must be strengthened in all work, every action to suppress counter-revolutionaries and every work measure of the people's public security organs must strictly abide by the country's constitution, and abide by the country's policies and laws .

According to the stipulations of the national constitution to be promulgated, according to the principles of the above-mentioned basic policies. In view of the many new situations that have undergone changes within our country, in accordance with the need to consolidate the country and guarantee construction, and in accordance with the principle of lenient in the past and stricter in the future, in the new struggle against the enemy, all sabotage activities of counter-revolutionaries must be dealt with. Implement the policy of strict punishment, therefore, some policies should have the following supplementary provisions:

(1) The conviction of counter-revolutionaries should not only be determined on the basis of the criminal's historical identity, but more importantly, should also be determined on the basis of the criminal's sabotage behavior and the degree of crime of the sabotage. That is to say, all criminals who carry out various counter-revolutionary sabotage activities, regardless of whether they have a counter-revolutionary historical status, should be arrested according to the law according to the evidence of their crimes and sent to the court for punishment according to law. Recently, it has happened in many places not to pay attention to the current destruction of criminals, but only to pay attention to whether criminals have historical crimes, and to use this one-sided situation as the standard for whether to arrest or whether to punish after arrest, which is obviously a mistake. Especially in the future struggle against the enemy, it should not be done like this. In addition, according to the actual situation of the current struggle, counter-revolutionary organizations or elements who carry out counter-revolutionary propaganda, or create and spread rumors to instigate and incite must be strictly investigated and given due punishment. In the constant struggle, the struggle against the makers and spreaders of rumors must never be underestimated. Of course, it is completely wrong to pursue the strange words of the backward elements among the masses and the blind and unintentional remarks of the masses on the rumors they heard, without persuading and educating them as the makers and spreaders of rumors. .

(2) For those counter-revolutionary elements who have undergone control, labor reform and other lenient punishments, if they are released after serving their sentences or the control is lifted, and then carry out counter-revolutionary activities, they should be regarded as unrepentant felons and must be severely punished. manage.

(3) For all spies dispatched or under the command of the imperialists and the Taiwan Chiang Kai-shek gang, not only the main offenders, but also the accomplices should be punished severely; not only those who engage in sabotage activities should be severely punished, but those who engage in intelligence activities should also be severely punished. That is to say, the main criminals of secret agents must be sentenced to severe punishments up to the death penalty, and their accomplices should also be sentenced to longer prison sentences (the death penalty can also be sentenced to death if the situation is particularly bad), and they must be forced to reform themselves through labor. lenient. Of course, those who sincerely repent and turn themselves in for meritorious service should be dealt with leniently. As for the enemy's use of our overseas Chinese, unemployed workers, returned students, and citizens and students who went to visit relatives in Hong Kong and other places, after "temporary assaults" and dispatched in large numbers, the treatment of these people cannot be the same as that of the above-mentioned spies. If the handling is mixed up, the main thing should be to call on them to confess to the people's government. As long as the confession is clear and they have not carried out sabotage activities, they will be exempted from punishment. At the same time, this kind of confession should generally be held in public to expose the enemy's conspiracy, educate the masses, and allow the confessors to be supervised by the masses. However, those who have carried out sabotage activities and refused to confess, and those who have not corrected after repeated admonitions and still maintain contact with the enemy and serve the enemy after confessing, should still be punished according to law.

(4) The bourgeoisie is a class that will be eliminated. Since our party is based on the characteristics of the Chinese revolution, our policy towards the bourgeoisie is to achieve the goal of gradually eliminating the bourgeoisie through utilization, restriction, and transformation. Only those elements who resolutely undermine socialist transformation among them are cracked down to the point of punishing them according to law. Such a policy, meaningless and correct, can reduce the resistance of the bourgeoisie to socialist transformation. Therefore, it is generally estimated that the majority of bourgeois elements can be reformed through education and struggle. But this will be a serious class struggle, and some people in the bourgeoisie will resist resolutely, and even collude with our internal and external enemies to sabotage my country's socialist construction and socialist transformation. It is the responsibility of the people's public security organs to break through such resistance. Counter-revolutionary elements in the bourgeoisie who resolutely resist and carry out counter-revolutionary sabotage should be dealt with severely. However, it must be pointed out that since our policy towards the bourgeoisie must still abide by the principle of unity and struggle during the transitional period, we must adopt a cautious attitude and pay attention to tactics when carrying out this work. The combination of the work of the financial and judicial departments, all the investigation arrangements for counter-revolutionary elements among bourgeois figures and the arrest of people after obtaining evidence must be discussed and approved by the party committee, and the reporting system stipulated by the Central Ministry of Public Security must be strictly implemented. We must be good at uniting the progressive elements among the representatives of the bourgeoisie and fighting with them against the counter-revolutionary elements among the bourgeoisie. It should be pointed out that if we do not take our overall policy into account when dealing with the bourgeoisie, we will become restless, act recklessly, and act rashly. Not only will we fail to hit the enemy, but we will fall into a passive position on the contrary.

(5) For the counter-revolutionary elements who slipped through the net and escaped, the work of hunting them down must be completed effectively. All localities should be cleaned up on the basis of

cities and counties, and all those who need to be hunted down should be listed and approved by the higher-level public security organs and the higher-level party committee (The big city is decided by the Municipal Public Security Bureau and approved by the party committee at the same level), and it is announced among the local people, calling for voluntary surrender, calling for informed reports, and publicizing that as long as voluntary surrender is sincere and repentant, it can be dealt with leniently; Severe punishment should be imposed, and those who harbor counter-revolutionaries should be punished by law.

(6) All reactionary sectarians who continue to carry out sabotage activities after being banned shall be severely punished according to law. Regardless of whether the head of the main road or the head of the middle or small road, regardless of whether he was registered in the past, no matter whether he is a new Taoist promoted from among the disciples, he should be punished separately, with light control or a sentence of imprisonment. Heinous crimes should be sentenced to long-term imprisonment up to the death penalty. For ordinary Taoists who still participate in activities after being banned, the policy of striving for education should continue to be implemented, but for a small number of those who have committed serious crimes and refuse to mend their ways after repeated admonitions, they must be ordered to complete the registration procedures with the public security organs and forced to resign. The elements should be individually trained, controlled or arrested and sentenced.

(7) For the large number of social homeless elements, all localities should deal with them in a planned and step-by-step manner after full preparation. On the whole, we strive to move these elements gradually from big cities to national defense and industrial zones in 1957, that is, during the period of the First Five-Year Plan, and concentrate them in appropriate areas to organize labor production, so that transformed into self-reliant citizens. Under this policy, starting from several big cities this year, the civil affairs and judicial departments should be combined, and after preparations, they should be reported to the party committee for approval, and a group of gangsters, crooks, habitual thieves, and habitual criminals with criminal evidence and bad deeds should be arrested in a planned way. Bosses who steal, shopkeepers, gamblers, or organize prostitutes, as well as hooligans and villains who consistently gather crowds to harass public places, disrupt social order, and insult women, are sentenced to long-term imprisonment in accordance with the law and forced to work on their own. The big ones should be sentenced to death. When dealing with this group of elements, mass meetings should be held with focus, and publicity should be done with great fanfare, so as to educate the masses and achieve the purpose of punishing the minority and admonishing the majority.

(8) As for the transformation of the controlled elements, putting them into mutual aid groups so that they can be supervised by the masses for labor production has been proved by experience to be an effective way to achieve "the combination of government control and mass supervision, and the combination of labor production and ideological remolding". , this method can be gradually implemented in places where the foundation of rural mutual aid groups in the old areas is strong, as long as the masses and members of the mutual aid groups agree to it, it can be gradually implemented, and there is no need to overemphasize the requirement that one must be born as a working people. However, we should strictly control their dynamics in the group, and guard against their sabotage activities in the group. During the implementation, we should follow the instructions

of the central government: do not blur the political boundaries of mutual aid group members, and the political and economic rights that mutual aid group members should enjoy. Controlled elements are not entitled to be able to enjoy. But for the production income that the regulated elements deserve, don't let them suffer. This method should be steadily implemented in the new districts in accordance with the development and consolidation of the mutual aid movement. According to this experience, the labor and employment of the controlled elements should also be properly taken care of in cities. In principle, except for key industrial and mining enterprises, they can be allowed to participate in general labor production. The practice of realizing mass supervision and ideological remolding through labor production has more advantages than disadvantages in terms of the current interests of social security and the long-term interests of completely eliminating counter-revolutionaries.

(9) The organizational components of the Public Security Committee should be reconsidered. Since the promulgation of the general line and the unified purchase and marketing of grain, the class struggle has become more in-depth and tense, and it is even more inappropriate to allow rural rich peasants and urban capitalists to participate in the security committee. Therefore, in the future, it should be stipulated that they should generally not be attracted to participate, and those who have already participated should be adjusted through re-election, but the method should be appropriate to minimize their antagonism.

(10) For reconnaissance, arrest, interrogation of criminals, and all other work measures, in addition to correctly grasping the party's policies and strictly abiding by the requesting and reporting system and the prescribed approval authority, it is also necessary to strictly abide by the legal system and pay close attention to the legal basis and legal procedures. The cadres of the people's public security organs at all levels must always study policies and study national laws, and wrong behaviors that contradict the party's policies and national laws can no longer be allowed to occur.

The provisions of Articles 1 to 9 above are only applicable to general areas. Specific policy issues in ethnic minority areas in the struggle against the enemy should be stipulated separately according to specific circumstances. These principles can only be used as a reference and cannot be mechanically copied.

2. About leadership

In order to accomplish the new and difficult tasks of struggle, the key to the decision lies in leadership. First of all, the responsible cadres of the people's public security organs at or above the provincial and municipal levels shoulder important responsibilities. The work of the past four years has proved that most of our veteran cadres who have been trained and tempered by the party for a long time are a reliable guarantee for faithfully implementing the party's line and policies in the work of people's public security. However, serious shortcomings and mistakes have also occurred among us. These are the shortcomings and mistakes criticized in our summary section. "Some of the struggles have been overcome, but some have not yet been completely overcome, and the

pervasiveness and seriousness of this problem cannot be ignored at all. What is more serious is another kind of mistake of a special nature, that is, being eroded by the ideological style of bourgeois individualism, until it has degenerated and degenerated, and degenerated into a traitor, becoming a bourgeoisie and imperialism within the people's public security organs. Actual agents, people who have developed to this level, are no longer a question of mistakes, but a question of committing serious crimes against the party and the people. Chen Bo (Blu), Chen Kun, Song Degui, Wang Bumin, Yu Bingran, etc., are the most prominent examples of such degenerate elements. There is no question that the enemy is always deliberately trying to sabotage our people's public security organs, and they will inevitably look for some unfaithful, unstable, and corrupt elements in our ranks at any time to serve as their agents. In order to fight against the enemy, some of our cadres are in contact with the dark side left over from the old society every day. All the dirty and corrupt things of the old society will not fail to take an offensive posture against our cadres and fight against them. They try to influence us and corrupt us in terms of life and style of work. If we are in a defenseless state politically, ideologically, and organizationally, there is a danger of accidents at any time. It is absolutely necessary for us to be very vigilant from the lessons of the Soviet Beria issue, especially from the lessons of these facts that have happened to us.

Secondly, just as the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party proposed to the whole party, among the public security cadres, especially among some leading cadres, due to the victory of the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement and the smooth development of the past few years, there are also And an extremely dangerous pride is growing. Some of our comrades are self-satisfied due to certain achievements in their work, and their political tendency has begun to decline more or less, their thinking has begun to be more or less imbued with bourgeois individualism, and they have begun to show their respect for a The humble attitude and the spirit of self-criticism that Communist Party members must have are not gradually forgotten, but gradually blurred. We think that this kind of situation, even if it is only the beginning of germination, has some manifestations, it must be awakened earlier, not to mention that we do have some cadres and some people's public security organs, and the pride and complacency shown by them It is no longer something that has sprouted, but rather deeply rooted. As we have exposed before: there are some comrades who only like to hear good things and don't want to hear bad things. They only like to hear praises and don't want to hear criticisms. stand up. Some cadres made mistakes, and their superiors could not criticize or punish them. If they were criticized and punished, they would be called too strict, too mean, too heartless, and public security cadres had no future, etc. Comrades, this is an entirely vulgar ethos of bourgeois individualism, a very harmful ethos, which must be resolutely eradicated. The reason is obvious, is it better to get rid of mistakes and shortcomings through criticism? Or is it better not to criticize and let mistakes and shortcomings be preserved? Let the mistakes and shortcomings remain and hinder our cause? Or should we get rid of the mistakes and shortcomings to make it beneficial to the continuous development of our business? Does this still need to be explained? The Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party has issued a warning signal to the whole party. If we do not want to make big mistakes, we must use the instructions of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party as a weapon to increase our awareness, carry out criticism and self-criticism, and seriously expose And criticize our shortcomings and mistakes, overcome pride and complacency, overcome bourgeois individualism, strengthen unity, first of all, the unity of the party and the unity among senior cadres, maintain modesty and prudence, improve political sense, and increase revolutionary vigilance , This is the best and most practical manifestation of our support and implementation of the "Resolution on Strengthening Party Unity" of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the

Party, and it is also a problem that must be resolved if we are determined to seriously improve leadership. In the future, the party groups of public security organs at the provincial and municipal levels must carry out criticism and self-criticism on a regular basis. Pay great attention to listening to the criticisms and suggestions of the people inside and outside the party, and strictly follow the party's Act according to rules, oppose individual specialism, oppose arbitrariness, oppose independence, fully promote normal democratic life within the party, and strengthen collective leadership. Any public security cadre, especially those with higher positions and special nature of work, should consciously place himself under constant and strict supervision of the party and the masses, so that he can improve his leadership and make himself less likely to commit crimes. By making mistakes, or avoiding making big mistakes, it is possible to avoid running yourself on a dangerous road without realizing it.

Thirdly, due to the more complicated and hidden struggles in the future, the actual leadership and supervision of the party over the public security organs must be further strengthened. Chairman Mao instructed: "The security work must emphasize the leadership of the party and be led by the party committee in fact, otherwise it will be dangerous. This instruction is applicable at all times, therefore, it should be followed at all times. Therefore, we must continue to prevent and oppose the tendency to break away from the actual leadership and supervision of the party in the covert struggle. Therefore, we must put special emphasis on implementing and improving the reporting system for public security organs at all levels to the party committee, especially the reporting system for reconnaissance work. All the work of the public security system, especially special cases, dispatch and special case investigation work in covert struggles, must report requests to the party committee, and must strictly abide by the prescribed authority of the party committee for approval, the establishment of important special cases, the establishment of important special cases, and the establishment of important cases. The progress and disposal of the party must be reported to the party committee in advance, in a timely manner or afterwards, and the standing committee's review and instructions must be requested. If this is not done, the so-called strengthening of party committee leadership is empty talk. Excessively emphasizing the particularity of covert struggles, and keeping secrets from party committees under the pretext of being special, is absolutely not allowed to be violated by anyone. It should be pointed out that no people's public security organ at any level can keep its work (no matter what it is) secret from the party committee at the same level, especially from the party committee at the higher level. The reason why our public security work, especially the secret struggle in public security work, is that there is no danger or very little danger, the actual leadership and supervision of the party is a decisive condition. In order to conscientiously implement the leadership of the party committee, it is necessary to further strengthen the party spirit of public security cadres at all levels, especially the senior cadres of the public security department. The study of the works, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, on the basis of the party's correct political principles and correct organizational principles, will unite us better. If this can be done, the party spirit of the people's public security organs will strengthen, accept and obey The supervision and leadership of the party committee will become more natural.

Third, it is necessary to strengthen specific leadership over public security operations, and continue to prevent and overcome bureaucracy. As a leading organ or as a leader, after the policies and tasks are determined, the actual progress of the work is completely determined by the specific leadership and inspection. The great victory of suppressing the counter-revolutionary movement has brought us many useful experiences, but it has also brought us many useful experiences in regard to the style of

work of certain leading organs and leaders. In terms of style, at the same time, it brought a problem of formalism and sloppy care. He was satisfied with the vigorous scenes and was unwilling to do detailed and in-depth investigations and researches and hard work. The slogan of studying business has been chanted for a long time, but many leading cadres have not gotten into it themselves, and they are not even ready to get into it. Many working cadres have expressed their dissatisfaction with the leadership because they do not receive specific leadership, and this dissatisfaction is completely justified. Leading cadres at all levels must completely change their style of only paying attention to principled leadership and general calls. They must go deep into the grassroots and organize work by themselves. They must delve into specific tasks and strengthen their actual leadership over tasks. We must be good at grasping the key points of work, promoting work through models, and cultivating cadres. This is not only beneficial to the work, but also beneficial to the cadres, that is, it is also very beneficial to themselves. Otherwise, the cadres will not be satisfied, the work will not progress, and this kind of leader will definitely not be able to fulfill his own leadership responsibilities.

Finally, we must pay attention to strengthening the connection and cooperation with various departments. Frequent struggles require a combination of various aspects of work and support from all aspects. On this issue, we must adopt a proactive and humble attitude. Otherwise, we will still be bound by the mistakes of isolationism and mysticism.

On organizational issues. According to the new decision of the Central Committee and some problems raised in the actual struggle, it is necessary to seriously study again the weaving form and establishment of the people's public security organs at all levels. The Central Ministry of Public Security has drafted a preliminary plan and plans to convene a special meeting after the conference to resolve it.

These are my reports, and comrades present at the meeting are invited to consider and discuss them. Comrades, please correct me if I am wrong.